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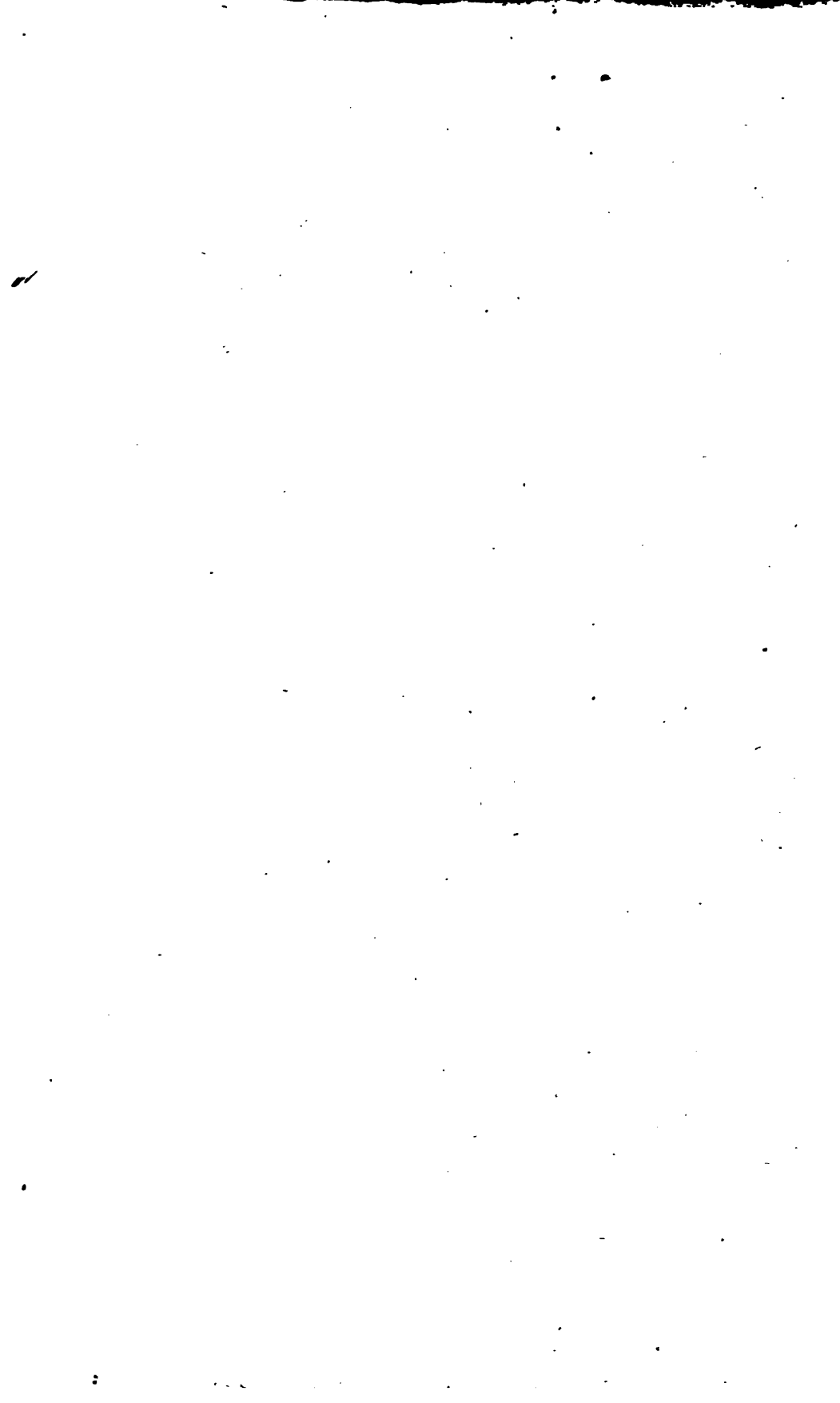
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DOCUMENTS
OF THE
SENATE
OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
FIFTY-EIGHTH SESSION,
1835.

VOLUME I.
FROM No. 1 TO No. 28 INCLUSIVE.



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STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 1.

IN SENATE,

January 6, 1835.



Message from the Governor.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY:

The people of this State having recently selected me to discharge the duties of their chief magistrate for a second term, I avail myself of the present occasion to express my grateful acknowledgments for this renewed manifestation of their confidence, and to assure them that my best efforts shall be devoted to their service.

At no former period have the United States occupied a more elevated position than at present, in relation to foreign powers. The claims for depredations formerly committed on the property of our merchants have been sustained by ably conducted negotiations, and admitted in almost all instances by solemn treaties; our commerce is extended to nearly every region of the globe; and our flag respected by all nations.

In adverting to the internal affairs of our country we find few causes for discontent and many for congratulation. The general government is administered with wisdom, and with a special regard to the principles on which it was founded; our national debt is now extinguished; our public revenues exceed our wants; the burden of taxation has been within a few years greatly diminished; considerable progress has been lately made in reconstructing the barriers which were erected to resist the encroachments of federal power, but which were partially overthrown by the errors of past legislation; and there is now good reason to hope that the general government, in relation to its practical operations, will

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soon become in all respects what it was designed to be by its wise and patriotic founders.

But your attention is chiefly to be directed to the internal affairs of our own State; it is to them your powers as legislators extend, and to them, in an especial manner, your duties relate.

In reviewing the events of the past year, your attention will be necessarily arrested by the extraordinary state of things which existed at its commencement, and continued some time thereafter. Shortly before this period, an unwonted prosperity prevailed throughout the State; the bounties of Providence had been showered upon us with a liberal hand; we had been favored with a fruitful season; labor in all the branches of industry found a ready employment and received a fair reward; the characteristic enterprise of the people was stimulated to great activity; our internal trade exceeded in amount and extent all former example; and our foreign commerce presented sure indications of being in a sound and healthful state. There was then nothing either in our internal condition or external relations which did not presage, to the mind of ordinary observers at least, the continuance of this high state of prosperity; but it suddenly passed away, and was succeeded by a period of great pecuniary embarrassment. It is not to the present purpose to trace minutely the operation of the causes which wrought this change; but all will concur, I think, in ascribing it mainly to the contest relative to re-chartering the Bank of the United States.

This Bank, since its first establishment, has been deprecated by many, as an institution existing without constitutional authority, and by still more, as a power capable of resisting the public will, and of spurning the control reserved by the authority which created it—not necessary to the fiscal operations of the treasury—pernicious in its general influence upon our currency—and dangerous, as a political engine, to the principles of our government. A great majority of the people, viewing it with disfavor, had, by electing a Chief Magistrate well known to be decidedly opposed to a renewal of its charter, indicated their unwillingness to prolong its existence. It was not generally anticipated, though by many it was feared, that an attempt would be made by the infliction of public distress, to reverse this condemnatory sentence, so deliberately pronounced by the sovereign power of the country. But it did

not comport with the views of the managers of the Bank, nor with the designs of those who had espoused its cause, to submit quietly to this decision. The Bank commenced a rapid curtailment of its issues, and withheld from the public its usual accommodations. Those who directed its operations, as well as those who acted in subservience to its views, loudly proclaimed its ability to inflict on the country universal distress, and announced its determination to do so, if the government did not act in conformity to its wishes. It was represented that its powers of annoyance were unexhausted, and almost inexhaustible; that the country was only in the beginning of its troubles; and that a dismal period was fast approaching when our channels of internal trade would be solitudes—the surplus productions of our soil would find no market—labor be without employment—commerce destroyed—bankruptcy become the inevitable lot of most men engaged in active business:—when in short, all classes of our citizens would be involved in a common ruin. In furtherance of this design to bring the government to the feet of this great monied power, the banks of this State were made the special objects of attack. Their condition was misrepresented; their ability derided; and their solvency questioned.

By these exaggerated representations of the actual difficulties in which we were involved; by these bold and confident predictions of still greater embarrassments about to follow; and by the assaults made upon the credit and solvency of our local banks, a general panic was created; individual credit was impaired, public confidence shaken, and the resources which the country possessed, and which were sufficient, if brought into use, to relieve it, were withheld.

No relief was to be expected from a change of policy on the part of the Bank, without a submission to its requirements;—a submission which would necessarily concede to it the power, not only to over-rule the public will, but to impose its commands on the government by its ability and disposition to oppress and harrass the people in their business pursuits.

The advocates of this institution exercised a controlling influence over one branch of the National Legislature, and it was therefore equally vain to hope for relief from Congress, without the same degrading submission. Under these circumstances, the people of this State could look to no quarter but to their State Go-

vernment, for such relief as their character would permit them to accept—a relief without the surrender of their principles. Acting in obedience to a high sense of duty to its constituents, the last Legislature interposed in their behalf its protecting power, by authorising certain commissioners to pledge the credit of the State, if the condition of the people should require it, to the amount of six millions of dollars, for the purpose of relieving the public distress. Provision was made for placing the money, in case it should become necessary to raise any, where it would be most available to counteract the efforts which had already been too successful in destroying our prosperity, and from the continuance of which much future injury was apprehended. The wisdom of this measure was rendered most manifest by the good effects which speedily followed its adoption. The panic began immediately thereafter to subside; public confidence revived; the aggressive operations of the Bank of the U. S. and its partizans, soon became ineffectual: as the spring opened, business of all kinds resumed its wonted activity; the pecuniary embarrassment passed away; money at length became unusually abundant; the bold and confident predictions of general ruin were falsified; and the people of this State have enjoyed, during the past season, a high degree of prosperity. It will not, I trust, be attributing too much efficacy to the *Loan Law*, passed by your predecessors, to ascribe to it no inconsiderable agency in producing this favorable change in our condition.

It is worthy of particular remark, that these signal benefits have been obtained by the mere preparation to meet and repel the evils which the people then suffered, and those with which they were menaced. I am happy to announce to you, that the Commissioners have not been under the necessity of exercising the powers confided to them by this law. The credit of the State has not been pledged for any amount whatever, nor has any money been borrowed or loaned by them. The country has entirely recovered from pecuniary embarrassment, and no unfavorable change in this respect can be anticipated before the first day of February, when this law expires by its own limitation; I feel, therefore, authorized to give the most positive assurance that no act under it will be done by the Commissioners.

It is conceded that this measure was of an extraordinary character, and could be properly resorted to only under a strong necessity arising from an extraordinary state of things. Such was our situ-

ation when it was adopted. The well-being of the whole State was put in jeopardy by a powerful monied institution, acting apparently on the consciousness of its uncontrollable power, alien to our feelings and our interests, and intent on accomplishing its selfish objects by inflicting injury upon the public. The manner of its attack and the means used to compel submission to its demands were not to be regarded otherwise than as the aggressions of a public enemy, and as such were to be repelled by resorting, if necessary, to the resources of the State. The promptitude and energy with which the Legislature prepared to resist its hostility, arrested the progress of its measures of annoyance, and restored prosperity to the State, without using the public credit, without creating any debt, or imposing any burden upon the people; and without encumbering their property or in any manner impairing their resources. When the imperious circumstances which called for this measure, and the benefits conferred upon all classes of our citizens in all parts of the State, by its mere adoption, are calmly and candidly considered, I am persuaded that it will command a still more decided and general approbation than it has yet received.

Our constituents have a common interest in the prompt and efficient administration of the laws. To secure to them the full benefit of this essential requisite of a good government, of which, to some extent, they are deprived by the great amount of business now devolved on the Court of Chancery and the Supreme Court, it appears to me that some modification of our judiciary has become necessary. My views on this subject were submitted to the last Legislature. I take the liberty to refer you to them, and to renew the recommendations then made, as well in relation to an amendment of the system, as in favor of the justice of providing an adequate compensation for the important and arduous services performed by some of our judicial officers.

In the whole range of your duties, there is no subject in which the interests of the people are more deeply involved, or which calls for higher efforts of legislative wisdom, than the cause of Education. The fund already provided by the State for the support of common schools is large, but not so ample as the exceedingly great importance of the object demands.

The special subjects in relation to common schools, to which I am anxious your attention should be particularly directed, are; a provision for supplying competent teachers; improvements in the

methods of instruction; and the faithful and economical application of the funds to such objects, and in such a manner, as will insure the best results. An incipient step has already been taken in regard to educating teachers. By an act of the last Legislature, the surplus income of the Literature fund, over twelve thousand dollars, is put at the disposal of the Regents of the University, to be by them distributed to such academies, subject to their visitation, as they may select; and to be devoted exclusively to educating common school teachers. The sum which they now have, applicable to this object, is about ten thousand dollars; and the condition of the Literature fund warrants the expectation that it will be about three thousand dollars annually hereafter. A plan will probably be adopted at the approaching session of the Board of Regents, for carrying into effect, in the most efficient manner, this wholesome measure; and I indulge the hope that it will have an auspicious influence upon our system of common school education.

Eight hundred and thirty-five towns and wards (the whole number in the State,) have made reports for the year 1833. There were nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-five school districts; the whole number of children between the ages of five and sixteen years in the State was five hundred and thirty-four thousand and two, and the number instructed in the common schools in 1833 was five hundred and thirty-one thousand two hundred and forty.

The public money distributed to the common schools was three hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-three cents. Of this sum, one hundred thousand dollars was contributed by the common school fund, and eighteen thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents by local funds belonging to the towns. The amount contributed by the inhabitants of the districts was three hundred and ninety-eight thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and four cents. These sums, amounting to seven hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-seven cents, (excepting a few thousand dollars expended in the city of New-York on school houses,) have been paid to teachers for their wages. The whole amount expended during the year 1833 on the common schools, cannot fall short of one million two hundred thousand dollars.

The number of academies subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, which made reports last year, was sixty-seven;

and the number of students in them at the time their reports were made, was five thousand five hundred and six.

In 1827, the Literature fund was greatly augmented; and the Regents were thereby enabled to increase the sum distributed annually to the academies, from six thousand dollars to ten thousand dollars. The number of academies then subject to the visitation of the Regents, which reported, was thirty-three; and the number of students in them was two thousand four hundred and forty. The number of students in the academies who had studied the classics and higher branches of English education, and with reference to whom the distribution of the Literature fund is apportioned, was last year three thousand three hundred and ninety. In 1827, the number of such students was only seven hundred and nine. Thus it appears that since 1827, the number of academics has doubled; the number of students much more than doubled; and the number of those who have pursued the classics and the higher branches of English studies, has increased more than fourfold. This gratifying result may be ascribed, in no inconsiderable degree, to the enlarged and liberal patronage extended to them by the government.

There are seven colleges in this State, including the University in the city of New-York; two of which are exclusively devoted to medical instruction. According to the returns made to the Regents of the University last year, the number of students in all of them was one thousand one hundred and thirty-five.

Upon the whole I think we have reason to be satisfied with the present condition of our higher schools and seminaries. In regard to the common schools, considering their great importance in a political and moral point of view, the efforts of the Legislature should not be intermitted until the system shall be so improved as to secure to the children of all classes and conditions of our population such an education as will qualify them to fulfil, in a proper manner, the duties appertaining to whatever may be their respective pursuits and conditions of life.

The funds dedicated to education and literature are securely invested, productive in revenue, and effective in diffusing among the people those blessings for which they were wisely provided. The capital of the Common School fund is now one million seven hundred and ninety-one thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and seventy-seven cents, and the revenue from it last year

was one hundred and four thousand three hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-five cents, which somewhat exceeds the sum annually distributed to the common schools.

The capital of the Literature fund is two hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars and ten cents, and it produced last year a revenue of fifteen thousand five hundred and ten dollars and eight cents. Of this sum twelve thousand dollars is to be distributed by the Regents of the University to the academies subject to their visitation, and appropriated exclusively to paying the salaries of tutors. The remainder is put at the disposal of the Regents, for the purpose of instructing teachers of common schools.

The income from all the canals and the Canal Fund for the last fiscal year, was one million eight hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-three cents. The whole canal debt on the 30th of September last, was seven millions and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents; of which four millions nine hundred and thirty four thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents is the unpaid balance of the debt created for the construction of the Erie and Champlain canals. For the payment of this balance, funds had accumulated on the 30th September last to the amount of three millions and two thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirty cents.

The Erie and Champlain canal fund has yielded a revenue during the last fiscal year, beyond all the charges upon it, of one million and thirty-five thousand six hundred and sixty-four dollars and ninety-two cents: the tolls alone exceeded these charges five hundred and eighty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-one cents.

The Bank fund is two hundred and eighty-nine thousand and forty-six dollars and forty-three cents. It has increased during the last year more than one hundred thousand dollars. The extent to which the banks are required to contribute to this fund is half of one per cent on their respective capitals for six years only, unless some of it should be needed for the purposes for which it was created—an event scarcely to be apprehended considering the present stability of these institutions, and the almost certain assurance the public has for their prudent management, by reason of the wise supervision to which they are subjected.

The General Fund is now reduced to one hundred and ninety thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-two cents. It was not, I believe, originally intended that the capital of this fund should be used to furnish the means of supporting the government. The income from it was never adequate to that object, though it might have been so, but for the encroachments made upon it to establish useful institutions, and to promote the improvement of the State. More than seven millions of dollars of its capital, and of income from sources which belonged to it, have been taken for the Canal Fund, and the Literature and Common School Funds.

From the origin of our government down to a late period, taxes were imposed whenever the condition of the treasury required it, to raise the means of defraying our ordinary expenses. Taxation was discontinued in 1826, not because the income of the General Fund (the capital of which was then only two millions thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-five cents) was supposed to be sufficient to meet the charges on the treasury; but with the deliberate intention of relieving the people from further burdens, until the capital of that fund should be exhausted. The policy of this course was questionable, and was decidedly opposed by the officer who then had the charge of the finances of the State. What was then foreseen by all as inevitable—the exhaustion of this fund—has happened; but not so soon as was anticipated. Without being aided by the avails of any general tax upon the property of our citizens, it has, for the last eight years, supplied the principal means not only of supporting the government, but of paying the numerous and liberal appropriations made within that period for other objects. These appropriations have absorbed a large proportion of it. Since the discontinuance of the general tax, more than five hundred and eighty thousand dollars have been paid for deficiencies in the revenues of lateral canals; for Indian annuities; for draining the Cayuga marshes, and for the support of the deaf and dumb; and three hundred and twenty thousand and three dollars and seventy-four cents, for the State prisons, which have now ceased to be a charge upon the treasury. The sums for these five objects alone, together with two hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars and sixteen cents of the capital of the General Fund, transferred to the Literature and Common School Funds in 1827, amount to nearly three-fifths as much

as the entire General Fund at the time the State tax was discontinued.

In this way the treasury has at length become exhausted, and the public exigencies will admit of no longer delay in providing funds to defray the ordinary expenses of the government, and to satisfy appropriations already made, and such as may be made hereafter.

I do not indulge the expectation that so unwise a course will be taken as to supply the means required for these purposes, by loans, without creating some special fund to pay the debt that will be thus contracted. Such a fund can only be raised by taxation, or by providing at this time for the restoration (when the existing pledge will permit it to be done) of the whole or some part of the monies which have been diverted from the General Fund to constitute the Canal Fund.

These sources have contributed to the Canal Fund, five millions of dollars; and you ought now to settle the question, whether any and what part shall be returned to the treasury. If it shall be determined that none of it shall be refunded, then, in my opinion, the levying of a general tax is inevitable, and should not be delayed.

Proceedings were commenced by the last Legislature, to release the auction and salt duties from the constitutional pledge by which they are appropriated to the Canal Fund, and to restore them to the General Fund. As this can be effected only by an amendment of the Constitution, your concurrence, as well as that of a majority of the electors, in the measure, will be necessary to carry it into effect. If it should be adopted, and the revenue from these sources be as abundant as it has been hitherto, it will be nearly or quite sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the government: But two years or more must elapse before it can be made available as the means of replenishing the treasury.

The operations of the canals for the last year present most gratifying results: The business done on them has exceeded in amount that of any previous season. Notwithstanding the rate of tolls was reduced in January last, twenty-five per cent on merchandize; ten per cent on wheat, flour, beef, pork, butter and cheese, and considerably on many other articles, the income of the Erie and Champlain canals, from this source alone, during the last fiscal

year which ended on the thirtieth September, was one million three hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty-four cents. The tolls of the last fiscal year are only eleven thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-nine cents less than those of the previous year; the business on the Erie and Champlain canals has, therefore, increased nearly in the ratio of the reduction of the tolls.

Provision was made at the last session of the Legislature for doubling the locks on the Erie canal, between Albany and Syracuse. I regret that this measure was not accompanied with another, almost equally necessary, providing for the enlargement of the capacity of the canal: For I deem it important that the new locks should be made with reference to this latter improvement. As the Commissioners have not yet begun to construct them, it is worthy of your consideration whether you should not now authorize this enlargement, and direct the new locks to be made in conformity thereto.

On each of the other canals, the tolls of the last year, although the rates were reduced as above stated, have exceeded those of the preceding year; and the business on them has therefore considerably increased. Although the tolls collected on these minor canals have increased, they have been insufficient to pay the interest on the debt created for their construction, and to defray the expenses for repairs. An advance from the treasury, for the year ending thirtieth September, has been required, of twelve thousand six hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty-three cents, for the Oswego canal; three thousand seven hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, for the Cayuga and Seneca canal; forty thousand seven hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty-five cents, for the Chemung canal; and twelve thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-two cents, for the Crooked lake canal. It is proper to observe that these canals receive no credit on account of the increase of business on the Erie canal, to which they in some measure contribute.

The whole of the Chenango canal, together with all the works connected with it, except two reservoirs, (which may not be necessary,) is under contract, and is to be completed before the first of November, 1836. The circumstances of the times have been very favorable in regard to the expense of this work, and it is be-

Reved it will be completed for a sum not much exceeding one million seven hundred thousand dollars.

Your deliberations on the subject of internal improvements will be regarded by the whole State with interest, and by many sections of it with intense anxiety. It is important to the general welfare, that our system should be carried on progressively in the manner best calculated to diffuse its benefits as generally and equally as practicable. With a view to obtain the best results in this respect, your particular attention should be turned towards settling a system of finance in relation to this branch of public expenditure. Our own experience on the subject of internal improvements, as well as that of other States, forbids the hope that any public works hereafter to be constructed by the State, will yield an income, for a considerable time after they are completed, sufficient to keep them in repair and pay the interest on the debt created for their construction. The suggestion now made in relation to a system of finance is not new. Every State which has embarked in undertakings involving large expenditures has, at the same time it authorized them, provided the means for paying the interest on the public debt to be thereby created. Our treasury was deprived of the revenue from some of its most prolific sources, for the purpose of constituting the Canal Fund, by the very act which provided for the construction of our first public works. The States of Pennsylvania and Ohio laid a general tax on the people for the same purpose, when they commenced their system of internal improvements. Such a measure was considered necessary, by us and by them, to sustain the public credit; and public credit was rightfully regarded as necessary to insure success to these undertakings. We have omitted this important part of the system in regard to our lateral canals, and the consequence has been, that the fund for the general support of the government, has had to sustain them for the last five years, and has advanced for that purpose, two hundred and forty-nine thousand, six hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-nine cents; of which the sum of ninety-three thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixteen cents was paid during the last year.

The burden of supplying the deficiency in the revenues of these canals, which is estimated by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund at sixty thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-three cents for this year, (and it will not probably be much less for se-

veral years to come,) still rests upon the treasury; and the treasury will not have the means, unless you provide them, to discharge it, or even to pay the ordinary expenses of the government without resorting to loans. The effect of a departure, in this particular, from our original system in regard to internal improvements, shows the wisdom of that system, and admonishes us of the necessity of returning to it. No government that had a proper regard for its public credit or its permanent prosperity, ever contracted a public debt without providing a revenue for the payment of the interest at least, if not for its final extinguishment; and none that neglects to make such a provision, but supplies its necessities, whether ordinary or extraordinary, by loans, and provides for the interest on them by new loans, can long prosecute successfully public enterprizes requiring large expenditures. I therefore deem it essential to the success of the system of internal improvements, that you should in some way provide adequate means for paying the interest on the public debt that must be incurred by its further prosecution.

Before you authorize the construction of any public work, it will be proper for you to compare the expenditure it will require with the benefits it will confer. In relation to the former it should be borne in mind that every public work which we have executed has cost nearly double, and in some instances more than double, the estimate at the time it was authorized. In relation to the benefits, your views should be liberal and extended. They should not be confined to the state of things that will exist immediately on the completion of the work, but should have regard to the progressive advancement of the region of the State to be laid open by it; to the probable development of new resources; to the extension and increase of internal trade; and even to the local advantages it will confer. Having in my first message stated my views of what should be the character, productiveness and other attendant advantages of any proposed work which it would be proper, in my opinion, for the State to execute, I take the liberty of referring you to them, as substantially those I now entertain on the same subject.

The projects for improvements of considerable magnitude, which will probably be presented to your consideration at the present session, are; a rail-road from the city of New-York to Lake Erie, through the southern tier of counties; the Black River canal;

the Rochester and Olean canal; a Ship canal from the Hudson river to Lake Ontario; and another around the Niagara Falls. The line of the proposed rail-road passes through an interesting and rapidly improving section of the State, and in addition to the common advantages of such a work, one of a more general character and affecting more immediately the commercial interests of the State, is urged in its favor. It is anticipated that by this improvement an intercourse, for commercial purposes, with the extensive and flourishing regions of the West, would be opened earlier in the spring, and continued later in the autumn, than it now is or can be by the Erie canal.

A law passed at the last session of the Legislature, directed the Executive to appoint a competent and experienced engineer to survey a route for this rail-road. Such an appointment was made, and the survey has been executed. I am informed by Mr. Benjamin Wright, the engineer selected for this purpose, that the map and profile required to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, will be completed about the fifteenth instant. These, when executed in the manner required by law, will assist you in coming to a correct conclusion on the subject of this improvement.

In relation to two of the projects I have mentioned—the Black River canal and the Rochester and Olean canal—I will only observe, that they are improvements in which a large and enterprising portion of our constituents feel a deep interest, and which they believe to be of great public importance. The Legislature at the last session directed surveys of the routes for them to be made, and reports to be laid before you. When they are received, you will possess authentic information to guide your action in relation to these improvements.

The Government of the Canadas is making vigorous efforts to render safe and easy the navigation of the St. Lawrence, with a view to direct the business on Lake Ontario and the region above and around it, to Montreal and Quebec. One of the principal objects of the proposed ship canal, is to countervail these efforts, and draw this business to the city of New-York. The enlargement of the Erie canal, will, to some extent, contribute to this object. It will be for you to determine, whether the additional advantages of a ship navigation are of sufficient importance to call for the construction of such a work.

The attention of the last Legislature was directed to the importance of removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Hudson river; but as this work has been since undertaken by the General Government, it will not be necessary for you to act on this subject.

Other projects of internal improvement than those I have mentioned, have occupied the attention of the people in different sections of the State. Should any of them be presented to the Legislature, I trust they will receive the consideration which they merit.

As contributing in some measure to the same ends for which works of public improvement are undertaken, I would bring to your notice the subject of common highways: I refer you to the suggestions in my message of last year on this subject, and desire that it may receive your favorable consideration.

Our penitentiaries have been properly regarded as objects of great public concern, and have occupied for several years the anxious attention of the Legislature. Its views have been directed to them as the means of diminishing crimes, reforming offenders, and relieving the State from the burden of supporting convicts. Our first efforts on this subject were experiments, made without the light of much experience; and the results were quite as favorable as could have been reasonably anticipated. Though our system has been progressively improved, it has not yet been brought to that degree of perfection of which it is susceptible. The facts disclosed by the officers who have had the immediate supervision of our prisons, and by the reports of the several committees appointed by the Legislature to examine them, will direct your attention to existing defects, and aid you in applying proper remedies, and adopting such further improvements as have been suggested by our own experience or by that of other States.

One of the desirable objects, which we have aimed at, has been to make the avails of the labor of convicts defray all the expenses of these establishments. In order to produce such a result, various kinds of mechanical business have been introduced into them. The earnings of the convicts during the two last years have been more than sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the prisons, and to furnish the means of enlarging them and adding to their accommodations; and if a regard to the interests of a numerous portion of our fellow citizens should not require a different direc-

tion to be given to this labor, the prisons would cease to be a charge upon the treasury, and probably become a source of revenue to the State: but it never can comport with just and fair legislation to produce such a result by directing this labor in such a manner as to cause it to operate oppressively upon any particular branches of industry. It is an essential principle of our government, that burdens and benefits are to be shared equally by all; and I do not doubt that you will consider it your solemn duty as legislators, to give practical effect to this principle. The mechanics in almost every section of the State have considered their interests injuriously affected by the manner in which the labor performed in the prisons is brought into competition with theirs, and they appealed to the last Legislature for relief. The complaint of so large and respectable a portion of our citizens commanded its prompt attention, and it directed commissioners to be appointed to examine into the government, economy and discipline of the prisons, and particularly into all the matters which constituted the grounds of this complaint. The report of these commissioners, which, I presume, will be made at an early day in this session, will bring the whole subject in all its relations and bearings before you, accompanied with such suggestions and authentic information as will enable you to appreciate the extent of the evils complained of, and to apply to them an effectual remedy. Our fellow citizens engaged in mechanical pursuits confidently rely upon the Legislature to remove any partial burden resulting incidentally from the present mode of employing convicts, and I trust you will readily grant them such protection in this respect as they may properly claim from a government founded on the principle of equal rights and common privileges. No considerations connected merely with the income of the prisons should be permitted to interpose any obstacle to removing all just grounds of complaint. This object, I am persuaded, may be attained without abandoning the present system of discipline, or defeating the main ends for which our penitentiaries were established.

Another effect resulting from the introduction of numerous mechanical branches of business into our State prisons is also a subject of grievance to the mechanics, and is worthy of your considerate attention. The necessary consequence of instructing convicts in mechanical trades is to bring them, when discharged, into more frequent association with mechanics than with any other class of citizens. Those employed in such pursuits are, in this manner,

more exposed than others to the demoralizing effects of this vicious companionship. While those who have been subjected to the discipline of our penitentiaries should be strengthened in their resolutions to reform their conduct, and all the avenues should be opened to facilitate their return to a correct course of life, and to encourage them to become useful members of society, great care should be taken to do this in such a manner as not to impair the moral condition of any description of citizens, or even to expose them, either in their own or the public estimation, to any diminution of the respect and consideration due alike to all.

The number of prisoners in the Auburn prison on the twenty-fourth day of December was six hundred and fifty, and in the Mount-Pleasant prison, on the first day of that month, eight hundred and twenty-eight.

The number received into the two prisons during the last year, is about the same as that of the preceding year: being in the Auburn prison five less, and in that at Mount-Pleasant, nine more. The number remaining in the Mount-Pleasant prison on the first of December last was one less than it was at that time in the year 1833, and in the Auburn prison thirty-seven less than in 1833.

The earnings and profits of the Auburn prison from all sources during the year ending thirtieth of September last were forty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-seven cents; and the expenses for general support and ordinary repairs were forty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety-four cents. The income of the Mount-Pleasant prison for the same period was seventy-six thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-four cents. The expenditure for the general support during that time was fifty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-three dollars and eighty-five cents; nine thousand three hundred and ninety dollars and four cents of the balance was paid to the corporation of the city of New-York, to satisfy a demand due to it for supporting the female convicts. There has been expended at the Auburn prison eight thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-two cents, for additions and improvements, and at the Mount-Pleasant prison for improvements, two thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-four cents.

The income of the two prisons over their ordinary expenses, exclusive of the support of the female convicts, was twenty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty-two cents, for the last fiscal year; and over all expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, six thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-one cents.

In my annual message of last year several subjects, in my judgment, worthy of the attention of the Legislature were then presented for consideration, accompanied with such remarks as were deemed appropriate. I shall merely allude to them again, without however, detaining you by repeating what was then said, or enlarging upon the reasons which induced me to commend them to the favor of the Legislature. These subjects were;

The erection of a separate prison for female convicts;

The exceptionable condition of most of the county jails, as places of punishment for persons convicted of minor offences;

The improvements required in the police of most of the county poor-houses;

The claims of the blind for assistance in obtaining the means of instruction; and,

The establishment of an asylum for the insane poor. The founding of such an asylum was then, and still is regarded by me as an object deeply interesting to humanity; and it was urged upon the last Legislature, not merely for the purpose of furnishing this class of forlorn fellow-beings with a comfortable subsistence, (for this is now done in an imperfect manner by the general provision for the support of paupers,) but as the necessary, and to many of them, the only means of restoring them to mental soundness. Their claim to legislative aid is certainly not impaired by delay; and I sincerely hope it will receive your favorable consideration.

Recent events, and particularly the discussions relative to the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, have turned the thoughts of the people towards the character of our circulating medium, and the tendency of banking institutions and other corporations. Public opinion has every where accorded a full measure of approbation to the general views of the national executive on the subject of a metallic currency; and the people of

this State now call in no equivocal voice upon their Legislature to aid in accomplishing this object, by withdrawing from circulation a portion of the notes of our banks, with a view to facilitate the introduction and circulation of gold and silver coin. For this purpose it is recommended that provision should be made for prohibiting the issue and circulation of all bank notes under the denomination of five dollars. The benefits of such a measure would be manifold; it would give the public a better currency, composed in part of the precious metals; it would relieve, partially at least, the laboring classes from the losses and inconvenience to which they are exposed from uncurrent and spurious bills; it would, in some measure, prevent the ruinous consequences not only to individuals, but to the public, resulting from the sudden expansions and contractions to which a paper currency is constantly liable; and it would give greater stability to the business transactions of the country. Attempts have heretofore been made to adopt this measure, but were probably defeated by the apprehension that the small bills issued by the banks of adjoining States, although their circulation in this State was prohibited by law, would be substituted for those of our own institutions, and that the evil would be thereby continued, while the advantage of the circulation would be transferred from our own banks to those of other States. To remove this objection, and to render the measure effective, the Executive was directed by a resolution of the last Legislature, to open a correspondence with the Governors of the adjoining States, with a view of obtaining the adoption of a similar measure in each of them. This duty has been performed, and there is reason to believe that the subject is viewed by the people of those States, as it is here, in a favorable light, and that they will co-operate with us in this movement for remedying the evils of a paper circulating medium, and procuring a sound currency.

Though I do not anticipate any serious objection to the measure of suppressing the circulation of small bills, there may be some diversity of opinion as to the time and manner of effecting it. In determining upon these, particular regard should be paid to the state of things as it now is, and is likely to be for some time to come. Within a short period, the concerns of an enormous monied institution, to which the people of this State owe several millions of dollars, will probably be closed, and it would not be prudent to assume that this will be done with any special regard to

public convenience. A considerable portion of this debt, and of the business which has been done by this institution, will be necessarily and gradually transferred to the local banks. Such a transfer, under the most favorable circumstances, would cause some inconvenience, and it might become very serious, if the ability of these banks should be greatly impaired, or our present extended system of credit rudely shaken by any ill-timed measures in regard to them.

By a resolution passed at the last session of the Legislature, each bank in this State is required to report to you this day, the amount of the several denominations of bills under that of five dollars, which it had put in circulation, as money, and which were outstanding on the first day of December last. These are the bills which are proposed to be withdrawn; and the amount of them now in circulation is estimated at about four millions of dollars. The object in withdrawing them, is not to diminish the amount of the circulating medium, for that would operate injuriously, by reducing the wages of labor and the price of property, but to introduce instead of this paper money, a like amount of gold and silver coin. There should be no hesitation in providing at the present session of the Legislature, not only against the further issues of each denomination of these small bills, but also for the withdrawal of those now in circulation, at a proper time. The withdrawal should be made at a successive period for each denomination, with the view to secure an effectual substitution of the coins for the paper money withdrawn, and to prevent a sudden and injurious contraction of the circulating medium.

In relation to fixing these periods, it should be borne in mind that we have now an unusual quantity of the precious metals. This circumstance will facilitate the operation of substituting coin for the paper to be called in, and allow it to be conveniently done at an earlier period than that which could be prudently selected for executing this measure if there was a scarcity, or no more than the ordinary quantity of specie in the country. It is also proper that you should consider the inconvenience which might result from a too sudden withdrawal of the small bills from circulation, in connection with the unfavorable effects which the continuance of their circulation has upon our currency and business, and the advantages which their withdrawal will secure to the public at large. To en-

sure success to the measure proposed, it will be indispensably necessary to make effectual provision for preventing the circulation, in this State, of the small bills issued by the banks of other States.

I conceive it to be my duty to repeat the recommendation which was made to your predecessors in relation to reducing the amount of circulation now allowed to the banks. It should not, in my judgment, be permitted, in any case, to exceed the amount of their respective capitals, nor should their credits be allowed to exceed twice that amount.

Charters of banks are applied for, and granted upon the alledged ground that they are required for the public good; but it is the nature of such institutions to be less regardful of this consideration than of their own pecuniary interests: their conduct is therefore very properly an object of constant scrutiny. Any contrivances which they may resort to, with a design to enhance their profits, should be promptly suppressed. I have reason to believe that in this respect, the public have had just grounds of complaint against some of our banks.

Instead of discounting notes according to the usual course of business, they have required drafts of their customers payable at some distant place, knowing that the drawers had not and did not expect to have funds at such place to pay them. When these drafts arrived at maturity, others were offered to the same banks, and taken in payment of the former. A discount of one per cent beyond the legal rate of interest has been exacted on these successive drafts; and by this mode of doing business, those who have been under the necessity of applying for accommodations to the banks which have resorted to this practice, have been subjected to pay an exorbitant sum for the use of the money thus obtained.—Such a mode of oppressive extortion did not long escape the vigilance of the Bank Commissioners, and I have reason to believe they exerted, to good effect, all the authority they possessed to cause it to be discontinued; but I doubt whether their powers are sufficient to enable them to check this practice, and prevent a recurrence to it. You have the power to correct not only this but all other practices inconsistent with fair dealings on the part of these institutions towards the public, and I presume you will consider it your duty

to exercise it promptly, by applying it directly yourselves, or through the agency of the Bank Commissioners. The practice to which I have alluded is distinct from the fair business of discounting drafts, and the remedy to be applied to it should leave the right to discount them, in the regular course of business, unimpaired.— To give to the ordinary business of loaning money the form of buying or selling drafts, for the purpose of taking usury with impunity, or as a pretext for extortion, is the practice reprehended. I have no reason to believe it has prevailed in many institutions, and it should not be tolerated in any.

While on the one hand you should act with promptness and vigor in keeping all banks within the sphere of action allowed to them, and in guarding the public against the mischievous perversion or misapplication of their powers and privileges, by restraints, and, if necessary, by annulling their charters; good faith requires, on the other, that such as use their powers and privileges in strict subservience to the purposes for which they were bestowed, should be protected in the enjoyment of them, without any diminution or modification other than may be necessary to give effect to measures of general policy for the public good.

I ought not to pass from this subject without alluding to the conduct of the State banks during the late period of panic and distress. That they, in most instances, exerted their best abilities to administer to the necessities of a suffering community will not, I presume, be questioned; and as little can it be questioned that they would have done this effectually, in spite of the assaults made upon them and upon public credit, with a view to subserve the interests of a great monied monopoly, and to effectuate the purposes of a political party, had not a large portion of that class of our citizens, most interested in sustaining public confidence in our currency, and most exposed to losses by its derangement, been led, by a strange infatuation, to concur in these mischievous designs, and to lend their active efforts to increase the panic, and spread far and wide its ruinous effects.

It is exceedingly difficult to confer particular privileges on a few without derogating from the equal rights of all others. Public opinion requires of you more caution in relation to granting corporate privileges than has been heretofore observed. The right

of the Legislature to create corporations is recognized by the constitution, and it may be exercised in many instances harmlessly and even beneficially in regard to the people at large; but in no inconsiderable number of cases, corporate powers and privileges are sought for as furnishing means not allowed to all for acquiring property, or for managing it in a profitable manner without the hazards to which it is exposed in individual hands.

Among the various applications usually presented to the Legislature for acts of incorporation, those for banks have been urged with the greatest earnestness, and it is highly probable several of this kind will be made to you at the present session. One of the strongest arguments that will be offered to you in behalf of them, will be, that banks are attended with many local advantages; that the sections of the State which have none, or not so many as there are in others, and which present better considerations in favor of their particular applications than those that have been successfully urged in other cases, are entitled, on the principle of equality of rights, to a participation in these advantages; and that a departure from the course heretofore pursued on this subject, will be an act of partial legislation and unjust towards them. This argument, which is alike opposed to any temporary suspension and to a permanent change of the course heretofore pursued on this subject, will not be less cogent at any time hereafter than it is now, and, if it is permitted to prevail, the Legislature will still go on as heretofore, multiplying banking institutions, whatever may be the effects upon our present system, or upon our currency. It must be conceded, I think, that banks have been heretofore too freely granted, and that we have enough of them for all the legitimate uses for which they are now wanted; you will, therefore, in my opinion, best promote the public good by refusing to add to their number.

Recent occurrences have tended to restore the militia system to the public estimation which it justly deserves in our government. It has been necessary to resort, more than once within the last year, to the military force to aid the civil magistrates in the city of New-York, in protecting the persons and property of our citizens, and in preserving the public peace. The alacrity with which the several corps performed the duty required of them on these

occasions, and the efficient support they afforded the civil authority, in arresting the progress of lawless violence, and maintaining the supremacy of the laws, reflects credit on them, and vindicates the wisdom which regarded and provided for a well-organized militia as an essential part of our political system.

I have heretofore adverted to some changes in the organization of the militia, which, in our present condition, might be made without diminishing its practical benefits, and by which the burdens consequent upon the performance of militia service might be greatly alleviated. These changes can be made only by the General Government; and whatever the Legislature could do to impress on Congress the importance of acting on this subject, has, I believe, been done already by your predecessors. There are, however, some evils resulting from the present system, which it is believed the Legislature is fully competent to remedy. The present mode of punishing delinquents operates oppressively and unjustly in many cases. The number of regimental and battalion courts martial annually organized in the State, is nearly four hundred; and they have cognizance of all delinquencies for the non-performance of duty, and for deficiencies in equipments. From the sentence of any such court, an appeal, if made within twenty days, is allowed to the officer organizing the court; but no other or further means of redress are prescribed or allowed, however great may be the injustice or error of the decision. Notices to delinquents to appear before these tribunals, may, in case of absence, be served by leaving copies thereof at their usual place of abode; and it often happens, that those who have good excuses for not performing military duty, are sentenced to pay fines and penalties without any actual knowledge of the proceedings against them. Before the parties aggrieved are apprised of the decisions of the courts, the right of appeal is frequently lost by the lapse of time. There are also some obvious objections to confining the appeal exclusively to the officers appointing the courts. Relief in cases of manifest hardship, has been formerly sought by applications to the commander-in-chief; but I have denied them, from a conviction that the law does not confer upon him the power to reverse or modify the judgment of these courts. I recommend that the time allowed for an appeal should be extended to twenty days after actual notice that a fine or penalty has been imposed, in every case where the

summons to attend the court had not been personally served on the delinquent; and that a further appeal in all cases should be allowed from the decision of the officer ordering the court, to the brigadier-general. To authorize an appeal in such cases to be carried to an officer higher in rank than a commandant of a brigade, might not be necessary for the purposes of justice, and would be attended with much inconvenience.

During the last charter election in the city of New-York, the State arsenal was broken open, and forcible possession taken of the public arms by a mob. An act so flagitious in its character, and tending so directly to bloodshed, called public attention to the exposed situation and insecure condition of this establishment. The Executive was directed, by a resolution of the last Legislature, to enter into a correspondence or negotiation with the common council of that city for an exchange of the present site of the arsenal, together with the buildings thereon, for a more eligible one in the upper part of the city. Such a correspondence has been opened; and it is ascertained that the corporation have several pieces of land eligibly situated for the proposed object, any of which they would very willingly exchange, on terms advantageous to the State, for the site of the present arsenal. With reference to some measures regarding the police of the city, they desire that the exchange should be made as soon as practicable; I therefore recommend that you should consider this subject at an early period in the session.

I conceive it to be of the utmost importance that you should provide effectual means for executing with rigor the act passed in 1829, "to preserve the purity of our elections." The expenditure of money allowed by this act is confined to a few objects, and under no conceivable circumstances could it amount to but a small part of the sums which there is reason to believe have been expended in the recent elections. The elective franchise is the source of all power in our political system; and next in importance to its enjoyment is the preservation of its purity. Power corrupted in its source disorders the whole government. The moral and political condition of the electors has hitherto been sufficiently healthful to counteract the corrupting influence of money, and I hope it may long continue so; but they ought to be

shielded, as far as legislation can do it, from all assaults upon their purity. I am disposed to ascribe the increased efforts that appear of late to have been made to influence the elections, by the lavish use of money, to the nature of some of the questions involved in our political contests, rather than to any encouragements such a practice has derived from a supposed decrease of virtue in the electors: but from whatever cause it has arisen, it is dangerous to civil liberty, and ought to be repressed by the Legislature.

The constitution imposes on the Legislature the duty of preventing the sale of lottery tickets within this State. In defiance of the existing law on this subject, the buying and selling of these tickets is extensively carried on in various places. Not only the obligation created by the constitution, but the duty you owe to your constituents, to suppress public evils, requires you to provide more effectually for putting an end to this traffic.

An enumeration of the inhabitants of this State is to be taken this year, and if it should be deemed expedient to procure statistical information in relation to other matters than such as are now required by law, it will be necessary to provide therefor immediately, in order to enable the Secretary of State to prepare and distribute proper blanks within the period allowed for that purpose.

The recent and lamented death of our distinguished fellow citizen, Simeon De Witt, will devolve upon you the duty of electing a successor in the office of Surveyor-General, which he filled with great credit to himself and eminent usefulness to the State, for the long and uninterrupted period of fifty years. I deem it not inappropriate to avail myself of this occasion to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of a most faithful public servant, who devoted almost the whole of a long and active life to the service of this State. In the dawn of manhood he espoused the cause of liberty, and became eminent among our revolutionary patriots. He entered into the service of this State in the infancy of its government, and regarded its advancement with parental solicitude. He aided in founding and in building up most of our public institutions, and has left more, if not more enduring, memorials of his useful services, than any other of our numerous public benefactors. His many private virtues shed lustre upon his public character. A life thus commenced by services and sacrifices in the cause of

civil liberty, and well sustained to its end by unremitting labors directed with singleness of purpose to the public good, should be held in just remembrance by those among whom it was spent, and presented as an encouraging example to posterity.

W. L. MARCY.

Albany, January 6th, 1835.



No. 2.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS
COMPOSING THE
SENATE
OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE
Districts, Classes, and Places of Residence.
FIFTY-EIGHTH SESSION, 1886.
Hon. JOHN TRACY, President, Congress Hall.

NAMES	Dis.	CLASS.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Thomas Armstrong, ...	7	third,	American Hotel.
Levi Beardsley, ...	6	fourth,	Congress Hall.
Abijah Beckwith, ...	5	fourth,	Mansion House.
Isaac W. Bishop, ...	4	third,	City Hotel.
Harman B. Cropsey, ...	1	first,	American Hotel.
Coe S. Downing, ...	1	fourth,	American Hotel.
John W. Edmonds, ...	3	first,	City Hotel.
Samuel L. Edwards, ...	7	second,	Adelphi Hotel.
Josiah Fisk, ...	4	first,	Mansion House.
Chauncey J. Fox, ...	8	fourth,	Fort Orange Hotel.
Peter Gansevoort, ...	3	second,	No. 1 Clinton Place.
John Griffin, ...	8	second,	Eagle-street Hotel.
Jehiel H. Halsey, ...	7	first,	Western Hotel.
John F. Hubbard, ...	6	second,	Eagle Tavern.
John P. Jones, ...	2	fourth,	American Hotel.
John C. Kemble, ...	3	third,	City Hotel.
Isaac Lacy, ...	8	fourth,	Western Hotel.
Robert Lansing, ...	5	first,	Mrs. Lockwood's.
Abraham L. Lawyer, ...	3	fourth,	Mansion House.
Charles L. Livingston, ..	1	third,	Eagle Tavern.
Chester Loomis, ...	7	fourth,	Misses Fitch, North Pearl-st.
Allan Macdonald, ...	2	first,	Congress Hall.
John G. McDowell, ...	6	first,	Mansion House.
Ebenezer Mack, ...	6	third,	American Hotel.
Leonard Maison, ...	2	third,	American Hotel.
Francis Seger, ...	5	third,	Congress Hall.
John G. Stower, ...	5	second,	Congress Hall.
John Sudam, ...	2	second,	Congress Hall.
Albert H. Tracy, ...	8	third,	Mrs. Lockwood's.
Myndert Van Schaick, ..	1	second,	Eagle Tavern.
Jabez Willes, ...	4	fourth,	Mansion House.
Samuel Young, ...	4	second,	Mansion House.

JOHN F. BACON, Clerk, Mrs. Lockwood's.
J. J. HILL, Deputy Clerk.

JAMES LIVINGSTON, Sergeant-at-Arms, No. 23 Fayette-street.
JAMES D. WASSON, Doorkeeper, No. 23 Fayette-street.



STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 3.

IN SENATE,

January 9, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Trustees of the State Library.

The Trustees of the State Library, in obedience to the eighth title of chapter nine of the first part of the Revised Statutes, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

The sum remaining in the hands of their Treasurer, on the 18th day of December, 1833, (when the account of the Trustees for the last year was closed,) as appears from their last Annual Report, was \$185 17

The Trustees have received since that time, the annual appropriation from the Treasury for the year 1833, (see 1 Rev. Stat. 216, sec. 1,) 1,000 00

And the amount appropriated from the Chancery fund for the years 1833 and 1834, (see 1 Rev. Stat. 216, sec. 2,) 800 00

Making a total of \$1,785 17

The payments made by their Treasurer, and for which satisfactory vouchers have been rendered, from the 18th December, 1833, to the 31st December, 1834, the day when the account of the Trustees for the present year was closed, have been as follows:

Carried forward, ... \$1,785 17

Brought forward, ...	\$1,785 17
For books, maps, book-binding, freight and other charges on books, and for preparing a new catalogue and description of a part of the Library, \$1,240 93	
For cleaning the Library rooms and stoves, 25 03	
	1,265 96
Leaving in the hands of the Treasurer of the Trustees, on the 31st December, 1834, ...	\$519 21

This balance will be sufficient to satisfy all the outstanding bills against the Library, which have not yet been presented for payment.

Since the last Annual Report, the Trustees have received the second volume of Audubon's Ornithology, for which the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars has been paid from the Treasury, pursuant to the 15th section of the act, chapter 320 of the laws of 1833. (Laws of 1833, p. 510.)

The payments from the Treasury for the contingent expenses of the Library, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September last, have been as follows:

For wood, ...	\$49 62
Candles, ...	12 21
	\$61 83

The Librarian has managed the contingent expenses of the Library with great economy; and all his other duties have been discharged with a proper regard to the public interests, and the convenience of those who have had occasion to visit the Library.

The Trustees submit herewith a Catalogue of all the books, maps and charts in the Library.

The Catalogue has been improved, by adding to the alphabetical list, a catalogue of the law books arranged according to the various subjects. This arrangement brings into one view all the works upon each branch of the law; and while it will be convenient for all, it will be particularly so to those who are not of the legal profession.

The table marked A. contains a list of all the books added to the Library since the last Annual Report, except those received from the British Government, which are mentioned in another place.

The rules and regulations for the government of the Library, are marked B. They have not been altered for several years.

The number of law books now belonging to the Library, amounts to two thousand seven hundred and forty-nine volumes. The law library, so far as relates to American reports and elementary treatises, is nearly complete, and will be made entirely so, as soon as the works published in distant States can be procured.— Although less perfect in the English Reports and legal treatises, the library contains nearly all of those publications, except such as are of a very early or a very recent period. It is the intention of the Trustees to supply the latter defect in the course of the ensuing year, and to do as much as may be practicable towards procuring the old books which are now wanting. This must necessarily be a work of time, for the reason that most of the law books of an early period are out of print, and cannot be procured with the same facility as modern publications.

The miscellaneous works in the library amount to two thousand three hundred and six volumes. Taking into consideration the recent period at which the collection was commenced, and the limited amount of the annual appropriation, this department of the library is as extensive as could reasonably have been expected.— Without the means of making it as large as many other libraries in this country, the Trustees have, for the most part, selected standard works on American history; politics and legislation, with such foreign publications of general interest as are not usually found in our society and individual libraries.

The collection in both its legal and miscellaneous departments is already very respectable, and the present standing appropriation will enable the Trustees to render it still more useful to the members of the Legislature, the Judiciary, and all others who may wish to resort to the library.

The Trustees respectfully invite the attention of the Legislature to the rooms in which the library is kept, which are too small for the convenient arrangement of the books, maps and charts, and the accommodation of those who use them. There are no other va-

cant rooms on the second floor of the capital, except those on the south side of the building. As these do not adjoin the present library rooms, they cannot be used without an increased expense for fuel, light and attendance; and the Trustees have suspended any new arrangement for the accommodation of the library until they could receive the direction of the Legislature.

Should it be deemed expedient to separate the law and miscellaneous books, and not keep open the miscellaneous department, except during the session of the Legislature and the sittings of the Court for the Correction of Errors, the whole addition to the present contingent expenses of the library, including attendance, would not probably exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum.

Since the last annual report there have been added to the library seventy-five folio volumes, as a present from the British Government. These books contain, among other things, a great number of ancient records and public documents, connected with the history, politics and jurisprudence of that country, which have been collected and published under the authority of the King, for their better preservation, and for the purpose of diffusing more widely the information which they contain. The Trustees have caused a descriptive catalogue to be made of these volumes, giving a pretty full analysis of their contents. This was rendered the more necessary, from the fact that several of the volumes are without an index.

The Trustees submit herewith, marked C, a correspondence between O. Rich, esq., an American gentleman who is an extensive bookseller in London, and C. P. Cooper, esq., Secretary of the Record Commissioners. From this correspondence it will be seen, that the Record Commissioners were "desirous of presenting copies of their valuable publications to some of the literary institutions of the United States;" and that Mr. Rich furnished a list of twenty-one American institutions, including the New-York State Library, to all of which copies have been furnished.

Mr. Rich manifests a lively interest in every thing relating to the welfare of his native country. The Trustees have already made several purchases of books from him, and intend soon to send out further orders.

The Trustees have reason to believe, that a few copies of our Revised Statutes, with a copy of the Journals and Legislative Documents, so far as they can be furnished, would not be unacceptable to the Record Commissioners; and should the Legislature authorize it, the Trustees will forward those works on the opening of the river navigation in the spring.

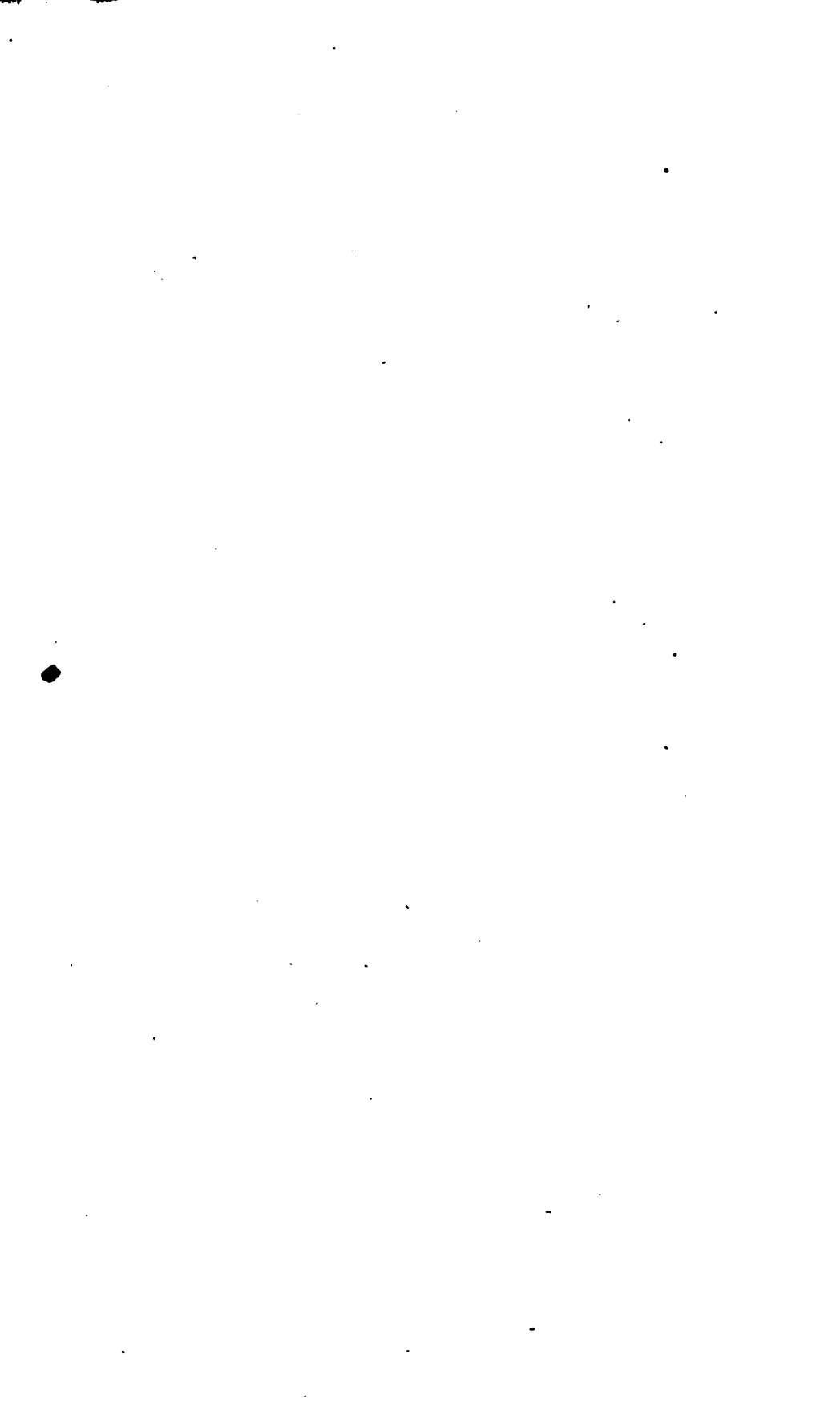
Following the practice of former years, the Trustees intend to have this report printed in anticipation of the meeting of the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted.

GREENE C. BRONSON,
JOHN A. DIX,
A. C. FLAGG,

Trustees of the State Library.

Albany, December 31, 1834.



CATALOGUE

OF

BOOKS, MAPS, &c.

BELONGING TO, AND REMAINING IN THE STATE LIBRARY,

JANUARY 1, 1856.

N. B. All the books enumerated in this Catalogue are bound, and of octavo size, unless otherwise expressly mentioned: Congressional and Legislative Journals will be found arranged under the head of "State Papers;" and Statutes under "Statute Law."

A CATALOGUE OF LAW BOOKS,

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A.

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Orations on the Death of General Washington, ...	1
O'Reilly's Greenland, ...	1
Orlando Furioso, (18mo.)	6
Oxford English Prize Essays, ...	4
" " " Poems, ...	1

P.

Paine's Political Writings, ...	2
Paley's Works, ...	6
Palgrave's English Commonwealth, (4to.)	2
Pallas' Travels, (4to.)	2
Paper Credit, ...	1
Park's (Mungo) Travels in the Interior of Africa, ...	1
Parliamentary Debates, ...	22
Parliamentary History of England, (with Index, 24 vols. bound in 14 vols.)	14
Parry's First Voyage, (towards the North Pole, 4to.)	1
" Second Voyage towards the North Pole, (4to.)	1
" " " " " " Index to, (4to.)	1
Paul's Council of Trent, (fol.)	1
Payne's Elements of Science, Mental and Moral, ...	1
Pazo's Works, ...	1
Pebrer on Taxation of the British Empire, ...	1
Penitentiary System of the United States, ...	1
Percival's Poems, ...	1
Personal and Literary Memorials, ...	1
Peru, Royal Commentaries of, see "Rycaut's Commentaries of Peru."	
Phillips' Mineralogy, ...	1
Phillips on Inland Navigation, ...	1
" on Political Economy, (missing,)	1
Philosophical Magazine, (vols. 18 and 21 missing,)	24
Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, (4to.)	4
Philosophical and Literary Addresses, &c.	1
Pike's Expedition to the Sources of the Mississippi, &c.	1
Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels, (4to.)	17
" Geography, ...	2
Pitkin's Statistical Tables, ...	1
Platon Opera, (Plato's Works in Greek, with a Latin Transla- tion,)	12
Pliny's Letters, ...	2
Plowden's Ireland, ...	5
Plutarch's Lives, (12mo.)	8
Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin, (4to.)	1
Political Economy, (Malthus')	1
Political Tracts, (Collection of, half bound,)	8
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Pope's Works, (12mo. 1st and 6th vols. missing,)	9
Population Returns of 1831, ...	1
" " " (Duplicate,)	1
Porter's Journal of a Cruise to the Pacific Ocean, ...	2
" (Sir Robert Ker) Travels, (4to.)	2
Portlock's Voyage round the World, (4to.)	1
Post's Visit to Greece, see "A Visit to Greece."	
Posthumous Works of Junius, ...	1
Potter's Antiquities of Greece, ..	1
Present State of Virginia, (printed in 1705,)	1

	Vols.
Priestley on Electricity, (4to.)	1
“ on Government, ...	1
“ on History, ...	1
Prince's New-England Chronology, see “New-England Chronology.”	
Principles and Acts of the Revolution, ...	1
Prior Documents, (relating to the Disputes between Great Bri- tain and her American Colonies, prior to the year 1775,) 1	
Prior's Life of Burke, see “Memoirs of Burke.”	
Public Characters, ...	1

Q.

Quarterly Review, (35th and 40th volumes missing, and numbers 69 and 74 extra,)	50
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R.

Raffles' History of Java, ...	2
Raleigh's History of the World, (printed in 1614, fol.)	1
Rail-Road Reports, (Massachusetts,)	1
Ramsay's Universal History, ...	12
Ranking's Conquest of Peru and Mexico, ...	1
Rapin's History of England, (last volume incomplete,)	15
Recherches Statistiques sur la Ville de Paris, (2d, 3d and 4th volumes,)	3
Recherches sur les Etats-Unis, ...	4
Rees' Cyclopædia, see “Cyclopædia.”	
Repertory of Arts, (1st Series, with Index,)	17
“ “ (2d “ Index wanting,)	30
Reports on Railways, (Strickland's, fol.)	1
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“ Charles V.	3
“ India, ...	1
“ Scotland, ...	2
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Rovigo's (Duke of) Memoirs, ...	4
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Rushworth's Historical Collections, (fol.)	8
Russell's Europe, (Ancient,)	2
“ “ (Modern,)	6
Rycaut's Commentaries of Peru, (fol.)	1
“ Turkish History, (fol. printed in 1680,)	1

S.

Sadler's Law of Population, ...	2
“ State Papers, (4to.)	2
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Sale's Koran, ...	2
Salt's Abyssinia, ...	1

Sauer's Expedition to the Northern Part of Russia, from 1785 to 1794, (4to.)	1
Savary's Letters on Greece,	1
" Memoirs, see "Rovigo's (Duke of) Memoirs."	
Saxe Weimar's Travels,	1
" Duplicate,	1
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" Political Economy,	2
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Selections from the Gentleman's Magazine,	4
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Shaftesbury's Characteristics,	3
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Shaw's Travels in Barbary, (fol.)	1
Sheridan's Life of Dean Swift,	1
Silliman's Journal of Science and the Arts,	24
" Travels, (12mo. 1st and 3d vols. missing,) .	3
Silva, or a Discourse on Forest Trees, (4to.)	2
Sinclair's Agriculture,	1
Sismondi's Literature of Europe,	2
Sketches of Algiers, (by Shaler,) .	1
" of Louisiana,	1
" of the Highlanders, (by Sir David Stewart,) .	2
Smeaton's Miscellaneous Papers, (4to.)	1
" Report on Civil Engineering, (4to.)	3
Smith's History of New-York, (Edition of 1829,) .	2
" History of Virginia,	2
" Thucydides,	2
" Wealth of Nations, (M'Culloch's Edition, 1828,) .	4
Somerville's History of Political Transactions,	1
South-Carolina, (Description of, in 1761,) .	1
Southern Review, (8th vol. incomplete,) .	8
Southey's History of the Peninsular War,	4
Spafford's Gazetteer of the State of New-York, (Ed. of 1813,) .	1
" " " " " (Ed. of 1824,) .	1
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Spanish Colonies, (by Walton,) .	2
Spectator, (12mo.)	10
Spy Unmasked, see "The Spy Unmasked."	
Stapleton's Life of Canning,	3
Statistical Account of Upper Canada, (Gourlay's,) .	3
Statistical Review,	1
Statistics, Mortality of the Metropolis, (4to.)	1
Staunton's China,	2

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Stedman's American War, ...	2
Sterne's Works, (12mo.)	6
Steuart's (Sir James) Works, ...	6
Stewart's (Dugald) Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers of Man, ...	2
" Works, see "Works of Dugald Stewart."	
Stewart's, Playfair's and Brande's Dissertations, ...	1
Stoddard on Louisiana, ...	1
Strickland's Reports, see "Reports on Railways."	
Suetonii Opera, Edidit Wolf, ...	4
Sully's Memoirs, ...	5
Sutcliffe's Treatise, (on Canals, &c.)	1
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T.

Tabular Statistical Views of the Population, &c. of the United States, (by Watterston and Van Zandt, 4to.)	1
Taciti Opera, see "C. C. Taciti Opera."	
Tacitus, see "Murphy's Tacitus."	
Talbot's Residence in Canada, ...	2
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Taylor's Survey of German Poetry, ...	3
Temple's Works, (printed in 1720, fol.)	2
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The Ladies' Magazine, (vol. 1, 10 numbers unbound, 2d and 10th numbers wanting.)	
" " (vol. 2, 10 numbers unbound, 3d and 5th numbers wanting.)	
" " (vol. 3, 1st number only.)	
The Life of John Locke, ...	2
The Political Life of Mr. Canning, ...	3
The Remembrancer, ...	17
The Spirit of the Age, or Cotemporary Portraits, ...	1
The Spy Unmasked, (missing,)	1
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The Writings of Washington, (2d and 3d vols.)	2
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Thomas' Practice of Physic, (missing,)	1
" History of Printing, ...	2
Thompson's Chemistry, ...	4
Timkowski's Travels, ...	2
Torren on the Production of Wealth, ...	1
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Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, (4to.) ..	1
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Travels in Africa, by Denham and Clapperton, ...	1
" in Brazil, by Von Spix and Von Martius, ...	2
" of George Keppel, see "Keppel's Narrative."	

" of the Duke of Saxe Weimar, see "Saxe Weimar's Travels."	
Tredgold on Hydraulics, ...	1
" on Warming and Ventilating Buildings,.....	1
" on the Strength of Cast Iron,.....	1
" on Rail-Roads and Carriages, ...	1
Trumbull's History of Connecticut, ..	2
" History of the United States,.....	1
Tudor's Letters on the Eastern States,.....	1
Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons,.....	3
" History of England during the Middle Ages, ...	5
" Modern History of England, ...	4

U.

Ulloa's Travels in South America, ...	2
Umfreville's State of Hudson's Bay,.....	1
Universal Biography, (by Lord,)	2
Universal Gazetteer,.....	1
Ure's Dictionary of Chemistry, ...	1

V.

Vader Landsche Historie, ...	21
Vancouver's Voyage round the World, (4to. with a volume of plates in folio,)	4
Verplanck's Discourse,.....	1
View of the United States, (by Darby,)	1
Virgilius, (Heynii,)	4
Voyage de Champlain,.....	2
Voyage of Columbus, (by Las Casas,) see "First Voyage of Columbus."	
Voyages into the Arctic Regions, (by Barrow, half bound,)..	1
Voyages to Australasia, (P. P. King,)	2
Volney's View of the Soil and Climate of the United States,.	1

W.

Walker's Dictionary, ...	1
" Journal of Expedition to Canada, ...	1
" Rhetorical Grammar, ...	1
Walpole's Letters to Mann, ...	3
Walsh's Appeal,.....	1
Ward's Mexico,.....	2
Warton's History of English Poetry, ...	4
Washington's Letters, ...	2
" Writings, see "The Writings of Washington."	
Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, ...	1
" Philip II. and Philip III.....	2
Watson on Canals and Agriculture, ...	1
Wealth of Nations, (by Adam Smith, Edition of 1818; Playfair's,).....	2
Webster's Dictionary, ...	2
Weld's Travels through North America and Canada,.....	2

Western Monthly Review, (1st volume missing,)	2
“ “ “ (11 numbers of 3d volume, 7th number missing.)	
“ “ “ (12th number of 1st volume.)	
Western Review, ...	1
West India Common Place Book, (4to.)	1
Willard's Republic of America, ...	1
Williams' History of Vermont, ...	2
“ Register, ...	5
Wilson's History of Mountains, (4to.)	3
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry, ...	1
Worcester's Gazetteer, (Ancient and Modern,)	2
Wordsworth's Poetical Works, ...	4
Works of Dugald Stewart, ...	7
Works of the Rev. Robert Hall, ...	6
Wynne's History of America, ...	2

Y.

Year in Spain, see “A Year in Spain.”	
Young's France, in 1787, 1788 and 1789, ...	2

Z.

Zimmerman's Survey of Europe, ...	1
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A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS,

PRESENTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

TO THE NEW-YORK STATE LIBRARY.

This Collection consists of Seventy-four immense Volumes on Folio, and one Volume in small Folio, printed at the Expense of the British Government, and under the Direction and Superintendence of Commissioners appointed for the purpose by the Crown, in accordance with the Request contained in an Address of the House of Commons to the King, respecting the Public Records of the Kingdom.

In that Address, presented to the King (George the Third) on the 11th of July 1800, the House of Commons stated, That they had taken into their consideration the State of the Public Records of the Kingdom, and the necessity of providing for the better Arrangement, Preservation, and more convenient Use of the same: They represented, that in several of the principal Offices they had found the Public Records preserved with great Order and Regularity, and, in some few, with a Method and Care which were exemplary; but that in many of the most important Offices, they were wholly unarranged, undescribed, and unascertained: That some of them were exposed to Erasure, Alteration, and Embezzlement, and others lodged in places where they were daily perishing by Damp, or incurring a continual Risk of Destruction by Fire: That a Period of nearly Seventy Years had elapsed since the last General Parliamentary Inquiry upon this Subject; and during that Interval of Time, the Change which had taken place in the Language and written Character of Judicial Proceedings, as well as the large Accumulation of Materials, which had been progressively superadded in every Department, had increased the difficulties of methodizing the several Repositories, or applying their Contents to purposes of practical Use.

After adverting to the Printing of Domesday-Book and the Rolls of Parliament, in pursuance of the Suggestions of their Predecessors, the House submitted to his Majesty's Wisdom their desire of extending the same Measure to other ancient and valuable Monuments of their History, Laws and Government; and they besought his Majesty to give such Directions as he should think fit for the better Preservation, Arrangement, and more convenient Use of the Public Records of the Kingdom.

On the 17th July, 1800, the Chancellor of the Exchequer reported to the House, that his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint the House that he would give Directions as desired by the said Address.

The *First* Record Commission was issued by King George III. on the 19th July, 1800, directed to the Duke of Portland, Baron Grenville, Henry Dundas, Henry Addington, William Pitt, Sir Richard Pepper Arden, Lord Frederick Campbell, Sylvester Douglas, Sir John Mitford, Sir William Grant, Robert Dundas, and Charles Abbot, requiring and authorising them, and any three or more of them, to make diligent and particular Inquiry into the several Matters in the Address of the Commons particularized; to cause Persons in the Public Offices to produce any Documents in their Custody; to appoint a Clerk or Secretary, and Sub-Commissioners to be employed in the Premises, to regulate the Public Documents, to cause them to be bound and secured, to make Calendars and Indexes, &c. to superintend the Printing, and to be removable at the Pleasure of the Commissioners, who were to certify as to their Compensation, &c. And the Commissioners were required to make yearly Reports of their Proceedings, on or before the 25th day of March in each and every Year.

On the 23d May, 1806, a *Second* Record Commission was issued by King George III., directed to Baron Grenville, Earl Spencer, Charles James Fox, William Windham, Charles Abbot, Sir William Grant, Henry Erskine, Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Frederick Campbell, Baron Glenbervie, Baron Redesdale, The Lord Bishop of Oxford, Charles Bathurst, William Wickham and Nathaniel Bond; Reciting the former proceedings, and that considerable Progress had been made under the former Commission, but that some of the Persons named in that Commission had since died, or had become less able to attend to the Duties thereby required of them, &c., and that it was expedient to appoint others in their Place, and also to increase the number of Commissioners, &c. By this Commission the like powers were given, and the like Duties imposed, as in the First Record Commission.

The *Third* Record Commission was issued by George, Prince Regent, on the 25th of June, 1817, directed to the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Sidmouth Viscount Castlereagh, Earl Bathurst, Charles Manners Sutton, Sir William Grant, Alexander Maconochie, Viscount Sidmouth, Archibald Colquhoun, The Lord Bishop of London, Lord Glenbervie, Lord Redesdale, Lord Colchester, Charles Bathurst, William Wickham and Nathaniel Bond; Reciting the former Proceedings and the Record Commission, 29th May. 1806, that Progress had been made under that Commission, but that some of those Persons are deceased, or have become less able to attend to the Duties thereby required of them, and that it is expedient to appoint others in their Place; and giving to the new Commissioners the like Powers, and imposing upon them the like Duties, as were given to and imposed upon their Predecessors.

The *Fourth* Record Commission was issued by King George IV., on the 18th of June, 1821, directed to The Earl of Liverpool,

Viscount Sidmouth, The Marquess of Londonderry, Earl Bathurst, Charles Mannors Sutton, Sir Thomas Plumer, Sir William Rae, William Dundas, Earl Spencer, The Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Sidmouth, The Lord Bishop of London, The Lord Bishop of Peterborough, The Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Lord Grenville, Lord Glenbervie, Lord Redesdale, Lord Colchester, Thomas Grenville, Charles Bathurst, William Wickham, Nathaniel Bond, Sir James McIntosh, and Charles Watkin Williams Wynn; Reciting the former Proceedings, the Record Commission of the 23d of May, 1806, the Progress made under that Commission, but that some of the Persons named therein were since deceased, and others had become less able to perform the Duties thereby required of them, and that it is expedient to appoint others in their place, &c.; and giving the like Powers to the Commissioners and imposing the like Duties upon them, that were given to, and imposed upon their Predecessors.

The *Fifth* Record Commission was issued by King William IV., on the 12th of March, 1831, directed to The Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Brougham and Vaux; Viscount Melbourne, or the Secretary of State for the Home Department for the Time being; Charles Mannors Sutton, or the Speaker of the House of Commons; Viscount Althorpe, or the Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer for the Time being; Sir John Leach, or the Master of the Rolls for the Time being; William Dundas, or the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland for the Time being; Earl Spencer; The Earl of Aberdeen; The Lord Bishop of Llandaff; Thomas Grenville; Charles Watkin Williams Wynn; Sir James Macintosh; Henry Hobhouse; George Agar Ellis; Sir James Parke; Sir John Bernard Bosanquet; Sir Robert Harry Inglis; Louis Hayes Petit; Henry Bellenden Ker; Henry Hallam; John Allen; Edward Protheroe; Edward Vernon Utterson; and William Brougham: Reciting, that the House of Commons had addressed the King, (George III.) in Relation to the Public Records of the Kingdom;—that Warrants had been issued by King George III., and by King George IV. for the purpose of carrying into effect the Objects specified in the Address; that Proceedings had progressed under the Commissioners appointed in those Warrants; but that some of those Commissioners were dead, and others had become less able to attend to the Duties required of them, and that it was expedient to appoint others in their Place; and therefore *determined* the said Warrants, and every Clause, Article and thing therein contained; This Commission gave to the Commissioners, similar Powers to those given to their Predecessors, and moreover the Power to administer an oath to any Person whomsoever touching or concerning the Premises; and imposed upon those Commissioners, the like Duties as those which had been required by the former Record Commissions.

This Commission is still in force, and the Commissioners are yet proceeding in arranging and preparing for publication other Portions of the Public Records of the Kingdom in addition to those contained in the Volumes mentioned in this Catalogue.

The Most of these Records are written in the Latin Language; Some are in French; but those of later Date are principally in English.

ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE.

	<i>Vols.</i>
Calendarium Rotulorum Chartarum, et Inquisitionem ad quod Damnum,.....	1
Calendarium Rotolorum Patentium in Turri Londinensi,.....	1
Calendars of the Proceedings in Chancery in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,.....	3
Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Cottonian Library,.....	1
Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts,.....	4
Catalogue of the Lansdowne Manuscripts,.....	1
Domesday-Book,.....	4
Ducatus Lancastriæ,.....	2
Fœdera, (8 Volumes, each bound in 2 Parts,).....	6
Inquisitionum ad Capellam, &c.,.....	3
Inquisitionum post Mortem sive Escaetarum,.....	4
Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scaccariæ,.....	1
Parliamentary Writs, (2 Volumes, the 2d Volume bound in 3 Divisions,).....	4
Placita de Quo Warranto,.....	1
Placitorum in Domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi Asservatorum Abbreviatio,.....	1
Questions circulated by the Authority of the Commissioners on the Public Records,.....	1
Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum,.....	1
Rotuli Hundredorum,.....	2
Rotuli Scotiæ,.....	2
Rotulorum Originalium in Cur. Scac. Abbreviatio,.....	2
Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ,.....	1
The Acts of the Parliament of Scotland,.....	10
The Statutes of the Realm, (11 Volumes bound in 12 Parts,).....	12
Testa de Nevill,.....	1
Valor Ecclesiasticus,.....	6

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

	<i>Vols.</i>
DOMESDAY-BOOK, SEU LIBER CENSUALIS WILLELMI PRIMI REGIS ANGLIÆ, inter Archivos Regni in Domo Capitulari Westmonasterii Asservatus,.....	4
Volume I., printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1783,) contains descriptive Returns of all the counties in England; except the counties of Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk.	
Volume II., printed in the same year, contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk.	
Volume III., printed in the same Reign, (A. D. 1816,) contains, Address of the House of Commons to the King, re-	

specting the Public Records, 11th July, 1800;

The King's Answer, 17th July, 1800;

The Record Commission, 19th July, 1800;

The Order of the Commissioners to print Index to the two first volumes, 22d July, 1800;

General Introduction to Domesday-Book; treating of

I. Formation of the Record:

1. Name.
2. Date.
3. Origin and Object.
4. Mode of Execution.

II. Principal Matters noticed in it:

1. Persons.
2. Lands—their Denomination and Measurement.
3. Money—its Denomination and Value.
4. Territorial Jurisdictions and Franchises.
5. Tenures and Services.
6. Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions.
7. Ecclesiastical Matters.
8. Historical Events.
9. Illustrations of Ancient Manners.

III. Original Uses and Consequences of the Survey.

IV. Its Conservation and Authority in Courts of Law.

V. Its Publication.

INDICES:

Index Locorum, secundum Ordinem Comitatum.

Index Locorum et Possessionum Generalis.

Index Nominum Tenentium in Capite.

Index Rerum Præcipuarum.

Volume IV., printed in the same Reign, (A. D. 1816,) contains,

The same Address and Answer as in Volume III;

The Record Commission of 23d May, 1806;

The Order of Commissioners for publishing this Volume, 25th March, 1813;

Introduction to the Supplementary Records of Domesday, (viz.)

I. Exon' Domesday.

II. Inquisitio Eliensis.

III. Liber Winton.

IV. Boldon Book.

INDICES:

1. Exon' Domesday:

Index Nominum Tenentium in Capite.

Index Locorum.

Index Nominum Personarum.

2. Inquisitio Eliensis:

Index Locorum.

Index Nominum.

3. Winton Domesday:

Index Locorum.

Index Nominum.

4. Boldon Book:

*Index Locorum.**Index Nominum Personarum.*

ROTULI HUNDREDORUM, Temp. Hen. III., & Edw., I. in Turr'. Lond. et in Curia Receptæ Scaccarij Westm. Asservati, ... 2

The "Hundred Rolls," contain Inquisitions taken in pursuance of a special commission issued under the Great Seal, in the second year of the Reign of King Edward I., (A. D. 1274,) and these "Hundred Rolls" were returned for the most part, into the Exchequer. From them the Crown was furnished (amongst other things) with Evidence, upon the Oath of a Jury of each Hundred and Town in every County, of,

All the Demesne Lands of the Crown, whether ancient or newly acquired by escheat or purchase;

Manors, &c., formerly in the Hands of the Crown, the Persons holding the same, the Authority, and how alienated;

Tenants in Capite and Tenants in Ancient Demesne;

The Losses sustained by the Crown in Military services, and otherwise, by sub-infeudations made by such Tenants in Capite and Tenants in Ancient Demesne;

Alienations to the Church under Pretext of Gifts in Frank-almoigne;

Wardships, Marriages, Escheats, Suits and Services withheld and subtracted;

Fee Farms of the Crown, Hundreds, Wapentakes and Tythings;

Courts, Wrecks of the Sea, Free Chase, Free Warren and Fishery, and other Jura Regalia;

Oppressions of the Nobility and other Great Men claiming to have and exercise such Rights;

Exactions by excessive and illegal Tolls in Fairs, and for Murage, Pontage, &c.;

Exactions and Oppressions of Sheriffs, Escheators, and other Ministerial Officers under colour of Law;

Unlawful Exportation of Wools, &c. &c.

The First Volume of this Work, printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1812,) contains the same Address, Answer, and Record Commission, as in the third Volume of Domesday-Book; An Order of the Commissioners for printing this Volume, dated 25th March, 1808; Table of Contents; *Articuli ad Inquirend'*; *Rotulorum Hundredorum Exemplaria*, (Engravings); ROTULI HUNDREDORUM of Eighteen Counties and of the City of London; *Index Locorum*; and *Index Nominum*.

The Second Volume, printed in the same Reign, (A. D. 1818,) contains the Order of the Commissioners for printing this Volume, dated 23d March, 1812; Preface; *For-*

ma Inquirendi, &c.; Forma Juramenti; Rotulorum Hundredorum Exemplar, (Engraving); *ROTULI HUNDREDORUM* of the remaining counties; *Index Locorum*; and *Index Nominum*.

PLACITA DE QUO WARRANTO, *Temporibus Edw. I. II. and III. in Curia Receptæ Scaccarij Westm. Asservata*, ... 1

This Book contains the Pleadings upon Writs of *Quo Warranto*, issued in pursuance of Inquisitions made by the Special Commission in the second year of the Reign of Edward I., and Inquisitions by the Hundredors taken before the Justices in Eyre on their Regular Circuits, and entered on the "Hundred Rolls:" It was printed in the Reign of King George III. (A. D. 1818,) and contains also the Address, Answer, and Record Commission as in the third Volume of Domesday-Book; and another Record Commission by the Prince Regent, dated 25th June, 1817; An Order of the Commissioners to print the Work, dated 23d March, 1812; A Table of Contents; *Placiti de Quo Warranto Exemplar*, (Engraving); *Index Locorum*, and *Index Nominum*.

TESTA DE NEVILL, SIVE LIBER FEODORUM IN CURIA SCACCARIJ—*Temp. Hen. III., & Edw. I.*, ... 1

This Book, printed in the Reign of King George III. (A. D. 1807,) contains, principally, an Account,

1. Of Fees holden immediately, or in capite of the King, and if alienated, how the Owners were enfeoffed, and also of Fees holden in Frankalmoigne, with the Values thereof respectively.
2. Of Serjeanties holden of the King, distinguishing whether rented or alienated, with the value thereof.
3. Of Widows and Heiresses of Tenants in Capite, whose Marriages were in the Gift of the King, with the value of their Lands.
4. Of Churches in the Gift of the King, and in whose hands they were.
5. Of Escheats, as well of the Lands of Normans as others, in whose hands the same were, and by what services holden.
6. Of the Amount of the Sums paid for Scutage and Aid, &c., by each Tenant.

This Work also contains the Address, Answer and Record Commission as in the third Volume of Domesday-Book; An Order of the Commissioners to print the Work, dated 14th December, 1804; Preface; *Exemplaria Libri vocati Testa de Nevill*, (Engraving); *Index Locorum*; *Index Nominum*.

ROTULORUM ORIGINALIUM IN CURIA SCACCARII ABBREVIATIO, . . .

The Records of the Court of Exchequer called "ORIGINALIA" are the Estreats transmitted from the Court of Chancery into the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, of all grants of the Crown enrolled on the Patent and other Rolls, whereon any Rent is reserved, any Salary payable, or any Service to be performed; which Estreats commence about the Beginning of the Reign of Henry the Third, and are continued to a late Period; the two Volumes yet published come down no later than the last Year of King Edward the Third.

The *First* Volume printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1805) contains, the Address, Answer, and Record Commission as in the Third Volume of Domesday Book; the Order of the Commissioners to print this Volume, dated 24th March, 1804; Preface; *Exemplaria Rotulorum Originalium &c.*, (Engraving); the Records in the Time of Kings, Henry III., Edward I., and Edward II.; *Index Rerum*, *Index Locorum*, and *Index Nominum*.

The *Second* Volume, printed in the same Reign, (A. D. 1810) contains, the Order of the Commissioners for printing this Volume, dated 25th March, 1805; the Records during the Reign of King Edward III.; *Index Rerum*; *Index Locorum* and *Index Nominum*.

NONARUM INQUISITIONES IN CURIA SCACCARIÆ Temp. Regis Edwardi III.

I

These were the Returns of Inquisitions made under Commissions issued to ascertain the Values of the Subsidy of the *Ninth*, granted by Parliament to King Edward III., in the fourteenth Year of his Reign, (A. D. 1341.)

This Book was printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1807); it contains also the Address, Answer, and Record Commission, as in the Third Volume of Domesday Book; the Order of the Commissioners to print it, Dated 19th December, 1804; Preface; *Nomina Comitatum*; *Nomina Venditorum*; *Nomina Receptorum Subsidii*; *Exemplaria Inquisitionum Nonarium*, (Engraving); *Index Locorum*; *Index Nominum*.

INQUISITIONUM POST MORTEM SIVE ESCAETARUM CALENDARIUM, ...

4

This is a Calendar of the Records containing the Returns to Writs directed to the Escheators of each County or District, to summon a Jury, on Oath to inquire what Lands any Person died seised of; the Tenure by which they were held; the next heir thereto, and his Age; whether the Tenant was attainted of Treason, or was an Alien; and the Quantity, Quality, and Value of the Lands.

The *First* Volume printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1806) contains the Address, Answer, and Record

Commission as in the Third Volume of Domesday Book; the Order of the Commissioners to print this Volume, dated 24th March, 1802; Preface; Calendar of the Records in the Times of Kings Henry III., Edward I., and Edward II; *Index Locorum*; *Index Nominum*.

The *Second* Volume, printed in the same Reign, (A. D. 1808) contains, the Order of the Commissioners to print this Volume, dated 24th March, 1806; the Calendar of the Records during the Reign of King Edward III.; *Index Locorum*; *Index Nominum*.

The *Third* Volume, printed in the Reign of King George IV., (A. D. 1821) contains the Order of the Commissioners for printing this Volume, dated 17th March. 1818; the Calendar of Records in the Times of Kings Richard II., and Henry IV.; *Index Locorum*; *Index Nominum*.

The *Fourth* Volume, printed in the same Reign, (A. D. 1821,) contains the Order of the Commissioners for printing this Volume, dated 25th March, 1822; Preface; Calendar of Records in the Times of Kings, Henry V., Henry VI., Edward IV., and Richard III.; an Appendix containing additional Calendars of Records in the Times of Kings, Henry III., Edward I., Edward II., Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., Edward IV., Edward V., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, and King James I.; *Index Locorum*; *Index Nominum*.

CALENDARIUM ROTULORUM CHARTARUM ET INQUISITIONUM AD QUOD DAMNUM,.....

1

The Calendar of the Charter Rolls, is printed from three Volumes preserved in the Record Office, apparently written in the Time of King James I. The Charter Rolls begin with the First Year of the Reign of King John, (A. D. 1199,) and end with the Reign of King Edward IV., (A. D. 1483): They contain Royal Grants of Privileges to Cities, Towns, Bodies Corporate, and private Trading Companies belonging to those Cities and Towns; Grants of Markets, Fairs and Free Warrens; Grants of Creation of Nobility from the Eleventh Year of the Reign of Edward II., to the End of the Reign of Edward IV.; Grants of Privileges to Religious Houses, &c.

The Calendar to the "INQUISITIONES AD QUOD DAMNUM," is printed from one made by the Chief Clerk in the Record Office, under the Direction of the Keeper of the Records in the Tower.

The "INQUISITIONES AD QUOD DAMNUM" commence with the Reign of King Edward II., (A. D. 1307,) and end with the Thirty-Eighth Year of Henry VI., (A. D. 1460). They were taken by virtue of Writs directed to the Escheator of each County, when any Grant of a Market, Fair or other Privilege of License of Alienation of Land

was solicited, to inquire by a Jury on Oath, whether such Grant or Alienation was prejudicial to the King or others in case the same should be made.

This Volume, printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1803,) also contains the Address, Answer, and Record Commission as in the Third Volume of Domesday Book; The Order of the Commissioners for printing the Work, Dated 24th March, 1802; A Statement of the Contents of the Charter Rolls, and of the *INQUISITIONES AD QUOD DAMNUM*; *Index Locorum Rotul. Chart.*; *Index Nominum Rotul. Chart.*; *Index Locorum Inquis. ad quod Damnum*; *Index Nominum Inquis. ad quod Damnum*.

CALENDARIUM ROTULORUM PATENTIUM IN TURRI LONDINENSI, 1

This Calendar is printed from Four Manuscript Volumes, procured in the Year 1775, from the Executors of Henry Rooke Esq'r; and collated with Two Manuscripts in the Cottonian Library in the British Museum, marked Titus C. II. and III.

The Patent Rolls in the Tower of London commence in the Third Year of the Reign of King John, (A. D. 1201), and end in the 23d Year of the Reign of King Edward IV., (A. D. 1483): They contain Grants of Offices and Lands, Restitutions of Temporalities to Bishops, Abbots and other Ecclesiastical Persons; Confirmations of Grants made to Bodies Corporate, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil; Grants in Fee Farm; Special Liveries; Grants of Offices Special and General; Patents of Creations of Peers, and Licenses of all Kinds which pass the Great Seal; And on the Backs of these Rolls are Commissions to Justices of the Peace, of Sewers, and all Commissions, indeed, which pass the Great Seal.

This Work which was printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1802,) also contains the Address, Answer and Record Commission as in the Third Volume of Domesday Book; the Order of the Commissioners to print the Work, Dated 22d July, 1800; Preface; *Index Rerum*; *Index Locorum*; *Index Nominum*.

DUCATUS LANCASTRIÆ. Pars Prima: CALENDARIUM INQUISITIONUM POST MORTEM, &c. Temporibus Regum Edw. I., Edw. III., Ric. II., Hen. V., Hen. VI., Edw. VI., Regin. Mar., Phil. & Mar., Eliz., Jac. I., Car. I. Pars Secunda: A Calendar to the Pleadings, &c. in the Reigns of Hen. VII., Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., Queen Mary, and Phil. & Mary, .. 2

The "INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM," in this Repository, amount to 3569, beginning with the First Year of King Henry V., (A. D. 1413,) and ending with the Eighteenth Year of King Charles I., (A. D. 1642); they compose the Calendar forming the First Part of the First Volume.

The PLEADINGS, consisting of **BILLS, ANSWERS, and DEPOSITIONS and SURVEYS**, in Suits exhibited in the Duchy Court, commence with the First Year of the Reign of King Henry VII., (A. D. 1509,) and are continued to the Year 1823: The Calendar forming the Second Part of the First Volume, extends from the earliest date of these Pleadings, to the Reign of Philip and Mary, including 5682 Records.

The *Second* Volume contains a supplemental Calendar to the Pleadings, Depositions, &c. Temp. Hen. VII., in Continuation of the First Volume; and including several Records which were supposed to have been lost, but have been recently discovered in the Duchy Office: A Calendar to the Pleadings, Depositions, &c. in the Reigns of King Henry VIII., King Edward VI., and Philip & Mary; And a Calendar to the Pleadings, &c. in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, as far as the Thirteenth Year of her Reign inclusive.

The *First* Volume of this Work, printed in the Reign of King George IV. (A. D. 1823,) also contains the Address and Answer as in the Third Volume of Domesday-Book; the Record Commission by King George IV., dated 18th June, 1821; the Order of the Commissioners to print the Work, dated 26th March, 1821; Preface; *Index Locorum* to the Calendar of Inquisitions; *Index Nominum* to the same; *Index Locorum* to the Calendar of Pleadings; *Index Nominum* to the same.

The *Second* Volume, printed in the same Reign, (A. D. 1827,) also contains *Index Locorum* to the Calendars contained in that Volume, and *Index Nominum* to the same.

PARLIAMENTARY WRITS, AND WRITS OF MILITARY SUMMONS, together with the Records and Muniments relating to the Suit and Service due and performed to the King's High Court of Parliament, and the Councils of the Realm, and affording Evidence of Attendance given at Parliaments and Councils,..... 4

This Collection includes all the Records which shew the constituent part of the ancient legislative and remedial Assemblies of England, beginning with the Reign of King Edward I., the period when they first assumed a definite organization.

These Documents comprise,

1. Writs of Summons addressed to the Prelates, the Earls, and to the Individuals generally, but not invariably, designated as "Barons," "Proceres," or "Magnates," and also to the Justices, Clerks, and others of the Council:

2. Proxies of the Prelates, Earls, and "Proceres:"

3. Precepts and Mandates issued by the Metropolitan and Diocesan Prelates, pursuant to the *Præmunientes* Clause

in the Writs of Summons requiring the Attendance of the inferior Clergy; and Procurations executed by the Capitular and Parochial Clergy, pursuant to such Precepts and Mandates:

4. Writs for the Election of the Members of the Commons House of Parliament, and Returns:
5. Writs for levying the Expenses of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses:
6. Writs of Military Summons specially addressed to Individuals usually considered as the greater or lesser Barons of the Realm:
7. Writs for the Performance of Military Service, or relating thereto, addressed to the Sheriff of the County:
8. Commissions of Array, and other Instruments relating to the Military Levies:
9. Records affording Evidence of the Names of the Individuals who actually attended or deliberated in Parliaments or Councils:
10. Records affording Evidence of the actual performance of Military Service.

In the Appendixes are contained,

1. Records shewing the Rank and Condition of the Individuals composing the Parliament:
2. Records relating to Elections of Coroners, Verdurers, &c. which took place in the County Court; and other Documents shewing the Constitution of that Assembly, and elucidating the History of the Elective Franchise:
3. Records relating to the Customs and Constitution of Boroughs.

The *First* Volume, printed in the Reign of King George IV. (A. D. 1827,) contains Table of Contents, Address and Answer as in the Third Volume of Domesday-Book; Record Commission by King George IV. dated 18th June, 1821; Record Commission by the same Monarch, dated 7th April, 1825; Order of the Commissioners to print this Work, dated 27th April, 1822; a like Order, dated 1st July, 1825; Preface; Chronological Abstract; Calendar of Writs and Returns; Alphabetical Digest of Persons; Index of Persons.

The *Second* Volume, Division I. printed in the same Reign, (A. D. 1830,) contains a Table of Contents of Volume II.; Preface to Volume II.; Chronological Abstract of Writs, Records, and other Instruments contained in the Second Volume; Calendar of Writs and Returns.

The same Volume, Division II. printed in the same Reign, (A. D. 1830,) contains Table of Contents to the whole Volume; Writs, Records, and Muniments, &c.; Appendix containing Records and Historical Documents.

The same Volume, Division III. printed in the Reign of King William IV. (A. D. 1834,) contains a List of Commissioners of the Public Records of the Kingdom, ap-

pointed 12th March, 1831; a Table of Contents; an Introduction, containing an Alphabetical Digest of Persons; Digest of the Contents of the whole Work, arranged according to the Names of Persons; and an Index of Persons.

FÆDERA, CONVENTIONES, LITTERÆ, ET CUIJUSCUNQUE GENERIS ACTA PUBLICA, inter Reges Angliæ et Alios quosvis Imperatores, Reges, Pontifices, Principes, vel Communitates; ab Ingressu Gulielmi I. in Angliam, A. D. 1066, ad Nostra usque Tempora Habita aut Tractata—Ex Autographis infra Secretiores Archivorum Regiorum Thesaurariis, Asservatis; Aliisque Summæ Vetustatis Instrumentis ad Historiam Anglicanam Spectantibus, fideliter exscripta—Three Volumes, each bound in two Parts, ... 6

This Work contains the Leagues, Treaties, correspondence, and public Acts, of whatsoever kind, made or transacted, between the Kings of England, and other Emperors, Kings, Popes and other Ecclesiastical Dignitaries, Princes, States, or Communities Civil or Ecclesiastical, from the coming of William I. into England, A. D. 1066, to the Beginning of the Reign of King George III. (A. D. 1760): The Three Volumes now published, are continued only to the thirty-fourth year of the Reign of King Edward III. (A. D. 1361); but the Volumes yet to be published will continue the Work to the time of the Accession of King George III. to the Throne. This Work was originally prepared by Thomas Rymer, who published Fourteen Volumes previous to his death in the year 1713: Three other Volumes were prepared for the Press and published in the year 1717, by his assistant, Robert Sanderson, who afterwards continued the Work in three succeeding Volumes, making in the whole Twenty Volumes in Folio. Rymer's Work commenced with the Documents of the first year of the Reign of King Henry I. (A. D. 1100–1.)

A second Edition, edited by George Holmes, Deputy-Keeper of the Tower Records, was published by Jacob Tonson, at London 1727–35.

A third Edition was undertaken at the Hague in 1738, or 1739, and was completed in Ten Volumes, Folio.

The present Edition was edited by Doct. Adam Clarke and Frederick Holbrooke, Sub-Commissioners under the Record Commission.

Volume I. Part I. contains the Address, Answer, and first Record Commission, as in the Third Volume of Domesday-Book; the Second Record Commission of 23d May, 1806; the Order of the Commissioners for printing the Fædera, dated 25th March, 1813, and for continuing the collection down to the Accession of King George III.; General Introduction to the FÆDERA; treating,

1. Of the Origin and Progress of the Work.
2. Of the Materials of which it is composed, and Sources from whence derived.
3. Of the comparative Merits of the different Editions, through which it has passed.

4. Of the Necessity of a new Edition.

5. Of the Present Edition—its History and Execution.

Rymer ad Lectorem; Index Chronologicus, Willielmus I., (A. D. 1066.)—Henricus III. (A. D. 1272.)

FÆDERA, &c., Willielmus I., Willielmus II., Henricus I., Stephen, Henricus II., Ricardus I., Johannes, Henricus III., with Engravings of Instruments and Seals.

Volume I., Part II., printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1816,) contains,

Index Chronologicus—Edwardus I., A. D. 1272—1307.

FÆDERA, Edwardus I., with Engraving of Seal; Index Locorum; Index Nominum.

Volume II., Part I., printed in the same Reign, (A. D. 1818,) contains,

Index Chronologicus—Edwardus II., A. D. 1307—1326.

FÆDERA, Edwardus II., with Engraving of Seal; Index Locorum; Index Nominum.

Volume II., Part II., printed in the Reign of King George IV. (A. D. 1821,) contains,

Index Chronologicus, Pars Secunda, Edwardus III., Annis Regni 1—17, (A. D. 1327—1343.)

FÆDERA, Edwardus III., A. D. 1327—1343, with Engraving of Seal, Num. 1; Index Locorum; Index Nominum.

Volume III., Part I., printed in the Reign of King George IV., (A. D. 1825,) contains,

Index Chronologicus, Edwardus III., Annis Regni 18—34, (A. D. 1344—1361.)

FÆDERA, Edwardus III., Annis Regni, 18—34, (A. D. 1344—1361,) with Engraving of Seal, Num. 2; Index Locorum; Index Nominum.

Volume III., Part II., printed in the Reign of King George IV., (A. D. 1830,) contains,

Index Chronologicus, Pars Secunda, Edwardus III., Annis Regni, 35—51, (A. D. 1361—1377.)

FÆDERA, Edwardus III., Annis Regni, 35—51, (A. D. 1361—1377,) with Engraving of Seal, Num. 3; Index Locorum; Index Nominum.

PLACITORUM IN DOMO CAPITULARI WESTMONASTERIENSI ASSERVATORUM ABBREVIATIO.—Temporibus Regum, Ric. I., Johann., Hen. III., Edw. I., Edw. II..... 1

This Work was printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1811,) from several Volumes of Abstracts of Pleadings during the Reigns of Kings Richard I., John, Henry III., Edward I., and Edward II., made by Mr.

Arthur Agard and others, Keepers of such Records in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

From the commencement of these Pleadings in the Reign of King Richard I., (Anno Regni 6, A. D. 1194,) to the end of the Reign of King John, (A. D. 1216,) the Abstract has been framed, for the most part, from the Rolls of the Curia Regis: But as it is difficult to decide now, when the Proceedings in the Curia Regis finished, and the Component Branches of the Court became distinct and permanently severed, the whole of the Work has therefore been printed under the Title of "*PLACITORUM ABBREVIATIO*." Curing the Reigns of Kings Edward I. and Edward II., far the greater part of the Abstract is collected from the Rolls of Pleadings, in the King's Bench; there are, however, numerous Pleadings under the following mixed Titles, (viz.)

"Placita coram Domino Rege in Parlamento suo apud
"Westminster."

"Placita coram Domino Rege & Consilio suo."

"Placita coram Concilio Domini Regis."

"Placita coram Domino Rege & locum suum tenentibus."

"Placita coram Domino Rege vel locum ejus tenentibus."

"Placita coram locum tenentibus Domini Regis."

"Placita coram Domina Regina & Concilio Domini Regis."

"Placita coram Archiepiscopo Ebor' & Concilio Domine Regis."

"Placita coram H. le Bygod, Justiciar' Angliæ."

"Placita Exercitus Regis."

Besides the above, the Abstract contains Pleadings during the Reigns of Kings Henry I. and Edward I., before the Justices Itinerant; and also before the Justices of Assise.

Throughout the whole, much important Matter will be found, relating to Petitions of Right, and also to the Parliament and to the Concilium Regis; and frequent References from each of them to the King's Bench, and from that Court to Parliament.

This Abstract also furnishes much other interesting Matter in relation to the Law, the History and the Customs of the Country; amongst the most material Heads, the following may afford some Idea of the Nature and Utility of the Work, (viz.)

Appeals of Murder, and other Felonies; Assise; Attaint; Bridges and Sewers, and who are liable to their Repairs; Charters and Grants to Corporations; Concords and Fines in Real Actions, and Enrolments of Deeds between Party and Party; Pleadings upon the *Dictum de Kenilworth*; Cases of Error; Decisions in Cases of Fines; Tenure of Gavelkind; Heirs, and the Proofs of their Age and Pedigree; Historical Facts relating to Rebellions and Insurrections, and to the Border Wars

of the Scots and English; Honours and Baronies; Judgments, with the Reasons and Causes thereof entered, in Cases of Difficulty, on the Rolls; Jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical and other Inferior Courts; Juries, their Special Verdicts, &c.; Liberties and Privileges of Corporations, Towns and Villages; Customs of the City of London, and Historical Facts in relation to it; the Ancient Measures of Land, and their various Contents; Obsolete Words and Law Terms, with their several Interpretations; Rules of Practice observed by the Courts in Actions Real, Actions Personal, and in other Instances; the Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown; Privileges of Courts, and Punishments for Contempts; Pleadings upon Writs of Quo Warranto; Records of the Kingdom, provisions for their Preservation and Arrangement; Statutes and Ordinances, recorded on the Rolls of the Court of King's Bench, together with the Writs directed to the Sheriffs of Counties to proclaim and enforce the observance of them; Trial by Domesday, and the mode of pleading that ancient Record; Trial by Domesday of Chester; Trial by the Roll of Winton; Trial by Duel, in Criminal and in Civil Suits; Trials by Ordeal, both of Fire and of Water, so late as the Fifteenth year of the Reign of King John, (A. D. 1213); Pleadings in Writs of Right and other Real Actions.

This Work also contains the Address, Answer, and Record Commission, as in the Third Volume of Domesday-Book; the Order of the Commissioners to print this Work, dated 22d July, 1800; Preface; *Exemplaria Placitorum*, (Engravings); *Index Locorum*; *Index Nominum*; *Index Rerum*.

CALENDARS OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH; to which are prefixed Examples of earlier Proceedings in that Court, namely, from the Reign of Richard the Second to that of Queen Elizabeth, inclusive. From the Originals in the Tower,.....

3

These Volumes also contain Examples of the Bills or Petitions addressed to the Chancellors in each Reign, from the earliest Period that any of them are known to be extant, between the Sixteenth and Twentieth Years of the Reign of King Richard II., (A. D. 1393-6,) down to the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, (viz.) in the respective Reigns of Kings Richard II., Henry V., Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Philip and Mary: No Proceedings in Chancery have yet been discovered in the Reign of King Henry IV., and comparatively few appear to have been instituted during the Reign of his Son and Successor, Henry V.

The *First* Volume of this Work, printed in the Reign of King

George IV., (A. D. 1827,) contains the Address, and Answer, as in the Third Volume of Domesday-Book; Record Commission of 18th June, 1821; Order of the Commissioners to print this Volume, dated 16th July, 1821; Preface; List of Contents; Examples of Proceedings in Chancery prior to the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; Calendars of the Proceedings in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; *Index Locorum*; *Index Nominum*.

The *Second* Volume, printed in the Reign of King George IV., (A. D. 1830,) contains a List of Contents; Examples of Proceedings in Chancery prior to the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; Calendars of the Proceedings in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; *Index Locorum*; *Index Nominum*.

The *Third* Volume, printed in the Reign of King William IV., (A. D. 1832,) contains the Record Commission issued by him, dated 12th March, 1831; the Order of the Commissioners to print this Volume, dated 23d June, 1832; Register of Proceedings in Chancery in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; *Index Locorum*; *Index Nominum*.

A CATALOGUE OF THE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE COTTONIAN LIBRARY, deposited in the British Museum,..... 1

This Library was founded by Sir Robert Cotton, in the Reign of King James I., and a Catalogue of it was published in the Year 1696, by Dr. Thomas Smith: It was in the Year 1731 reduced by Fire from its Original Number of 958 Volumes to 861 Volumes, many of which were damaged by the Flames.

This Work was printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1802,) and also contains the Address, Answer, and Record Commission, as in the Third Volume of Domesday-Book; the Order of the Commissioners to print the Work, dated 22d July, 1800; Preface; Table of the Order of References; Catalogue; Index.

A CATALOGUE OF THE HARLEIAN MANUSCRIPTS, in the British Museum; With Indexes of Persons, Places and Matters,.. 4

This Collection of Manuscripts was begun towards the latter End of the Seventeenth Century by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer; It Contains upwards of Ten Thousand Manuscript Books, and above Forty Thousand Original Rolls, Charters with their Confirmations, Letters Patent, Signis Manual, Privy Seals, Grants, Feoffments, final Concords, Exchanges, Warrants, and other Deeds and Instruments of great Antiquity, for the most part relating to Great Britain and Ireland.

This Collection contains

1. Bibles and Biblical Books, of which there are upwards

of three hundred Copies in the *Hebrew, Chaldee, Greek, Arabic and Latin Languages*:

2. Cabbalas, Talmuds, and Talmudical Books, Targums, Expositions, Glosses and Commentaries on the Pentateuch, and other Books of the Old Testament, in *Hebrew, Chaldee, &c.*, compiled by the most celebrated ancient as well as later *Rabbins*:
3. Near two hundred Volumes of the Writings of the Fathers of the Church:
4. Liturgies, and Liturgical Books:
5. Missals, Breviaries and Hours of the *Holy Virgin*, according to the Use of the *Roman, English and Gallican Churches*, Rituals, Ordinals, Books of Offices, Processionals and Graduals:
6. Ancient *Evangelistaria* and Lectionaries:
7. Sundry Menologies, Martyrologies, and Lives of Saints:
8. A Variety of other Books of Religion and Devotion:
9. An immense Number of curious and authentic Manuscripts relative as well to the Topographical Description and Antiquities of Britain, as to the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of the Kingdom, its Laws, Constitution, and Government:
10. Heraldical and Armorial Books.
11. Register Books, Chartularies, and other Evidences of the Estates of the Ancient Nobility:
12. Ceremonials, Poms, and Solemnities; as the Coronations of most of the English Kings and Queens from the Time of the *Anglo-Saxons* to that of King George II.:
13. Topographies, Descriptions and General Histories of the Principality of Wales:
14. Descriptions, Histories, Chronicles and State of the Kingdom of Scotland:
15. Ancient and other Histories, Chronicles, and Annals, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, of the Kingdom of Ireland.
16. Many Ancient Copies of the Greek and Latin Classics and Historians:
17. Lexicons, Glossaries, and Dictionaries of the *Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Welch, Chinese, Persic, Arabic, German, Courlandic, Saxon, English, Spanish, and Turkish Languages*:
18. Chorographies, Antiquities, Histories, Chronicles &c., of *France*, and other Countries; Elaborate Genealogies of their Kings, Princes, and illustrious Houses; and a Multitude of Tracts and authentic Papers explanatory of their Laws, Customs, Revenues, Polity and Government:
19. *Histories of Popes*, and the Transactions of the See of *Rome*. Accounts of Conclaves held, and Intrigues

carried on for the Elections of Popes. Papal Decretals, Bulls, Absolutions and Indulgencies, Forms, Practices and Registers of their several Courts:

- 20. A great Number of Poems, Essays, Ditties, Ancient Ballads, Plays, and other Poetical Pieces in almost every modern Language:
- 21. A very large Collection both of Ancient and Modern Musical Compositions, with curious anecdotes relating to their Authors:
- 22. Books of Architecture, Geometry, Gunnery, Fortification, Ship-Building and Military Affairs:
- 23. Natural History, Agriculture, Voyages, Travels, &c.:
- 24. Many rare Manuscripts in Astronomy, Cosmography and Geography:
- 25. A great Variety of Alchymical, Chymical, Chirurgical, Pharmaceutical and Medical Tracts:
- 26. A great Number of Volumes of original Letters, and authentic Transcripts of others, written by sundry eminent Persons.

The First Volume printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1808), contains the Address, Answer, and Record Commission as in the Third Volume of Domesday-Book; Order of the Commissioner to print the Work, dated 22d July, 1800; Preface; Second Preface; A Table comparing the Numbers by which the Manuscripts were originally known, with the present Numbers of the Catalogue; *Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecæ Harlianae*.

The Second Volume, printed in the same Year as the First, contains *Catalogus Librorum, &c.*

The Third Volume, printed in the same Year as the First, contains *Catalogus Librorum, &c.*

The Fourth Volume, printed in the same Reign, (A. D. 1812), contains Preface; Table of Contents; Index I., of the Names of Persons; Index II., of the Names of Places; Index III., or, a Catalogue of the Manuscripts classed according to the Subject Matter.

A CATALOGUE OF THE LANSDOWNE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM: With Indexes of Persons, Places and Matters, 1

The Collection of Manuscripts of which this is a Catalogue, was purchased in the Year 1807, by a Vote of Parliament, of the Representatives of the then late Marquis of Lansdowne, for the sum of £4925. It is divided into two Parts; the First, comprising the *Burghley* Papers only; the Second, comprehending the Remainder of the Manuscripts in general, including the *Cæsar*, and Kennett Papers.

Of the *Burghley* Papers, one Volume contains Copies of Charters, and other Documents of an early Period; the remaining one hundred and twenty-one Volumes in Folio,

consist of State Papers interspersed with Miscellaneous Correspondence during the long Reign of Queen Elizabeth: Amongst these is the private Memorandum-Book of Lord Burghley. After passing through several hands, they at last came into the Possession of Lord Lansdowne. This Part of the Catalogue has a separate Index.

Of the remaining Manuscripts, more than Fifty Volumes comprise a large portion of the Papers and Correspondence of Sir Julius Cæsar, Judge of the Admiralty in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and Chancellor of the Exchequer and Master of the Rolls in the time of King James I. and King Charles I. Sir Julius Cæsar's Manuscripts, consisting originally of one hundred and eighty-seven Volumes, were sold by Auction in the Year 1757; nearly one third of which were then purchased by one Person, and subsequently came into the Possession of Lord Lansdowne: Of these Volumes in the Lansdowne Collection, thirty-one relate directly or in part to Admiralty Concerns; ten to Court of Request, Treasury, Star-Chamber and Exchequer Business; three to Ecclesiastical Matters; two contain Copies of Treaties; one relates to the State and Government of Ireland; and the rest are Historical, Parliamentary, &c.

The Papers of Dr. White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, form one hundred and seven Volumes of different sizes, the greater part written by the Bishop's own hand; many of these relate to English Ecclesiastical History; eleven Volumes contain his Biographical Memorials, chiefly of the English Clergy, from the year 1500 to the year 1717; eight or ten contain Collections for a History of the Diocese of Peterborough; and one Volume is filled with Etymological Collections.

The Lansdowne Collection comprehends, besides these larger Series, many valuable Works on British History, Topography, and Jurisprudence; Heraldic and Armorial Manuscripts; several Manuscripts relating to Coronations; A Work on Coins and Coinage, by Hopton Haynes, Esq. Assay Master of the Mint, A. D. 1700; Theological Manuscripts, and amongst them part of the old Testament in English, as translated by Wickliffe; Classical Manuscripts; Poetical Manuscripts, and amongst them the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, written about the Reign of King Henry V., in the initial Letter of which, is a full length Portrait of the Author; Treatises on Music of the Fifteenth Century; Eleven Volumes of the Papers of Dr. John Pell, Envoy from Oliver Cromwell to the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland, between the Years 1654 and 1658; Five Volumes of Sir Paul Rycaut's Papers; Three Volumes of the Earl of Melfort's Letters during his Negotiation at Rome in 1790; One Volume of Letters from Mr. Thomas Hearne; A Chinese Map of the Country of

China; A hundred Views in the Interior, and a hundred and eighty-two Drawings of the different Trades, Plants, Fruits and Vessels of that Country, all executed by Native Artists of the first ability.

This Work, printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1819,) contains the Address, Answer and Record Commission as in the third Volume of Domesday-Book; the Order of the Commissioners for printing this Work, dated 15th June, 1810; Preface: *Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecæ Lansdownianæ*; General Index to Part I. of the Catalogue; General Index to Part II. of the Catalogue.

THE STATUTES OF THE REALM, printed by command of his Majesty George the Third, in pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons of Great Britain, from Original Records, and Authentic Manuscripts: 11 Volumes, bound in Twelve Parts, ... 12

The First Volume, printed in the Reign of King George III. (A. D. 1814,) contain the Address of the House of Commons to the King, respecting the Public Records, 11th July, 1800; the King's Answer thereto, 17th July, 1800; the First Record Commission issued 19th July, 1800; the Second Record Commission issued 23d May, 1806; the proceedings of the Commissioners relative to the Statutes of the Realm, from 19th of December, 1800, to the 25th March, 1811; Report of the Commissioners to the Prince Regent, made the 25th March, 1811; Introduction, divided into Five Chapters, of which

Chapter 1. Section 1. Is an Historical Enumeration and Description of former printed Collections, Translations and Abridgements of the Statutes:

“ **Section 2.** Is a Statement of the Plans heretofore proposed for an Authentic Publication, or for a Revision of the Statutes:

Chapter 2. Contains an account of the Charters of Liberties prefixed to the collection of the Statutes:

Chapter 3. Section 1. Treats of the Matters inserted in this collection of the Statutes and their Arrangement:

“ **Section 2.** Treats of the sources from whence the several Matters have been taken:

“ **Section 3.** Treats of the mode used in searching for, transcribing, collating, noting and printing the Text of the Statutes:

Chapter 4. Section 1. Treats of the Original Language of the Charters and Statutes:

“ **Section 2.** Treats of the Translation in this Collection of the Statutes:

Chapter 5. Section 1. Treats of the Collections of the Sta-

tutes of Scotland and Ireland heretofore published by Royal or Parliamentary Authority:

" Section 2. Treats of the methods successively adopted for promulgating the Statutes before and since the Union of Great Britain and Ireland:

An Appendix to the Introduction containing,

- A. Catalogue of Printed Collections, Translations and Abridgements of the Statutes of England and Great Britain:
- B. List of Printed Sessional Publications of the Statutes of England.
- C. List of Originals, Records and Manuscript Copies of the Great Charters, and of the Statutes, specifying the several Repositories wherein they are preserved:
- D. Explanation of the Contractions used in printing the Records and Manuscripts copied in this Collection:
 - I. Instances illustrative of the Nature of the Parliament Rolls; and of the Method of certifying Statutes into CHANCERY, in *England* and *Ireland*:
- E. {
 - II. Instances of EXEMPLIFICATIONS of STATUTES from Chancery:
- F. Observations on the Original Instruments in the Parliament Office at Westminster; as compared with the Journals of the House of Lords, and the Inrollments in Chancery, from the Time of King Henry VII., to that of King Charles I.
- G. {
 - Matters relating to Collections of Statutes published by Royal or Parliamentary Authority:
 - I. In Scotland. II. In Ireland:
- H. {
 - Instances illustrative of the Method of Promulgating Statutes:
 - I. In England. II. In Scotland.
- A Table of the Charter of Liberties, specifying the Documents from which the Text has been printed, &c.; The Charters of Liberties granted by Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., John, Henry III., Edward I., Kings of England; THE STATUTES OF THE REALM from the Twentieth Year of King Henry III., (A. D. 1235-6) to the Fiftieth Year of King Edward III., Chapter 8, (A. D. 1376-7) inclusive; and an Index of the Principal Matters in the Statutes of this Volume.
- The *Second* Volume, printed in the same Reign, (A. D. 1816) contains a Preface; a Chronological Table of Statutes, &c., in this Volume; THE STATUTES OF THE REALM from the commencement of the Reign of King Richard II., (A. D. 1377,) to the End of the Reign of King Henry VII., (A. D. 1503-4); and an Index of the Principal Matters both in this Volume and in the First Volume.
- The *Third* Volume, printed in the same reign, (A. D. 1817) contains, a Preface; a Chronological Table of all the Acts

of Parliament passed in the Reign of King Henry VIII.; **THE STATUTES OF THE REALM** from the Beginning to the End of the Reign of King Henry VIII., (A. D. 1509–10 to 1545); and an Index of the Principal Matters contained in this Volume.

The Fourth Volume contains **THE STATUTES** from the Beginning of the Reign of King Edward VI., (A. D. 1547), to the End of the Reign of King James I., (A. D. 1624). It is in two Parts, separately bound, both printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1819); the *First Part* containing, a Preface; a Chronological Table of all the Acts passed in the Reigns of King Edward VI., Queen Mary, Philip and Mary, Queen Elizabeth and King James I.; **THE STATUTES OF THE REALM** from the Beginning of the Reign of King Edward VI., to the Twenty-seventh Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, Chapter 31 (A. D. 1584–5) inclusive; The *Second Part* contains, **THE STATUTES OF THE REALM**, during the Remainder of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and those passed during the Reign of King James I.; and an Index of the Principal Matters contained in the whole Volume.

The Fifth Volume printed in the same Reign (A. D. 1819) contains a Preface; a Chronological Table of the Titles of all the Acts passed in the Reigns of King Charles I., and King Charles II.; **THE STATUTES OF THE REALM**, from the Commencement of the Reign of King Charles I., (A. D. 1625) to the End of the Thirty-Second Year of the Reign of King Charles II., (A. D. 1680); and an Index of the Principal Matters contained in this Volume.

The Sixth Volume, printed in the same Reign, (A. D. 1819) contains, a Preface; a Chronological Table of all the Acts passed in the Reigns of King James II., and King William and Queen Mary; **THE STATUTES OF THE REALM** from the Commencement of the Reign of King James II., (A. D. 1685), to the End of the Sixth and Seventh Years of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary, (A. D. 1694), and an Index of the Principal Matters contained in this Volume.

The Seventh Volume, printed in the Reign of King George IV., (A. D. 1820), contains a Preface; a Chronological Table of the Titles of all the Acts passed in the Reign of King William III.; **THE STATUTES OF THE REALM** from the Commencement of the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King William III., (A. D. 1695–6) to the End of his Reign (A. D. 1701); and an Index of the Principal Matters contained in this Volume.

The Eighth Volume, printed in the Reign of King George IV., (A. D. 1821) contains a Preface; a Chronological Table of the Titles of the Acts passed in the Reign of Queen Anne, from the First to the Sixth Years, both inclusive; **THE STATUTES OF THE REALM** from the

Commencement of the Reign of Queen Anne, (A. D. 1701), to the End of the Sixth Year of the same Reign; and an Index of the Principal Matters contained in the Volume.

The *Ninth* Volume, printed in the reign of King George IV., (A. D. 1822,) contains a Preface; a Chronological Table of the Titles of the Acts passed in the reign of Queen Anne, from the Seventh to the Thirteenth Years, both inclusive; THE STATUTES OF THE REALM from the Commencement of the Seventh Year of the Reign of Queen Anne, (A. D. 1707) to the End of her Reign (A. D. 1714); and an Index of the Principal Matters contained in this Volume.

The *Tenth* Volume, printed in the Reign of King George IV., (A. D. 1824) contains an Alphabetical Index to the Statutes of the Realm from MAGNA CARTA to the End of the Reign of Queen Anne.

The *Eleventh* Volume, printed in the Reign of King George IV., (A. D. 1828) contains a General Chronological Index to the Statutes of the Realm; including the several Matters contained in the Statutes under each head succinctly, and giving the Substance of their respective Enactments, proceeding under each Head Chronologically.

In the present Edition, THE STATUTES OF THE REALM are printed *Verbatim* from the Originals, and in the Language in which they were entered upon the Rolls; to those which are in *Latin*, or in *French*, accurate Translations into English are added.

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.—Temp. Hen. VIII.—Auctoritate Regia institutus...... 6

The VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS of King Henry VIII., is an entire Survey and Estimate of the whole Ecclesiastical Property of England and Wales, in the State in which it stood on the very Eve of the Reformation. This Valor was formed to carry into effect the Provisions of the Act of Parliament of the Twenty-sixth year of King Henry VIII., (A. D. 1534,) granting to that King and his Heirs the First Fruits of all Benefices, &c., and an annual Pension of the Tenth Part of all the Church property. The *First* Volume printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1810,) contains the Address, Answer, and Record Commission, as in the Third Volume of Domesday-Book; the Order of the Commissioners to print the Ecclesiastical Survey, dated 31st January, 1806; Table of Contents; General Introduction, treating of,

1. The Purpose for which the Valor was formed.
2. The Manner of Proceeding in making the Survey.
3. The Classes of Dignities, Benefices, and Ecclesiastical Foundations within the Scope of the Survey.

4. The Mode in which the Property is set forth.
5. The Uses to be made of this Record.
6. The State, Conservation, and Publication of the Record.

A General Map of the Provinces of Canterbury and York; and their respective Dioceses; Royal Instructions for taking the Survey; *Exemplar Valoris Ecclesiastici, temp. Hen. VIII.*, (Engraving); Returns of the Dioceses of, Canterbury, Rochester, Chichester, and London; Appendix, containing a Map of the Dioceses of Canterbury, Rochester, Chichester, and London; a Map of the Dioceses of Bath and Wells, and Bristol; a List of Peculiars in each of the Dioceses above named; *Index Capitum; Index Locorum; Index Nominum.*

The *Second Volume*, printed in the same Reign, (A. D. 1814,) contains, the Order of the Commissioners for its publication, dated 24th, March, 1810; Table of Contents; Returns of the Dioceses of Winchester, Salisbury, Oxford, Exeter, Gloucester; Appendix, containing, Map of the Dioceses of Winchester and Salisbury; Map of the Dioceses of Oxford and Gloucester; Map of the Diocese of Exeter; List of Peculiars in each of the Dioceses above named; *Index Capitum; Index Locorum; Index Nominum.*

The *Third Volume*, printed in the same Reign, (A. D. 1817,) contains, the Order of the Commissioners for its publication, dated 25th March, 1814; Table of Contents; Returns of the Dioceses of Hereford, Coventry and Litchfield, Worcester, Norwich, Ely; Appendix, containing, Map of the Dioceses of Hereford, and Worcester; Map of the Diocese of Coventry and Litchfield; Map of the Dioceses of Norwich and Ely; List of Peculiars in each of the Dioceses above named; *Index Capitum; Index Locorum; Index Nominum.*

The *Fourth Volume*, printed in the Reign of King George IV., (A. D. 1821,) contains the Order of the Commissioners for its publication, dated 17th March, 1818; Table of Contents; Returns of the Dioceses of Lincoln, Peterborough, Llandaff, St. Davids, Bangor, St. Asaph; Appendix, containing, Map of the Dioceses of Lincoln, and Peterborough; Map of the Dioceses of Llandaff, and St. Davids; Map of the Dioceses of Bangor, and St. Asaph; List of Peculiars in each of the Dioceses above named; *Index Capitum; Index Locorum; Index Nominum.*

The *Fifth Volume*, printed in the Reign of King George IV., (A. D. 1825,) contains, the Order of the Commissioners for its publication, dated 25th March, 1822; Table of Contents; Returns of the Dioceses of York, Chester, Carlisle, Durham; an Appendix, containing, Map of the Diocese of York; Map of the Diocese of Chester; Map of the Dioceses of Carlisle, and Durham; List of Pe-

culiars in each of the Dioceses above named; *Index Capitulum*; *Index Locorum*; *Index Nominum*.

The *Sixth* Volume, printed in the Reign of King William IV., (A. D. 1834,) contains, a List of the Commissioners on the Public Records of the Kingdom, appointed by the Commission of King William IV., issued the 12th March, 1831; an Appendix, containing, Notices of the Deanery of Hecham in the Diocese of Norwich; Notices of the Lordships belonging to the Church of Saint Swithin, Winchester; Notices of the Monasteries of Coggeshall and Walden in the Diocese of London; Notices of the Possessions of the Abbey of Duford in the Diocese of Chichester; Notices of the Churches in the Dioceses of Bangor, and of St. Asaph; *Index Locorum in Appendice*; *Index Nominum in Appendice*; *Indices Generales*, (viz.) *Index Diocesum*; *Index Archidiaconatum*; *Index Decanatum, et Jurisdictionum et Beneficiorum Ecclesiasticorum in eisdem*; *Index Domuum Religiosarum*.

After the Publication of the first Five Volumes, which contained all of this Record which could then be found in the Office of the First Fruits, to which the Custody of it is committed, it happened that some detached Pieces of Evidence, which if not actual Portions of the Valor, are cotemporary with it, and contain information of the same Description, were discovered at the Augmentation Office, and the Chapter-House; these newly discovered Documents are contained in the *Sixth* Volume.

TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA ANGLIÆ ET WALLIÆ.—*Auctoritate P. Nicholai IV.*—Circa, A. D. 1291, ... 1

This Work contains Estimates of the Ecclesiastical Assessments of the Several Benefices, &c. in England and Wales, made by Order of Pope Nicholas the Fourth, for the purpose of ascertaining and collecting the First Fruits and other Revenues due to the Popes.

The Work also contains, the Address, Answer, and Record Commission, as in the Third Volume of Domesday-Book; the Order of the Commissioners for printing Pope Nicholas's Taxation, dated 4th November, 1800; the Preface; Engraved Specimens of the Hand-Writing of two Exchequer Manuscripts; *Contenta*; TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA P. NICHOLAI; Index: And was printed in the Reign of King George IV., (A. D. 1802.)

THE ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND, ... 10

The *First* Volume is not yet printed.

The *Second* Volume, printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1814,) contains, A General Table of the Contents of the Volume; The Address of the House of Commons to King George III., respecting the Public Records of the

Kingdom, 11th July, 1800; the King's Answer thereto, 17th July, 1800; the Second Record Commission issued by King George III., 23d May, 1806; the Order of the Commissioners respecting the Publication of the Parliamentary Records of Scotland, made 16th December, 1807; Preface to this Volume; A Table of the Engravings from Records and other Manuscripts, contained in this Volume; a Chronological Table of the Acts and Statutes and other Parliamentary Proceedings contained in this Volume; a Comparative Table of the Statutes contained in former Editions, and included in this Volume; **THE ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND** in the Reigns of King James I., (A. D. 1424-1436); James II., (A. D. 1437-1459); James III., (A. D. 1462-1487); James IV., (A. D. 1488-1509); James V., (A. D. 1513-1542); Queen Mary, (A. D. 1542-1547): Index of the Names of Persons mentioned in this Volume, arranged under the several Reigns; Index of the Names of Places mentioned in this Volume, arranged under the several Reigns.

The *Third* Volume, printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1814,) contains, a General Table of the Contents of this Volume; Preface; a Chronological Table of the Acts and Statutes and other Parliamentary Proceedings contained in this Volume; a Comparative Table of the Statutes contained in former Editions, and included in this Volume; a Table of Engravings from original Records contained in this Volume; **THE ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND**, from the Accession of King James VI. in the Year 1567, to the Year 1592—with Appendixes containing the Acts of Conventions of the Estates of the Kingdom; an Index of the Names of Persons mentioned in this Volume; an Index of the Names of Places mentioned in this Volume.

The *Fourth* Volume, printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1816,) contains, a General Table of the Contents of this Volume; Preface to this Volume; a Chronological Table of the Acts and Statutes, and other Parliamentary Proceedings contained in this Volume; a Comparative Table of the Statutes contained in former Editions, and included in this Volume; **THE ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND**, from the Year 1593, to the End of the Reign of King James VI., (A. D. 1625)—with Appendixes containing the Acts of Conventions of the Estates of the Kingdom; Index of the Names of Persons mentioned in this Volume; Index of the Names of Places mentioned in this Volume.

The *Fifth* Volume, printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1817,) contains, a General Table of the Contents of this Volume; Preface; a Chronological Table of the Acts and Statutes and other Parliamentary Proceedings contained in this Volume; a Comparative Table of

the Statutes contained in former Editions, and included in this Volume; THE ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND, from the Accession of King Charles I. in the Year 1625, to the Year 1641—with Appendixes containing the Acts of Conventions of the Estates of the Kingdom; Index of the Names of Persons mentioned in this Volume; Index of the Names of Places mentioned in this Volume.

The *Sixth* Volume, printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1819,) contains, a General Table of the Contents of this Volume; Preface; a Chronological Table of the Acts and Statutes and other Parliamentary Proceedings contained in this Volume; a Comparative Table of the Statutes contained in former Editions, and included in this Volume; THE ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND, and of the Conventions of the Estates of the Kingdom, holden during the Reigns of King Charles I. and King Charles II., from the Year 1643, to the Year 1651; Index of the Names of Persons mentioned in this Volume; Index of the Names of Places mentioned in this Volume.

The *Seventh* Volume, printed in the Reign of King George IV., (A. D. 1820,) contains, a General Table of the Contents of this Volume; a Preface; a Chronological Table of the Acts and Statutes and other Parliamentary Proceedings contained in this Volume; a Comparative Table of the Statutes contained in former Editions, and included in this Volume; THE ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND, and of the Conventions of the Estates of the Kingdom, holden during the Reign of King Charles II., from the Year 1661, to the Year 1669; Appendix containing Minutes of Proceedings in Parliament, with some other Papers, from the Year 1661, to the Year 1669; Index of the Names of Persons mentioned in this Volume; Index of the Names of Places mentioned in this Volume.

The *Eighth* Volume, printed in the Reign of King George IV., (A. D. 1820,) contains, a General Table of the Contents of this Volume; a Preface; a Chronological Table of the Acts and Statutes, and other Parliamentary Proceedings contained in this Volume; a Comparative Table of the Statutes contained in former Editions, and included in this Volume; THE ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND, and of the Conventions of the Estates of the Kingdom, holden during the Reigns of King Charles II. and King James VII., from the Year 1670, to the Year 1686; Appendix containing Minutes of Proceedings in Parliament, with some other Papers, from the Year 1670, to the Year 1685; Index of the Names of Persons contained in this Volume; Index of the Names of Places contained in this Volume.

The *Ninth* Volume, printed in the Reign of King George IV., (A. D. 1822,) contains, A General Table of the Contents of this Volume; Preface; a Table of Engravings from Original Records contained in this Volume; a Chronological Table of the Acts and Statutes and other Parliamentary Proceedings contained in this Volume: **THE ACTS OF THE ESTATES OF THE KINGDOM AND OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND** in the Reign of King William and Queen Mary, and in the Reign of King William, from the year 1689 to the year 1695; Appendix containing Minutes of Proceedings in Parliament, with some other Papers from the year 1689 to the year 1695; a Supplement containing Minutes of Proceedings in Parliament from the year 1689 to the year 1695; Index of the Names of Persons contained in this Volume; Index of the Names of Places contained in this Volume.

The *Tenth* Volume printed in the Reign of King George IV., (A. D. 1823,) contains, a General Table of the contents of the Volume; Preface; a Chronological Table of the Acts and Statutes and other Parliamentary Proceedings contained in this Volume; **THE ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND** in the Reign of King William, from the year 1696 to the year 1701; Appendix containing Minutes of Proceedings in Parliament with some other Papers and other Records from the year 1696 to the year 1701; Index of the Names of Persons contained in this Volume; Index of the Names of Places contained in this Volume.

The *Eleventh* Volume printed in the Reign of King George IV., (A. D. 1824,) contains, A General Table of the Contents of this Volume; Preface; A Chronological Table of the Acts and Statutes and other Parliamentary Proceedings contained in this Volume; A Comparative Table of the Statutes contained in Former Editions, and included in this Volume; **THE ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND** in the Reign of Queen Anne, from the year 1702, to the Union of the Kingdoms of Scotland and England, in the year 1707; Appendix containing, Minutes of Proceedings in Parliament with some other papers from the year 1702 to the year 1707,—Proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to treat for an Union betwixt the Kingdoms of Scotland and England, in the years 1702 and 1703,—Proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to treat for an Union betwixt the Kingdoms of Scotland and England in the year 1706, with an engraved *Fac-Simile* of their Signatures, and Seals; Index of the Names of Persons contained in this Volume; Index of the Names of Places contained in this Volume.

**ROTULI SCOTIÆ, in Turri Londinensi et in Domo Capitulari
Westmonasteriensi Asservati.**

Vol. I. *Temporibus Regum Angliæ, Edwardi I., Edwardi II., & Edwardi III.*

Vol. II. *Temporibus Regum Angliæ, Ricardi II., Henrici IV., Henrici V., Henrici VI., Edwardi IV. Ricardi III., Henrici VII., Henrici VIII.*.....

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The Records, kept in the Tower of London and in the Chapter House of Westminster called "*The Rolls of Scotland*," are Histories of the Transactions of the Kings of England above named, in relation to the Kingdom of Scotland, and its inhabitants.

The *First Volume* printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1814,) contains the Address, Answer and Second Record Commission, as in the Second Volume of the Acts of Parliament of Scotland. The Order of the Commissioners respecting the Publication of the ROTULI SCOTIÆ, dated 16th December, 1807; *Index Chronologicus* to this Volume; *Exemplaria Rotulorum Scotia*, (Engraving;) ROTULI SCOTIÆ, from the Nineteenth year of the Reign of King Edward I., of England, (A. D. 1291,) to the Fifty-First year of the Reign of King Edward III., of England, (A. D. 1377.)

The *Second Volume*, printed in the Reign of King George III.; (A. D. 1819,) contains, the Order of the Commissioners respecting the Publication of the Second Volume of the ROTULI SCOTIÆ, dated 25th March, 1814; Preface, or Introduction specifying the Subject Matters of the ROTULI SCOTIÆ, viz: 1. Political Transactions of King Edward I., of England,—2. Naval and Military Transactions,—3. The Proceedings relative to Prisoners of War,—4. Rewards to Partizans,—5. Attainders of Persons having acted against King Edward I. of England, or his Successors, and Grants of Pardon to them,—6. Revenue,—7. Trade,—8. Ecclesiastical Documents,—9. Miscellaneous Papers, consisting of Materials for forming Lists of State Officers,—Licenses to particular Persons to fight Duels in Scotland,—Licenses to Students in Scotland to prosecute their Studies in England,—Grants of Wardships, &c. &c.—*Index Chronologicus* to this Volume; *Exemplaria Rotulorum Scotia*, (Engraving;) ROTULI SCOTIÆ, from the First year of the Reign of King Richard II., of England, (A. D. 1377,) to the Eighth year of the Reign of King Henry VIII. of England, (A. D. 1516,) *Index Locorum* to both Volumes; *Index Numinum* to both Volumes.

REGISTRUM MAGNI SIGILLI REGUM SCOTORUM in Archivis Publicis Asservatum—A. D. 1306—A. D. 1424. 1

The "Register of the Great Seal of the Scottish Kings, Preserved in the Public Archives," contains a Record of the Royal Charters granted by the Kings of Scotland, under the Great Seal of the Kingdom from the Accession of Robert Bruce, (King Robert I.) in the year 1306, to the Return of King James I., from Captivity in England, in the year 1424.

This Work, printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1814), contains The Address, The Answer, and the Second Record Commission, Dated 23d May, 1806, as in the Second Volume of the "Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland"; The Order of the Commissioners for the Publication of this Work, dated 16th December, 1807; Preface; *Tabula*; Registers of the Great Seal during the Reigns of Kings, Robert I., David II., Robert II., Robert III., and during the Regency of the Duke of Albany,—from the Year 1306 to the Year 1424; *Index Nominum*; *Index Locorum*.

INQUISITIONUM AD CAPELLAM DOMINI REGIS RETORNARUM, quæ in Publicis Archivis Scotiæ ad huc Servantur, ABBREVIATIO. 3

This Work is an Abridgement of the Record comprehending all those Proceedings by "Inquest," or the Verdict of an "Assize," which originate in certain Writs issuing from Chancery, and which are ultimately transmitted or "retoured" to that Court.

The *First* Volume, printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1811) contains The Address, Answer, and Second Record Commission, as in the Second Volume of "The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland;" The Order of the Commissioners respecting the Publication of this Work, Dated 31 July 1807; Preface; *Fac Simile* of Inquisition returned, (Engraving); *Ordo Generalis Hujus Operis*; *Ordo Inquisitionum Specialum, Ratione Loci*; Abstract of Special Returns of the different Counties, and Stewardships, alphabetically arranged, from Aberdeen to Orkney and Shetland inclusive, (viz.) the Counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Berwick, Bute, Cathness, Clackmannan, Dunbarton, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Elgin, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Nairn, and the Stewardships of Kircudbright, and Orkney and Shetland.

The *Second* Volume, printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1811) contains, Abstract of Special Inquests for the Counties of Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Ross and Cromerty, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Sterling, Sutherland, Wigton; Supplement to the Abstract of Special Returns; Abstract of the General Inquests (of Succession); Supple-

ment to the same; Abstracts of the Inquests of Tutory; Supplement to the same; Inquisitions of Extents of Values of Lands; Inquisitions concerning the Real Estates, whereof Persons forfeited for Treason, were in Possession for Five Years preceding the dates of their Forfeitures.

The *Third* Volume, printed in the Reign of King George III., (A. D. 1816) contains, *Index Nominum*, topographically arranged; *Index Locorum*, topographically arranged.

QUESTIONS CIRCULATED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS ON THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF THE KINGDOM, with the View of procuring Information respecting Records, Manuscripts, &c.. in the possession of Corporations and Individuals, illustrative of the History and Antiquities of England and Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Norman Isles, ... 1

This Work, printed in the Reign of King William IV., (A. D. 1833) contains a List of the Commissioners on the Public Records of the Kingdom, appointed by King William the Fourth's Commission of the twelfth of March 1831;—Questions, respecting Charters granted by Kings of England, or by English Noblemen;—Rolls, Registers or Books of Corporations, or containing the Proceedings of Public Assemblies, or Courts;—Particular Customs in Boroughs;—Seals, Paintings, Ancient Insignia, &c. &c. &c.; and particular Directions for taking, and forwarding to the Commissioners, Impressions from Inscriptions, Seals, Engravings, &c. &c.

GLOBES.

Celestial,.....	1
Terrestrial, ...	1

ATLASES.

	<i>Vols.</i>
African Coast, (4to.)	1
American Atlas, (fol.)	1
English Atlas, (by Nicolson, fol.).....	4
Mercator's Atlas, (fol.)	1
New General Atlas, (fol.)	1

MAPS.

Arrowsmith's Four Quarters of the Globe, (America and Europe missing,).....	2
Bartlett's Map of the Heavens, or Celestial Planisphere,....	1
Bouchett's Map of Lower Canada,.....	1
" Map of Upper and Lower Canada, ...	1
Brazier's Map of the State of North Carolina,.....	1
Burr's Map of the State of New-York,.....	1
Carleton's Map of the District of Maine,.....	1
" Map of the State of Massachusetts,.....	1
Eddy's Map of the State of New-York,.....	1
Farmer's Map of the Michigan Territory,.....	1
Finley's Map of Asia,.....	1
" Map of Europe, ...	1
" Map of South America,.....	1
" Historical Map, (missing,)	1
Gillet's Map of New-England, (Northern Part,).....	1
" " " (Southern Part,).....	1
" Map of New-York,.....	1
Gordon's Map of the State of New-Jersey,.....	1
Greenleaf's Map of the State of Maine,.....	1
Lay's Map of South America, (missing,).....	1
" Map of the State of New-York, (1817,).....	1
Lewis' Map of the United States, ...	1
Longworth's Map of the City of New-York,.....	1
Map of New-Belgium in 1659,.....	1
Pierce's Map of the State of New-York,.....	1
Van Alen's Map of the City of Albany,.....	1
Vance's Map of the Western Part of the State of New-York, ..	1

Vance's Map of the United States,.....	1
“ Map of the World, on a Globular Projection,.....	1
Warren and Gillet's Map of the State of Connecticut,.....	1
Wiltberger's Map of the Countries found in Sacred, Classical and Ecclesiastical Writers, with a Vocabulary,.....	2

CHARTS.

Blount's New Chart of the Atlantic or Western Ocean,.....	1
“ “ “ of the South Atlantic Ocean,.....	1
“ “ “ of the Coast of the United States from New-York to St. Augustine,.....	1
“ “ “ of the Northeastern Coast of North Ame- rica from New-York to Cape Canso, 1	
“ “ “ of the West Indies,.....	1
“ “ “ of the Bahama Banks and Gulf of Florida, 1	

PRINTS.

Engraved Print of the Declaration of Independence,.....	1
---	---

ENGRAVED PORTRAITS, *Framed.*

Of John Adams,.....	1
John Quincy Adams,.....	1
John C. Calhoun,.....	1
Henry Clay,.....	1
William H. Crawford,.....	1
Andrew Jackson,.....	1
“ “ (full length),.....	1
General La Fayette, ...	1
“ “ (full length),.....	2
Commodore Macdonough,.....	1
Commodore Perry,.....	1
General Washington,.....	1

One Bust of General Jackson.

One Monumental Engraving of the late Governor De Witt Clinton.

In the Law Library there are.....	2,749 Vols.
In the Miscellaneous “ “	2,306 “
Total,.....	5,055 Vols.

(A.)

LIST

OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE STATE LIBRARY,

DURING THE YEAR 1834.

LAW BOOKS.

	<i>Vols.</i>
Alison's Practice of the Criminal Law of Scotland, ...	1
Alison's Principles of the Criminal Law of Scotland, ...	1
American Jurist, (11th and 12th vols.)	2
Anstruther's Reports, (Exchequer,)	3
Antiquities of the Inns of Court and Chancery, ...	1
Atherley's Law of Marriage, ...	1
Bradby on Distresses, ...	1
Burr's (Aaron) Trial, ...	2
Calendars of the Proceedings in Chancery in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, &c. (fol.)	3
Chambers' Law of Landlord and Tenant, ...	1
Chambers on Leases, ...	1
Chancery Rules, (Revised by Chancellor Walworth, Edition of 1834,)	1
Chitty's Equity Index, ...	2
" General Practice, (1st vol.)	1
Clerke's Admiralty Practice, (12mo.)	1
Collyer on Partnership, ...	1
Common Law Reports, (23d and 24th vols.)	2
Connecticut Reports, (9th vol.)	1
Cooper's Defects in the Court of Chancery, ...	1
Cooper on Registration, ...	1
Debates on the Judiciary, ...	1
Dutton's Connecticut Digest, ...	1
Edinburgh Law Journal, (from January 1831, to June 1832,) .	1
Edwards' Chancery Reports, (M'Coun Vice-Chancellor,)	1
Ellis' British Tariff, (12mo.)	1
" Debtor and Creditor, ...	1
Equity Draftsman, (by Hughes,)	1

	<i>Vols.</i>
Finch's Cases in Chancery, (fol.)	1
Gill and Johnson's Reports, (Maryland, 4th vol., and Duplicate of 3d vol.)	2
Graham on New Trials, ...	1
Harrison's Digest, ...	2
Hoffman's (Murray) Chancery Practice, (1st vol.)	1
Hogan's State Trials, (Pennsylvania,)	1
Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornarum, &c. Abbreviatio, (fol.)	3
Inquisitionum Post Mortem, sive Escaetarum Calendarium, (fol)	4
Lambert on Dower, ...	1
Lettres sur la Cour de la Chancellerie, &c. (2 copies,)	2
Livingston's Criminal Code, (of Louisiana,)	1
Louisiana Reports, ...	5
Lowndes on Legacies, ...	1
Newland on Contracts, ...	1
Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scaccariae, (fol.)	1
Old Bailey Experience, ...	1
Parliamentary Writs, (fol.)	4
Phillimore's Ecclesiastical Reports, Tempore Lee, ...	2
Placita de Quo Warranto, &c. (fol.)	1
Placitorum in Domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi Asservatorum Abbreviatio, ...	1
Peters' Reports, (Supreme Court of the United States, 8th vol.)	1
Pickering's Reports, (Massachusetts, 11th vol.)	1
Praxis Almæ Curia Cancellariæ, (12mo.)	2
Precedents in Chancery, (fol.)	1
Reddie's Historical Notices of Roman Law, ...	1
Registrum Brevium, (fol.)	1
Repertorium Juridicum, (fol.)	1
Rotuli Hundredorum, &c. (fol.)	2
Rotulorum Originalium in Curia Scaccarii Abbreviatio, (fol.) ..	2
Story's Commentaries, (Conflict of Laws,)	1
The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, (fol.)	10
The Orphan's Legacy, (by Godolphin, 4to.)	1
The Statutes of the Realm, (11 volumes bound in 12 parts, fol.) ..	12
Translation of the Gentoo Code of Laws, (4to.)	1
Vermont Reports, (by the Judges, 5th vol.)	1

STATUTE LAW.

Vol.

Connecticut, Session Laws of, ...	2
Delaware, " "	2
Illinois, Revised Laws of, Anno 1833, ...	1
" Session Laws of, ...	1
Louisiana, Session Laws of, ...	1
Maine, " "	3
Maryland, " "	2
Mississippi, " "	1
New-Hampshire, Session Laws of, ...	2
New-Jersey, Compiled Laws of, Anno 1833, ...	2
" Session Laws of, ...	1
New-York, " "	1
North-Carolina, " "	3
Ohio, " "	1
Pennsylvania, " "	3
Tennessee, " "	1
Vermont, " "	2
United States, Acts of 22d Congress, 2d Session, ...	1

STATE PAPERS.

American State Papers from 1815 to 1818, (2 sets,)	4
Secret Journals of Continental Congress, from 1775 to 1778, .	4

Journals of the Senate of the United States.

22d Congress, 2d Session, (bound,)	1
Reprint of Senate Journals, ...	5

Journals of the House of Representatives.

22d Congress, 2d Session, (bound,)	1
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Senate Documents.

22d Congress, 2d Session, (bound,)	1
--	---

Documents of the House of Representatives.

22d Congress, 2d Session, (bound, Executive Documents,) ..	3
" " " " (Reports of Committees,)	1

TREASURY REPORTS.

Reports on the Finances from 1790 to 1828, bound, ...	2
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TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

17th Congress, 1st Session, half bound, ...	1
" " 2d " " "	1
18th " 1st " " "	1
" " 2d " " "	1
19th " 1st " " "	1

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES. From 1813 to 1827, half bound, (fol.)	9
--	---

REPORTS ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. By John Quincy	
Adams and Ferd. R. Hasler, bound, ...	1

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES. (bound,).....	13
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Journals of New-York.

Of Senate, Journal 57th Session, half bound, ...	1
Of Assembly, Journal 57th Session, half bound,.....	1
Senate Documents, " " " "	2
Assembly Documents, " " " "	4

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Account of America, (by Rogers,).....	1
" of East Florida, (by J. Bartram,).....	1
African Repository, (8th Vol.).....	1
Albany Argus, (from 1832 to 1834,).....	2
" Directory, (for 1834,).....	1
American Almanack, (for 1835,).....	1
" Antiquities, (by Priest,).....	1
" Farmer, (Letters of, by J. H. St. John,).....	1
" Library, (by J. Kennett, 4to.).....	1
Annual Register,.....	42
Arriani Opera, (3 Vols. in 2,).....	2
Audubon's Birds of America, (2d Vol. fol.).....	1
Bartram's Travels,.....	1
" " from Pennsylvania to Canada,.....	1
Barrington's Memoirs of the Irish Union, (4to.).....	2
Beaujour's Sketch of America,.....	1
Bossu's Travels,.....	2
Boucher's Discourses,.....	1
Bouquet's Journals, &c., (4to.).....	1
Brougham's Refutation,.....	1
Burke's History of America,.....	2
Burnaby's Travels in North America,.....	1
Calendarium Rotulorum Chartarum & Inquisitionum ad quod Damnum, (fol.).....	1
Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium in Turri Londinensi, (fol.)	1
Caspipina's Letters, (12mo.).....	2
Catalogue of Books relating to America,.....	1
" of the Library of Harvard University,.....	3
" of the Manuscripts in the Cottonian Library, (fol.)	1
" of the Harleian Manuscripts, (fol.).....	4
" of the Lansdowne Manuscripts, (fol.).....	1
C. C. Taciti Opera,.....	2
Chalmer's Political Annals, (4to.).....	1
Chastellux's Travels,.....	2
Cicero, (Opera,).....	13
" de Republica,.....	1

	<i>Vols.</i>
Coxe's (Tench) Statements of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States, (4to.)	1
“ “ View of the United States,	1
Diodori Bibliotheca Historica,	11
Domesday-Book, (fol.)	4
Ducatus Lancastriæ, (fol.)	2
Edinburgh Annual Register,	21
Edinburgh Review, (58th and 59th Vols.)	2
Egypt and Mohammed Ali, (by J. A. St. John,)	2
Encyclopædia of Geography, (by Murray,)	1
Fergusson's Tour in Canada, (12mo.)	1
Flint's Western States,	2
Fœdera, (3 Volumes, each bound in 2 parts, fol.)	6
Freycinet's Voyage around the World, (4to.)	1
Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania, (12th and 13th Vols.)	2
Hearne's Journey, (4to.)	1
History of Louisiana, (by Du Pratz,)	1
History of Virginia, (12mo.)	1
Jacquemont's Letters from India,	2
Jamaica, (Voyage to, by Sir Hans Sloane, 4to.)	2
Jones' State of Virginia,	1
Josselyn's two Voyages, (18mo.)	1
Journal of La Sale's Last Voyage,	1
Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, (3d Vol.)	1
Kalm's Travels,	3
Keith's History of Virginia, (4to.)	1
“ Journal,	1
Knox's Campaigns, (4to.)	2
La Commission des Archives,	1
La Hontan's Voyages,	2
Lawson's Carolina, (small 4to.)	1
Letters from America, (Wm. Eddis,)	1
Life of Hamilton, (1st Vol.)	1
“ “ “ Duplicate,	1
Life of John Jay,	2
Life of Sir John Moore,	2
Lingard's History of England, (11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Vols.)	4
M'Culloch's Dictionary of Commerce,	1
Mackenzie's Voyages, (4to.)	1
Memoirs of a Celebrated Character, (Glover's,)	1
“ of John Napier, (4to.)	1
“ of Marshal Ney,	2
“ of the Duchess D'Abrantes,	6
Middle British Colonies, (Pownall's Description of, fol.)	1
Military and Naval Letters,	1
Monroe's View of the Conduct of the Executive,	1

	<i>Vols.</i>
New-York, (Journal of a Residence in, 16mo.).....	1
Nichols' Illustrations, (of the Literary History of the 18th Century,)	5
" Literary Anecdotes, ...	9
Niles' Register, (45th Vol.).....	1
North American Review, (38th and 39th Vols.).....	2
Parry's First Voyage, (4to.).....	1
" Second Voyage, (4to.).....	1
" " " Appendix to, (4to.).....	1
Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, (<i>Annals</i> , 1832, & 1833, 4to.)	2
Platon, Opera, ...	12
Portlock's Voyage, (4to.).....	1
Prior Documents, (Papers relating to the Disputes between Great Britain and her American Colonies, from 1764 to 1775,)	1
Questions circulated under the Authority of the Commissioners on the Public Records of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, ...	1
Raffles' History of Java, ...	2
Recherches sur les Etats-Unis, ...	4
Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum, (fol.).....	1
Rogers' Journals, ...	1
Rotuli Scotiæ, (fol.)	2
Scriptores Rei Rusticæ, ...	4
Selections from the Gentleman's Magazine, ...	4
Sganzin's Civil Engineering, ...	1
South Carolina, (Description of, <i>Anno</i> , 1761.).....	1
Suetonii Opera, ...	4
Talbot's Residence in Canada, ...	2
Tarleton's History of Campaigns in America, (4to.).....	1
Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ Auctoritate P. Nicholai IV., (fol.).....	1
Testa de Nevill, (fol.)	1
The Remembrancer, ...	17
The Writings of Washington, (2d and 3d Vols.).....	2
Umfreville's State of Hudson's Bay, ...	1
Valor Ecclesiasticus, (fol.)	6
Vancouver's Voyage round the World, (4to. with Volume of Plates, fol.)	4
Virgilius, (Heynii,)	4
Voyage de Champlain, ...	2
Voyages to Australasia, (P. P. King,).....	2
Walker's Journal of Expedition to Canada, ...	1
Williams' Register, (5th Vol.).....	1

MAPS.

Brazier's Map of the State of North Carolina, ...	1
Burr's Map of the State of New-York, ...	1

(B.)

**BY-LAWS,
RULES AND REGULATIONS,**

ORDAINED AND ESTABLISHED BY THE

TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LIBRARY,

PURSUANT TO AUTHORITY GIVEN THEM BY LAW.

1. During the session of the Legislature, or of the Senate only, and during the sitting of the Court of Errors, of the Court of Chancery, and of the Supreme Court, the Library shall be open from the hour of nine in the morning, until the hour of nine in the evening.

2. The Library shall also be open at such other times as any one Trustee may request, for the benefit of visitors.

3. Whenever the Library is open, the Librarian shall attend the same, and shall carefully preserve the books, maps and charts therein, from being injured or taken away.

4. Any member of the Senate or Assembly, during the session of the Legislature, or of the Senate only, or during the sitting of the Court of Errors, is permitted to take to his boarding-house or private room, any book belonging to the Library, under the following rules, restrictions, forfeitures and penalties:

1. No member of either branch of the Legislature shall be permitted to take from the said Library more than two volumes at any one time, nor detain them longer than two weeks.

2. The Librarian shall enter in a book to be by him kept for the purpose, the names of the members taking any, and what books, and the times when taken and returned.

3. The Librarian, when requested by the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly, or by any member of the Legislature, and always at the close of the session of the Legislature or Court of Errors, shall make out and deliver a certificate, stating that any member, therein to be named, has returned all books taken by him out of the said Library, and has settled all accounts for fines, for injuring the said books, or otherwise, as the truth of the case may be; also naming any member in default, and specifying therein such defalcation or injury to any books.

4. The following books are not permitted to be taken out of the Capitol, under any pretence:

Rees' Cyclopædia;
Wilson's Ornithology;
Lexicons, Dictionaries, and Law Books;
Edinburgh, Quarterly, and North American Reviews.

5. Should any member of the Legislature fail to return any book taken by him, he shall be held responsible for its value; and if it belongs to a set of volumes, for the value of the set, unless he shall supply the chasm.

6. Should any book be injured while in the possession of any member of the Legislature, the Treasurer of the Board shall settle with and receive from the said member a compensation equal to the injury; or the said member shall, at his own expense, cause the injury to be repaired.

7. No book, map, or other publication, shall be at any time taken out of the Library by any other person than a member of the Legislature, for any purpose whatever.

(C.)

London, February 21, 1834.

SIR,

In consequence of your suggestion, that the Record Commission were desirous of presenting copies of their valuable publications to some of the literary institutions of the United States, I have the honor of enclosing herewith, a list of the principal libraries where they would be most acceptable, and to which I shall have great pleasure in forwarding copies. I have numbered them according to their relative importance, in order that the Commissioners may be the better enabled to judge which to send to. Some of the latter numbers are inserted more on account of their *locality*, there being other libraries of more importance, but situated in the immediate neighborhood of the institutions mentioned in the first part of the list. It will be a great gratification to me to be the medium of transmitting to the United States, this noble mark of the liberality and good feeling of the British Government towards my country; and I feel confident that it will be productive of the happiest effects in drawing together the bonds of union between two nations more closely allied by natural ties than any other two on the face of the globe.

With sentiments of respect and esteem,

I have the honor to be,

Very sincerely, your humble servant,

O. RICH.

C. P. COOPER, Esq.

Secretary to the Record Commission, &c.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

1. The Philadelphia Library, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
2. The Boston Athenæum, Boston, Massachusetts.
3. The New-York Society Library, New-York.
4. The Charleston Society Library, Charleston, South-Carolina.
5. The Baltimore City Library, Baltimore, Maryland.
6. The New-York State Library, Albany, New-York.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

7. The Library of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
8. The Library of Yale College, New-Haven, Connecticut.
9. The Library of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

[Senate No. 3.]

10. The Library of the College of South-Carolina, Columbia, S. C.
11. The Library of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. Hampshire.
12. The Library of Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts.
13. The Library of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.
14. The Library of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.
15. The Library of Brown University, Providence, Rhode-Island.
16. The Library of the College of New-Jersey, Princeton, N. J.
17. The Library of the University of North-Carolina, Chapel Hill, North-Carolina.
18. The Library of the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.
19. The Library of the University of the State of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
20. The Library of the University of Ohio, Athens, Ohio.
21. The Library of St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri.

New Boswell's Court, Lincoln's Inn, }
February 22, 1834. }

SIR,

Being assured that his Majesty's Government and the Record Commissioners entertain sentiments in all respects corresponding to those which you recently stated to me were entertained by the United States towards the British Isles, I have had no hesitation in instructing his Majesty's Printers to prepare sets of the Record Publications for the *whole* of the American Libraries mentioned in the list accompanying your letter of yesterday.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,

C. P. COOPER.

O. RICH, Esq.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 4.

IN SENATE,

January 7, 1835.

REPORT

**Of the Attorney-General on a bill referred to him by
the Senate, May 3, 1834.**

**STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Attorney-General's Office. }**

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Sir—In obedience to a resolution of the Senate, I submit herewith a report on a bill referred for the opinion of the Attorney-General, and on several questions relating to the creation of corporations.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GREENE C. BRONSON.

Albany, January 8, 1835.



REPORT, &c.

"STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN SENATE, MAY 3, 1834. }

Resolved, That the bill entitled "An act in addition to the act relative to incorporations for manufacturing purposes," be referred to the Attorney-General, and that he be requested to submit to the Senate his opinion, whether the provisions contained in said bill, and the law which it proposes to amend, are constitutional, and also whether any company can be incorporated without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature to each act of incorporation.

By order.

JOHN F. BACON, *Clerk*."

The Attorney-General, in obedience to the foregoing resolution of the Senate, respectfully submits the following

REPORT:

By the act entitled "An act relative to incorporations for manufacturing purposes," passed March 22, 1811, it was provided, that any five or more persons who should be desirous to form a company for the purpose of manufacturing woollen and various other articles mentioned in the act, might become a body politic and corporate, for the term of twenty years, on complying with certain prescribed terms.

The provisions of this act were, on the 14th of April, 1817, extended to associations "for the purpose of manufacturing morocco and other leather;" but such companies were not allowed "to locate their establishment in any other counties than *Greene* and *Delaware*." On the 7th of April, 1819, the right to locate leather factories was extended to the county of *Oneida*. The act of 1811, so far as it related to the right of forming associations, was originally limited to the period of five years. After having been several times revived and continued in force, it was rendered perpetual

by an act passed January 26, 1821. 3 Revised Statutes, 310 to 314.

The bill referred by the Senate provides that "any number of persons who may associate together for the purpose of carrying on the business of tanning and manufacturing leather in the counties of *Orange* and *Sullivan*, or either of them, may become a body corporate" on complying with the requisitions of the act of 1811: And that "such corporation shall be entitled to and possess all the rights, privileges, immunities and benefits, and be subject to all the liabilities and restrictions" mentioned in the acts of 1811 and 1821.

The Constitution, so far as it affects the present inquiry, went into operation on the first day of March, 1822, and is in the following words: "The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property, for local or private purposes, or creating, continuing, altering or renewing any body politic or corporate." Art. VII., Sec. IX.

The resolution of the Senate presents three general subjects of inquiry.

First. Whether the Legislature can, by one act, create more than one corporation?

Second. Whether the act of 1811 was so far abrogated by the Constitution adopted in 1822, that associations for manufacturing purposes can no longer be formed under it?

Third. Whether the Legislature can now extend the provisions of the act of 1817, beyond the counties of Greene, Delaware and Oneida?

FIRST. The Attorney-General can perceive no substantial ground for doubt that the Legislature may, by one act, create two or more corporations. The Constitution says nothing on that subject. It only prescribes the number of votes which shall be necessary to every bill creating a corporate body: leaving all other questions about the passing of such laws, as they stood before, to the discretion of the Legislature.

It must be conceded that it would in general be unwise, if not unsafe, to legislate concerning several corporations at the same

time. For that reason, as may be presumed, the two Houses have for several successive years, adopted a joint rule, declaring that "the same bill shall not create, renew, or continue more than one incorporation, nor contain any provisions in relation to the altering of more than one incorporation." This rule must have been adopted on the ground that the subject had not been regulated by the Constitution, but rested in the discretion of the Legislature.

SECOND. All laws repugnant to the Constitution were abrogated by that instrument: all other laws remained in force until altered by the Legislature. Const. Art. VII. Sec. XIII.

It is believed that the act of 1811 is not repugnant to that clause of the Constitution which is now under consideration, but that both may well stand together.

At the time the Constitution was framed and adopted, there were two modes of creating corporate bodies, both well understood by the people of this State—the one by the direct act of the law making power, and the other by the voluntary association of individuals under general laws which had been previously enacted for that purpose. The Constitution only relates to those corporations which were created by "bill," or, in other words, by the direct act of the Legislature—leaving untouched those associations which might acquire a corporate capacity by the mere act of the parties, without any special grant from the Legislature.

The corporations which had been provided for by general laws previous to the adoption of the Constitution, and which might be created without the direct intervention of the Legislature, were the following:

I. Colleges and Academies. These were incorporated by the Regents of the University. 3 Rev. Stat. 235. 2. Rev. Laws, 263, Sec. 10, 11—revised and amended, 1 Rev. Stat. 461. Since the adoption of the Constitution in 1822, the Regents have granted charters to one college, six academies, and two Lancaster schools. The Regents have not acted in this matter without full consideration of their powers, as will be seen by their report on this subject to the Senate, in 1825. Senate Journal of 1825, p. 188. This may properly be regarded as high authority on the point in question.

II. Religious Societies. These may be incorporated by the mere act of the parties, which is required to be certified, acknowledged and recorded in the clerk's office of the county where the society is situated. 3. Rev. Stat. 292. The number of societies incorporated under this act since the adoption of the Constitution, can only be ascertained by examining the clerk's office in the several counties; but the number probably exceeds five hundred.

III. Library Associations—incorporated by the mere act of the parties, and on making, acknowledging and recording a certificate as in the case of religious societies. 3. Rev. Stat. 288. It is presumed that the number of such associations since 1822, does not fall short of one hundred.

IV. Medical Societies—of which one may be formed in each county, by the voluntary association of the physicians and surgeons residing within it. 3 Rev. Stat. 304.

V. Manufacturing Corporations. These may become incorporated by the voluntary act of the parties, on making, acknowledging and filing in the office of the Secretary of State, a certificate in the form prescribed by law. 3 Rev. Stat. 310. On examination in the Secretary's office, it appears that eighty-four corporations for manufacturing purposes have been formed since the adoption of the Constitution.

If it could for one moment be supposed that the framers of the Constitution were ignorant of the existence of the laws in question, it appears from the debates in the convention, published by Messrs. Carter & Stone, that one at least of those laws was mentioned when this clause of the Constitution was under consideration. Mr. King, chairman of the committee who reported the section, was called upon to explain the reasons which had governed the committee. After doing so, and in answer to an objection that the provision was too broad, he replied that he "had understood, that a law of this State had already provided for turnpikes and religious societies, that they may be formed without coming to the Legislature for an act of incorporation." Debates p. 446. When the subject was thus distinctly presented to the notice of the Convention, it is impossible to suppose that the clause in question was intended to reach those corporations which could be created without the direct act of the Legislature. Had this been designed, the language of the section would not have been confined to those corpo-

rate bodies which could only be created by "bill," but would have extended to all corporations.

At the time of the revision it was proposed to revise all the general laws which have been mentioned for the creation of bodies politic, without the direct intervention of the Legislature. See Reviser's Report of chapter XV. of the first part, Title I. Article II. III., "of the foundation of colleges"—Articles IV. V., "of the foundation of academies." Also report of chapter XVIII. of the first part, title I., "of religious corporations," title II., "of the incorporation of library societies," title III., "of the incorporation and powers of medical societies," and title IV., "of manufacturing corporations."

From these reports it will be seen, that the revisers, who were gentlemen of high standing in the legal profession, entertained no doubt upon two points: first, That the existing general laws for creating corporate bodies, were still in force; and, secondly, That they might be revised and amended in the same manner as the other public statutes. These chapters were before the Legislature at two different sessions, and it is understood that the members generally, if not universally, agreed with the revisers on the first point, but some doubted the power of the Legislature to revise and amend these general laws. It appears, however, by the journal, that the plan of a revision was at one time adopted by both houses, but before the chapters were finally passed, the project was rejected by the assembly; and these laws were then re-published in the third volume among the other general laws in force, which were not revised. It may be proper to remark that the Legislature was not entirely consistent on this question, for while the plan of the revisers was for the most part rejected, their proposition to revise the law authorizing the Regents of the University to incorporate academies, was adopted by the Legislature. See 2 Rev. Laws, 263, sec. 10, 11, Reviser's Reports, chapter XV., title I., articles IV., V., 1 Rev. Stat. 461.

From what has been said, it appears that the several laws providing for the creation of corporate bodies without a special grant from the Legislature, have been acted upon for the twelve years which have elapsed since this part of the Constitution went into operation, and it is believed that the validity of those laws, or the right to form associations under them, has never been seriously questioned.

THIRD.—Before examining the provisions of the bill referred by the Senate, it may be proper to consider whether the Legislature can now authorize the creation of corporate bodies in any other mode than that of a direct legislative grant. In other words, whether the Legislature can now do what was done before the adoption of the present Constitution—provide by general laws for the incorporation of voluntary associations, either with or without the assent of some public body, other than the Legislature.

The Attorney-General is of opinion that this can not be done: that corporate bodies, save such as are authorized by existing laws, can only be created by the Legislature itself, acting directly upon each particular case.

The Attorney-General is aware that there is high authority in favor of a contrary opinion. The revisers in their report of chapter XVIII. of the first part, provided in title VI. for the incorporation of "Obituary Societies." It was declared, in substance, that any five or more persons might form an association "for the purchase and enclosing of a burial ground;" and that on making, acknowledging and recording in the clerk's office of the county a certificate, in a prescribed form, the trustees named therein and their successors should be a body corporate, with all the ordinary powers and privileges of a corporation, and such other specified powers as were adapted to the particular objects of the association. As this was an entirely new provision in our laws, it went the whole length of asserting a right in the Legislature to pass general laws for the creation of corporations, in the mode which had been practised previous to the adoption of the present Constitution.

This title was proposed by the revisers on the ground that such corporations would prove beneficial to the public, and to avoid the necessity of legislating in every case where persons should be desirous of forming such associations.

That such corporations might prove both useful and harmless, will be readily granted. But the character or object of the corporation is wholly unimportant in the decision of this question. The Constitution has made no distinction between those corporate franchises which are granted almost as a matter of course, and those which are conferred with greater caution; and if the Legislature can by general laws provide for the incorporation of such persons as shall associate for the purpose of forming an obituary society,

it can in like manner provide for the incorporation of such persons as may associate for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, insurance, or receiving and executing trusts. Although this remark may prove nothing against the power of the Legislature to pass laws of this description, it shows that the question is one of more than ordinary importance, and that it ought to be very carefully considered before yielding to the contrary opinion from that which has been expressed in this report.

The argument in favor of the right to legislate in the manner which has been mentioned, must proceed on the ground that the Constitution has made no change in relation to corporations, except in the number of votes necessary to their creation; and that if general laws passed for that purpose, receive the assent of two-thirds of all the members, the constitutional requirement is satisfied. It is believed, however, that the assent of two-thirds of the members to a bill under which an indefinite number of corporations may spring into existence, does not answer the requirement of the Constitution, but that such assent must be given to a bill creating some one or more corporations in particular.

In the interpretation of the Constitution we ought, as far as possible, to enter into the mind and intention of those who framed the instrument, and adopt that construction which will best fulfil the end for which it was made. The construction should be such as will not suffer any provision to be eluded: and in doubtful cases the consequences of a particular interpretation may properly be regarded in attempting to ascertain the meaning of the instrument.

The inquiry then is, what was the intention of the convention in adopting the provision under consideration, and what construction, consistent with the letter of the instrument, will most fully carry that intention into effect.

The language of the section, omitting the parts which are not material to the present inquiry, is as follows: "The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall be requisite to every bill creating any body politic or corporate."

It is impossible to read the clause without perceiving that the design of the convention was to impose a check on the increase of corporate bodies. The future grant of such franchises was not wholly

[Senate No. 4.]

prohibited, for the reason that these artificial bodies have, to some extent, been found useful, if not absolutely necessary to the advancement of the public interests. They furnish a convenient, if not the only practicable mode of organizing and giving a legal capacity to colleges and other seminaries of learning, to religious societies and various other associations connected with the social and moral condition of the people. A partnership for those purposes, with the legal consequences which result from that relation, would often deter individuals from entering into such societies. Corporate bodies, under proper regulations, have also been found useful in all commercial countries, as the best means of aggregating the necessary amount of capital for the rapid and full development of the resources of the State: and no where will this remark apply with greater force than in our own country, which is comparatively new, and where the laws do not favor the accumulation of estates in the same family. Still it can not be denied that there is an admixture of evil in almost every grant of corporate privileges. The stockholders enjoy a partial exemption from the responsibilities which attach to individuals carrying on the same business; and the legal remedies against corporations are in some cases less certain and efficient than they are against natural persons. When they are created for ends which might with equal success be attained by other means, they enter into injurious competition with individual enterprise. When such grants are made with an exclusive reference to the interests of the applicants; and when, however laudable may be the object, they are multiplied beyond the public wants, a positive injury is done to the whole community.

The subject must have been regarded in this light by the framers of the Constitution; and without wholly prohibiting future grants, they imposed such a check on the Legislature as was deemed best calculated to secure the people against the unnecessary increase of corporate franchises. Bills for the creation of corporations were separated from the mass of legislation and subjected to a new rule; and that rule ought to be expounded in the manner best calculated to give full effect to the intention of the convention.

The construction which more certainly than any other will attain this end, is that which requires the Legislature, in cases not already provided for by law, to act directly on every question of

this description; and which requires the assent of the members—not to a bill under which an indefinite number of corporations may spring into life—but to a bill creating some one or more corporate bodies in particular. This construction, while it is not inconsistent with the letter of the Constitution, is best calculated to give full effect to the intention of the convention, and secure the public against the unnecessary increase of corporate franchises.

It has already been remarked, that in doubtful cases, the consequences of a particular interpretation may properly be regarded. If the Legislature can delegate its power to institute corporations, as was formerly done, by the laws authorizing the Regents of the University to incorporate colleges and academies, then laws may be passed authorizing a majority only of the members of the Legislature to create corporate bodies; or going still further, and delegating that power to a joint committee of the two houses, or to their presiding officers. Such laws, if not in direct conflict with the letter of the Constitution, would be plainly calculated to elude the provision under consideration, and defeat the end for which it was framed and adopted.

This objection applies with equal if not greater force, to laws granting corporate privileges to any individuals, who may choose to associate for a particular purpose, as was formerly done by the laws in relation to manufacturing corporations, religious societies, and the other voluntary associations which have been mentioned. In such cases, neither the Legislature, nor any public body or officer, exercises any discretion about the creation of a particular corporation, but they come into being through the mere will of interested individuals.

There may be cases where the public interests would be promoted by extending the existing laws in relation to voluntary associations, to other objects than those for which provision has already been made; but this cannot be done without asserting a principle extending to corporations of every description; and when such a principle shall be sanctioned and carried into practice, that part of the Constitution which relates to the creation of corporate bodies will, for all valuable purposes, become a dead letter.

The only remaining inquiry relates to the bill referred by the Senate. Associations under the act of 1811 may be formed in

any part of the State, but the certificate of their organization must specify "the names of the town and county in which the manufacturing operations of the company are to be carried on." This act does not extend to associations for the manufacture of leather. These were provided for by the act of 1817, under which associations may be formed in any part of the State; but there is a proviso, that "no company or companies, who shall become a body corporate under this act, shall be allowed to locate their establishment, in any other counties than *Greene* and *Delaware*. By the act of 1819 this proviso was extended to the county of *Oneida*. The bill referred by the Senate declares that "any number of persons, who may associate together for the purpose of carrying on the business of tanning and manufacturing leather, in the counties of *Orange* and *Sullivan*, or either of them, may become a body corporate," on conforming to the requirements of the act of 1811.

Although associations for the same general object—the manufacture of leather—may now be formed in any part of the State, yet, as they cannot locate their works in the counties of *Orange* or *Sullivan*, the bill does, in effect, provide for associations which are not now authorized by law. The bill is either utterly useless, or else it proceeds on the ground that associations will be formed under it which would not be formed without it; and it is then subject to the objection already stated against this mode of creating corporations.

If the Legislature can authorize the increase of these voluntary associations, by extending the field of their employment, it is not perceived why they may not also be increased by multiplying the objects for which such associations may now be formed. There is no difference in principle between the two cases.

It is not doubted that the Legislature may amend the present system for the incorporation of voluntary associations, nor that those laws might have been revised as well as other public statutes. But under color of amendment, the system cannot be extended so far as to provide for the incorporation of associations which are not now authorized by law. This would be an attempt to do indirectly, that which the Constitution has prohibited.

This construction may render it necessary to legislate specially for several manufacturing and other corporations, which, inde-

pendent of the Constitution, might, with safety to the public, be provided for by general laws; but the inconvenience which the Legislature will suffer, is a matter of no moment when compared with the principle involved in the adoption of a different rule.

What has been said in this report may be briefly summed up as follows:

First. The Legislature may, by one act, create two or more corporate bodies.

Second. The existing general laws for the incorporation of voluntary associations, have not been abrogated, and associations may now be formed under them, in the same manner and with like effect, as was done before the present Constitution was adopted.

Third. The Legislature can not now provide by general laws for the incorporation of voluntary associations, but must act directly in every grant of corporate privileges—creating some one or more corporations in particular.

Fourth. The existing laws for the incorporation of voluntary associations may be amended; but not in such a manner as to authorize associations which are not now provided for by law.

The bill referred by the Senate authorizes associations which could not be formed under the existing laws, and consequently goes beyond the constitutional power of the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted.

GREENE C. BRONSON,
Attorney-General.



STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 5.

IN SENATE,

January 9, 1835.

RESOLUTIONS

Offered by Mr. Young.

Resolved, (the Assembly concurring herein,) That the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States be and they are hereby instructed to use their best efforts to cause to be expunged from the Journals of the Senate of the United States, the resolution of the 28th March, 1834, declaring, "That the President, in the late executive proceedings, in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the preceding resolution to each of the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States.



STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 6.

IN SENATE,

January 9, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Superintendent and Inspector of Salt in Onondaga County.

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
SALINA, JANUARY 2, 1835. }**

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR—

Herewith I send you the report of the Superintendent and Inspector of salt in the county of Onondaga.

I am, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

NEHEMIAH H. EARLL,
Superintendent of Onondaga Salt Springs.



REPORT, &c.

In obedience to the sixteenth section of chapter ninth, title ten, of the first part of the Revised Statutes, the Superintendent of the Onondaga salt springs, and the Inspector of salt in the county of Onondaga,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That during the year 1834, there has been inspected in the town of Salina, 1,943,252 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of salt, of which the annexed table exhibits the quantity inspected in each village in the several months during said year.

There has been expended in the engineer department during said year, \$4,616.46; and there has been collected from that source \$3,886.10.

Since the last annual report there has been a considerable expenditure in excavating a large reservoir on the high ground about midway between the villages of Salina and Liverpool, made to accommodate the manufactories at the later place; also in searching for a better supply of salt water; and also in repairing the two old pumps at the village of Salina.

One of these pumps failed in the month of September last, and was repaired (by making it mostly new,) and put in operation early in November after. Since the close of the canal navigation, the other one was examined and found so near worn out, that it was deemed advisable to repair it to prevent a failure at a season of the year when it would be inconvenient or impossible to supply the manufactories with salt water, without the efficient operation of all the pumps. This one has, therefore, also been repaired, and now all the public pumps are in good order.

The number and extent of the salt manufactories, as exhibited in the annexed table, (shewing the present number and capacity,) it will be seen, are enlarged and increased during the year.

Last spring, after the reduction of the duties on the salt manufactured in this State, the undersigned were admonished of the necessity of procuring more brine of the best quality, for the use of the manufacturers who receive their supply from the springs in the village of Salina, than the one spring there producing such brine will yield. For the purpose of enabling us so to supply them, we commenced boring a new well, several rods northerly of the other wells in Salina village, and have penetrated the earth about one hundred and seventy-five feet, but have failed in procuring a good quality of brine, and have abandoned that place.

Some part of the last summer the best spring at Salina did not afford sufficient brine for the use of the several manufactories usually receiving their supply from that source. To remedy that deficiency as far as we were able, we were compelled to raise brine of an inferior quality, and mingle with the best. And after adopting this course, there was still a deficiency, which caused a suspension in the operation of nearly all the manufactories located in the village of Liverpool, for about one month in the best part of the season. The manufacturers of that village formerly received their supply of brine from a spring on the margin of the Onondaga lake, adjacent to their manufactories. But some time after that period, brine of a better quality was discovered in the village of Salina; after which the manufacturers of Liverpool found it impossible to compete with their neighbours, while using salt water of an inferior quality. They abandoned their spring, and sought salt water from other places. They have, for the last three years, been supplied from Salina, except about one month last summer, as before stated.

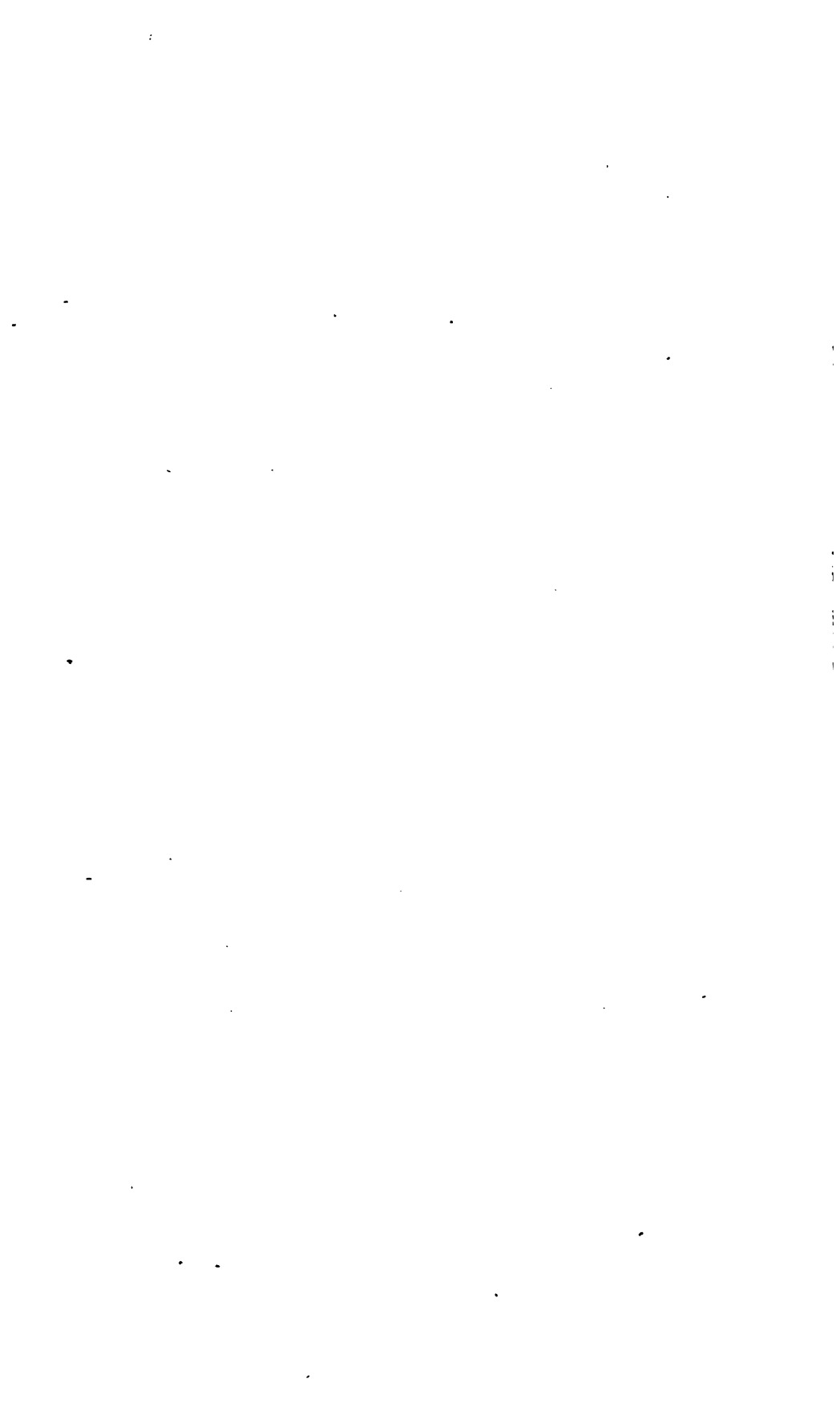
The manufacturers at Liverpool manifest an anxiety to have a well bored near their old spring in that village, to the depth of those in the village of Salina, believing water of the same quality of that found at Salina, would be found there. The Superintendent has not acceded to their request, inasmuch as there would be no water power there which he could use to raise the brine if discovered, as he is not invested with authority to take water from that level of the Oswego canal. To obviate this, we are informed the manufacturers of that village intend petitioning your honorable body to pass a bill authorizing the Superintendent to take the water from that level, as he now is authorized to take it from the Salina level; and also making it the duty of the Canal Commission-

ers to take the Onondaga creek into said level, (if it shall be ascertained to be necessary,) to propel a pump to be erected there, in case good salt water shall be discovered. We think it reasonable that their prayer should be granted.

The present erections for manufacturing salt in the town of Salina, (with a sufficient supply of brine,) in our opinion, are capable of producing three millions of bushels of salt.

The springs at the village of Geddes have produced an abundant supply of salt water of the best quality for the use of the manufacturers of that place: And if like brine could be discovered in the villages of Syracuse and Liverpool, and thereby relieve the springs at Salina from furnishing salt water for those two villages, a very desirable object would be attained.

NEHEMIAH H. EARLL,
THOMAS ROSE.



DOCUMENTS.

The Table accompanying the Annual Report for 1834.

VILLAGES.	No. manufactories.	No. kettles & pans.	No. superficial feet of vats.	No. gallons in ket- tles.
Salina, F. S.	69	1,822	.....	174,415
do. C. S.	8	146	34,271	13,760
Syracuse, ...	15	390	189	36,190
Liverpool, ...	25	600	.....	54,710
Geddes, F. S.	15	463	3,170	45,680
do. C. S.	1	2	5,175	15,000
	133	3,423	42,605	339,775

Coarse Salt Companies' Vats.

Onondaga Salt Company, ...	618,000
Syracuse do do	668,488
H. Gifford's do	119,808
S. C. Brewster's do at Geddes, ...	67,196

1,473,494 superficial feet.

A Table shewing the quantity of Salt inspected in each village, each month, during the year 1834.

MONTHS.	Salina.		Syracuse.		Liverpool.		Geddes.		Aggregate.	
	Bushels.	lbs.	Bushels.	lbs.	Bushels.	lbs.	Bushels.	lbs.	Bushels.	lbs.
January,.....	5,582	48	6,011	31	1,373	14	980	14	13,947	51
February,.....	883	38	609	42	678	08	203	10	2,374	42
March,.....	322	22	652	54	89	22	67	36	1,132	22
April,.....	26,015	08	10,087	49	43,670	48	5,842	52	85,616	45
May,.....	71,849	27	17,167	08	63,232	40	19,175	30	171,424	49
June,.....	133,218	44	24,915	16	64,875	19	24,364	26	247,373	49
July,.....	200,924	27	41,819	07	27,478	54	30,402	14	300,624	46
August,.....	148,496	45	48,261	41	47,811	20	28,239	22	272,809	16
September,.....	116,805	16	54,234	26	51,777	12	37,069	24	259,886	22
October,.....	156,245	30	63,957	20	57,654	18	35,649	48	313,507	04
November,.....	121,522	47	44,824	30	36,593	20	33,686	02	236,616	43
December,.....	13,363	10	12,188	52	5,792	48	6,602	34	37,937	32
	995,230	26	324,530	40	401,007	43	222,283	32	1,943,252	29

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 7.

IN SENATE,

January 9, 1835.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

JANUARY, 1835.

On Claims.

Mr. Sudam,
Mr. Tracy,

Mr. Fisk.

On Finance.

Mr. Van Schaick,
Mr. Halsey,

Mr. Beardsley.

On the Judiciary.

Mr. Lansing,
Mr. Edmonds,

Mr. Edwards.

On the Militia.

Mr. Maison,
Mr. Kemble,

Mr. Gansevoort.

On Canals.

Mr. Hubbard,
Mr. Armstrong,

Mr. Livingston.

On Rail-Roads.

Mr. Edwards,
Mr. Mack,

Mr. Maison.

On Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Seger,
Mr. Willes,

Mr. Jones.

On Literature.

Mr. Gansevoort,
Mr. Bishop,

Mr. Young.

On State Prisons.

Mr. Macdonald,
Mr. Beardsley,

Mr. Lansing.

On Banks and Insurance Companies.

Mr. Edmonds,
Mr. Stower,

Mr. Armstrong.

On the Division of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Fisk,
Mr. Mack,

Mr. Beckwith.

On Agriculture.

Mr. Halsey,
Mr. Cropsey,

Mr. Griffin.

On Manufactures.

Mr. Bishop,
Mr. Loomis,

Mr. Downing.

On Privileges and Elections.

Mr. McDowell,
Mr. Willes,

Mr. Beckwith.

On Enrolled Bills.

Mr. Mack,
Mr. Lawyer,

Mr. Lacy.

On Indian Affairs.

Mr. Kemble,
Mr. Loomis,

Mr. Fox.

On Expiring Laws.

Mr. Tracy,
Mr. Macdonald,

Mr. Cropsey.

On Expenditures.

Mr. Stower,
Mr. Griffin,

Mr. Loomis.

On the Incorporation of Cities and Villages.

Mr. Livingston,
Mr. Seger,

Mr. Beckwith.

Select Committees on the Governor's Message.*On County Prisons, &c.*

Mr. Armstrong,
Mr. Lacy,

Mr. Edmonds.

On the Police of County Poor Houses.

Mr. Kemble,
Mr. Downing,

Mr. McDowell.

On the Instruction of the Blind.

Mr. Young,
Mr. Livingston,

Mr. Sudam.

On the Asylum for the Insane Poor.

Mr. Beardsley,
Mr. Gansevoort,

Mr. Lansing.

On Lotteries and the Sale of Lottery Tickets.

Mr. Stower,
Mr. Tracy,

Mr. Van Schaick.

On an Enumeration of the Inhabitants.

Mr. Cropsey,
Mr. Seger,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Hubbard,

Mr. Lawyer,
Mr. Halsey,
Mr. Bishop,
Mr. Fox.



STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 8.

IN SENATE,

January 9, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK :

The Inspectors of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in the county of Westchester, in pursuance of the Revised Statutes,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That from the information derived from the agent of said prison, and from an examination of his accounts, it appears that for the year ending on the 30th day of September last, the said agent has received on account of the prison from the earnings of the convicts, including the raw materials used by them, the sum of

\$76,990 84

During the same period, the agent has expended for the general support of the prison, including materials purchased, ...

55,593 85

Balance of receipts over the expenses for the general support of the prison, ...

21,396 99

During the year, the agent has expended from the moneys in his hands, for other purposes than the general support of the prison, the following sums, to wit:

Carried forward,..... \$21,396 99

Brought forward,.....	\$21,296 90
For the support of the State female convicts, confined at Bellevue, New-York, from Nov. 6, 1831, to May 20, 1834,.....	\$9,390 04
For building materials purchased, ...	2,062 48
For transportation of convicts to the State Prison at Auburn,.....	403 86
	11,856 38
Balance in the hands of the agent on the 30th September, 1834,.....	9,540 61
To which add the balance in the hands of the agent on the 30th Sept. 1833, ...	4,540 86
Making together, in the hands of the agent on the 30th of September, 1834, the sum of.....	<u>\$14,081 47</u>

The paper hereto annexed, marked A, shows the sources from which the moneys were received, which compose the before mentioned sum of \$76,990.84.

The paper hereto annexed, marked B, shows the expenses which in the preceding account are mentioned, as well for the general support of the prison as for the other purposes therein mentioned.

The paper hereto annexed, marked C, shows the amount paid for the support of female convicts, and also the times of payment.

From the preceding account, it appears that the cash receipts for the year exceed the expenditures for the same time for the general support of the prison, by the sum of \$21,396.99. From 30 to 50 convicts have, during the year, been employed in building work-shops, guard-houses, &c. The earnings of that number of convicts are not brought into the account as above stated. To show the exact amount earned within the year, an allowance should be made for the labor of these convicts whilst employed on works for the State.

During the year, stone shops, one and a half stories high, the walls of which are equal to 310 feet in length, have been erected of cut marble. A guard house, 40 feet long and 22 feet wide, one and a half stories high, built of cut marble, with a stone piazza in front, has also been erected. It is estimated that the expense of

these buildings, which have been erected of solid stone masonry, could not have been less than \$5,000, if they had been built by citizens labor.

The fiscal concerns of the prison are in a very prosperous condition; no year since the reception of convicts at the prison, has the receipts from their earnings equalled those of the last year.— This, to a considerable extent, is owing to the fact that the labor of the convicts is now so directed, that it produces a return more in proportion to its value, than has heretofore been obtained. The hiring out a part of the convicts at a daily compensation for each, so far reduces the number under the immediate direction of the agent, that he is enabled so to apply their labor as to realize from it a proportionably higher and better price than was formerly obtained, when he directed the labor of the whole.

The division of the labor into various mechanical employments, and placing it under the immediate superintendence of men acquainted with and interested in such employments, adds considerably to the receipts, beyond what would probably be received, if the whole number were employed in the quarries and cutting stone. No one article is increased in quantity so as to overstock the market, whilst there is a fair demand for such articles as are manufactured, and at reasonable prices.

The number of convicts in this prison on the 30th day of September last, was		843
The number remaining in prison on the 30th September, 1833, was	811	
The number of convicts received from 30th September, 1833, to the 30th September, 1834, was.....	258	
Imprisoned during the year	—	1,069
During the same period have been discharged by expiration of sentence,.....	155	
Discharged by pardon,.....	53	
Died during the year,.....	18	
Discharged from all causes,.....	—	215
Leaving in prison on the 30th day of September, 1834,		843

The paper hereto annexed marked D, contains a list of convicts who have died in the prison during the year.

The paper hereto annexed marked E, contains a list of convicts who have died in the prison during the year.

The number of convicts has increased during the last year, from 611 to 843, making an increase of 32. The number received during the year ending 30th September, 1833, was 219. The number received during the year ending 30th September, 1834, was 258, exceeding the number of the former year, 39. The discharges from all causes during the year ending 30th September, 1833, were 249, whilst the discharges for the subsequent year amounted to 226, being 14 less than in the preceding year. During the last two years the whole number of convicts who have been in this prison, has been nearly equal, those of the latter year being 1,069, those of the former 1,051. The latter exceeding the former by 18 only.

Although the past year has somewhat added to the number of convicts in this prison, we have an assurance that their punishment will not be a charge to the State, but that its expense will be fully defrayed by their own labor.

The number of solitary cells in this prison is one thousand, all of which are in good condition, a number sufficiently large to answer all purposes for the present, and probably for many years to come.

The paper hereto annexed marked F, shows the manner in which the convicts were employed on the 30th day of September last, from which it will be perceived that various kinds of mechanical business are carried on at the prison, and the numbers which are employed in each. More or less mechanical business has always been carried on at the prison since the buildings were so far completed as to release the convicts from that business. As opportunities have offered to make advantageous contracts for the labor of the convicts, the agent has availed himself of them. We are satisfied that this mode of disposing of their labor has been thus far beneficial to the establishment. Within the last year several different kinds of mechanical business have been commenced which before were not carried on at the prison.

The agent is by law required, expressly, to use his best endeavors to defray all the expenses of the prison by the labor of the prisoners. This legislative direction has been well observed, as appears from the accounts of the agent which accompany this report.

The paper hereto annexed, marked G, contains a list of all the contracts entered into within the year, by which the convicts are employed, setting forth the portion of the work on contracts for marble that has been furnished, the sums of money received thereon, the probable time of their completion, and the amount which will then remain and become due.

In addition to these contracts, orders are frequently sent to the agent to furnish particular articles, without any agreement as to price; when the article is furnished a reasonable price is charged.

The report of A. K. Hoffman, the physician to the prison, is hereto annexed, marked H, and shews the health of the convicts for the year, the number of deaths, with their causes.

Although the number of deaths is smaller than those of the preceding year, yet the institution was visited with the Asiatic cholera; but former experience and vigilant attention to every indication of disease, enabled the officers of the prison to avert the fatal consequences which in 1832 were attendant upon that disease at the prison. Upon the whole, the health of the convicts for the year has been remarkably good.

The report of the chaplain is also hereto annexed, and is marked I, from which appears the moral condition of the convicts at the prison.

The persons necessarily employed in and about the prison in superintending the business and guarding the convicts, were as follows, on the 30th of September last: One agent, one clerk, one deputy keeper, twenty-three assistant keepers and twenty-three guards, including the sergeant of the guard, a number believed to be necessary for the security of the institution and the proper control and direction of the convicts in their various occupations.

The paper hereto annexed, marked J, contains a list of the female convicts who have been for the six months ending 20th November last, supported at Bellevue, and who on that day remained in confinement, under a contract made by the Inspectors of this prison with the corporation of the city of New-York, in pursuance of the authority given them by the Revised Statutes. They are supported at Bellevue in the city of New-York.

On the 23d of October last the Inspectors visited the establishment at Bellevue, to see to the condition and inquire into the treatment and the manner of employment of the State convicts there confined. The food which is furnished to these convicts is of a coarse but wholesome kind, and in quantity is sufficient to satisfy them. The clothing is also sufficient in quality and quantity. They are employed in making and mending clothes for the city convicts, the inmates of the penitentiary, and in washing. These convicts are supported at an expense of one hundred dollars each per year. The number at the time of our visit was twenty.

In November, 1831, the number was 46; in November, 1832, the number was 36; in November, 1833, the number was 30, and in November, 1834, the number was 19. Shewing a diminution from year to year in the number of female convicts in this prison district.

Although the number has been much reduced within a few years, it does not satisfy us that the reduction will be continued until we have no convicts of this description. From past experience we can not expect the number to become much less than it now is, the new convicts will probably about supply the places of those discharged by expiration of sentence and otherwise.

So long as we have female convicts, it is believed something should be done for their moral reformation. Much less has been done by this State to promote the moral improvement of female than male convicts; indeed, nothing has been done for the former. When a female is convicted, she is confined in the same room with other convicts of her sex; no regard is paid to the nature of the crime, her age, the circumstances under which it was committed, or the character of those with whom she is associated by her confinement: convicts of all colours and of all degrees of crime are kept in one room, without the restraints of salutary discipline. This mode of punishment becomes a school in which vice and immorality are encouraged by the precept and example of the most worthless and depraved, and virtue and morality denounced as limiting the indulgence of their vicious propensities. The place in which they are confined forbids the introduction of a system of discipline similar to that which has been used with so much success with the male convicts.

If any effort is to be made to reclaim the unfortunate and vicious female convicts, it can not be done without a suitable building for their reception and confinement. We have no such building under our control; and by the contract with the corporation of New-York, for keeping the female convicts, we have no direction of their employment, nor in the selection of those who have the immediate charge of them.

That a serious effort should be made to effect a moral reform in this class of convicts we do not hesitate to recommend. For this purpose a suitable building should be erected, the necessary rules and regulations for its government adopted, and proper persons selected to superintend the conduct and employment of its inmates.

In our last annual report we recommended the erection of a prison for female convicts, to be located on the State farm at Sing-Sing, in the vicinity of the State Prison at that place, to which the female convicts from the Mount-Pleasant prison district should be sent. To that report we would refer for the reason for locating such a prison at Mount-Pleasant.

We again repeat the recommendation; and do so with the confident belief that if direction is given for the erection of a prison for female convicts, it can be built without aid from the treasury. That the funds now in the hands of the agent, and probable surplus earnings of the male convicts, beyond the expense of their support and confinement, will be sufficient in a few years to defray the whole cost of such a building as would be adequate to the object intended.

This, however, is upon the supposition that the convicts can be as profitably employed as they have been for a year or two past. If the prison is not visited by disease, as in 1832, and if no substantial change in their employment is directed, we fully believe that with the surplus funds of the institution, and with the labor of the convicts, such a building can be erected without the appropriation of a dollar from the treasury.

We have before stated and again repeat, that the convicts at Bellevue are kept with much reluctance. The commissioners of the alms-house, with whom the contract was made, desire its termination. Should they put an end to it, and decline longer to furnish the prison apartments which the female convicts occupy,

no place would then be in our power to which they could be removed and confined.

How long the present arrangement may be continued is uncertain. The wants of the city may soon require the whole of the prison at Bellevue for the detention of its own prisoners and confinement of its own convicts.

For the current year we have no doubt but the earnings of the convicts will defray the expenses of the establishment, and also the expense of such additional buildings, and such alteration and improvements in those already erected as may be required for the accommodation of business and the security of the prison.

The paper hereto annexed, marked K, contains an inventory of the property belonging to the prison, on the 30th day of September last.

The paper hereto annexed, marked L, contains a list of convicts received at the prison within the year ending September 30, 1834.

The paper hereto annexed, marked M, contains a list of convicts who have been discharged from prison, by reason of the expiration of sentence, within the year ending September 30th, 1834.

The papers hereto annexed, and numbered from 1 to 12 inclusive, contain copies of the monthly accounts of the agent of the prison, for the year ending 30th September, 1834, which have been furnished to the Inspectors of the prison.

The business of quarrying marble, cutting and fitting it for use, yet continues to be a principal business carried on at the prison. The marble quarries on the State farm are much in the same condition they have been for some years past; but little change is apparent. When the mass of rock in one place is removed, or its quality ceases to be good, resort is had to other places which appear more favorable. The labor of the convicts, although often very great, soon uncovers other masses, which are quarried and fitted for sale. There is no uniform indication in the quarries; the most promising masses often turn out of little value, whilst those which present unfavorable indications often yield the best return for the labor bestowed.

There is an abundance of marble on the State farm, and so long as the quality remains as it now is, and the difficulty of quarrying is not much increased beyond the expense which now attends it, we believe it should be a principal business at which the convicts may be employed.

But should the quarries fail, or cease to produce such an article as will meet a ready sale in market, the convicts must be employed at some other business. The uncertain dependence upon the quarries renders it expedient to have other employment in readiness should this dependence fail. The variety of mechanical business which can be carried on advantageously seems to furnish the only mode of employing the convicts when the marble business shall be discontinued. In view of such a contingency we consider the introduction of mechanical business as well calculated to promote the permanent success of the prison in defraying its expenses.

By the report of the physician it appears that the average number of prescriptions, which he makes daily for the convicts, exceeds forty. His attendance is required daily at the prison, and if any occurrence renders his attendance necessary more than once a day, his visit must be repeated. The greater part of the day is frequently devoted to this duty. When an unusual degree of sickness prevails among the convicts, almost his whole time is employed, so much so as to impair essentially his professional practice out of the prison: when that would be most profitable abroad he is usually most employed at the prison.

We are perfectly satisfied with his services, and believe that for the attention and time which he bestows he is justly entitled to a better compensation than we can, in pursuance of the law, allow him. We would respectfully ask that the compensation which we are authorized to allow him may be increased: that it be fixed by law at a specific sum; or that the Inspectors be authorized to allow him an additional annual compensation, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars beyond the sum we are now permitted to allow.

The sergeant of the guard too, we think entitled to an increase of compensation. He is now entitled to no more pay than any one of the guard, whilst all the responsibility of that branch of the

[Senate No. 8.]

government of the prison devolves on him. His pay is twenty-five dollars a month; an increase of five dollars a month is respectfully recommended.

PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT,
JOHN FISHER,
WALKER TODD,

Inspectors.

*State Prison, Sing-Sing, Inspectors' Office,
December 18, 1834.*

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Report of the Inspectors of the Mount-Pleasant State Prison.

(A.)

Report of the Agent.

To the Inspectors of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant:

Herewith I hand you a statement of the transactions of the prison during the year ending 30th September, 1834; of the number of convicts confined therein; the various branches of business in which they are employed; the number employed in each branch, and the receipts and expenditures, showing the profits to the State.

Cash received, and from what sources.

Cash received for work done in blacksmith and lock			
		shop,....	\$3,941 31
do	do	in coopers' shop, ...	16,938 58
do	do	in hatters' shop,.....	1,597 55
do	do	in lock shop,.....	6,111 41
do	do	in boot and shoe shop,	6,804 23
do	do	copper nailed boot	
		shop,.....	4,661 51
do	do	marble polishing shop,	395 50
do	do	saddlery hardware	
		shop,.....	1,102 28
do	do	tailors' shop, ...	778 70
			\$42,831. 05

The above is all for work done for contractors.

I have also received cash for job work as follows:

From stone shops and quarries,.....	\$33,959 36	
weave shop, ...	68 67	
		34,028 03
And for rent of house and farm,.....	\$282 76	
Carried forward,....	*	

Brought forward, ...	\$		
For effels sold, ...		319	01
For rags sold, ...		30	00
			<u>631 76</u>
Whole amount received, ...		\$76,990	<u>84</u>

(B.)

Expenditures for general support as follows :

For blacksmith and lock shop, ...	\$3,635	47
Tailors' shop and shoe-makers' and weave shop, for convicts clothing, ...	88	53
Clothing and bedding, ...	3,151	29
Prison furniture, ...	145	72
Soap, ...	95	53
Oil and fuel for halls, &c.	791	66
Provisions, ...	22,239	68
Hospital stores and medicines, ...	695	92
Stationary and postage, ...	131	06
Discharged convicts, ...	471	00
Freight and cartage, ...	247	09
Agent, clerk and assistant keepers, ...	13,182	02
Chaplain, ...	450	00
Physician, ...	499	92
Guards, ...	7,067	38
Coopers' shop, ...	161	31
Travelling and incidental expenses, ...	154	79
Quarries and stone shops, ...	2,380	58
	<u>\$55,593</u>	<u>85</u>

This amount deducted from cash received, leaves a balance in favor of the prison of \$21,396.99.

There has also been expended the following sums, to be deducted from the above.

For support of female convicts confined at Bellevue,

New-York, from Nov. 1831, to 20th May, 1834, ..	\$9,390	04
For building materials, ...	2,062	48
For transportation of convicts to Auburn prison, ...	403	86

\$11,856 28

Leaving a balance of	9,540	61
Add amount of cash on hand 30th Sept. 1833, ...	4,540	86

Cash on hand 30th September, 1834, ... \$14,081 86

*Statement of the Expenditures for buildings at the Mount-Pleasant
State Prison, from 30th Sept. 1833, to 30th Sept. 1834.*

1833.		
Oct. 1.	Paid D. & J. Baily, bill of screws, &c.	\$6 36
4.	" P. Desobry, executing plans, &c. for prison buildings,.....	18 00
6.	" Green & Wetmore, bill of iron,.....	50 00
Dec. 2.	" Hinton & Moore, bill of glass,.....	25 25
4.	" Thomas Baily, bill of timber, ...	46 51
12.	" John Neill, lime, ...	4 69
20.	" John Agate, brick,.....	9 68
1834.		
Jan. 29.	" H. Eldredge & Co. nails, &c.....	78 32
Feb. 14.	" D. & J. Baily, paint, oil, &c.	23 53
March 18.	" William H. Brewster, lime, ...	16 44
April 6.	" John Agate, brick, ...	7 38
23.	" Thomas Baily, timber,.....	362 14
26.	" R. W. & F. Phyffe, bill of paper for keepers' house,.....	45 38
30.	" M. Sandford, bill of rope,.....	12 00
	" Many & Ward, iron backs for forges, .	40 00
May 5.	" Thomas Baily, bill of lumber,.....	134 86
9.	" Oliver Washburn, lime bbls.	5 74
31.	" John C. Morrison, bill fire brick, ...	5 00
June 6.	" H. Eldredge, bill of nails, screws, &c..	28 77
10.	" Thomas Baily, bill of lumber,.....	188 60
July 2.	" D. & J. Baily, bill of oil, paints, &c. ..	30 70
9.	" Thomas Baily, bill of timber,.....	82 17
18.	" Phelps, Dodge & Co., box tin, ...	10 50
	" John C. Morrison & Son, bill of glass,	56 09
Aug. 29.	" Green & Wetmore, bill of hardware, .	14 38
Sept. 13.	" Many & Ward, bell,.....	174 58
24.	" Thomas Baily, bill of timber,.....	190 68
	" Nine months' service of master build- er,.....	300 00
27.	" John Groshon, services, &c.	88 35
30.	" Hasluck, Buck & Co., bricks, ...	6 38

\$2,062 48

(C.)

*Statement of Cash paid for Female State Convicts at Bellevue,
New-York.*

1833.

November 13, paid Jamison Cox, superintendent of almshouse, for 6 months' support, ending May 20, 1832, as per voucher rendered,.....	\$2,595 39
November 13, paid same for support for 6 months, ending 20th November, 1832, as per voucher,.....	2,070 68
November 13, paid same for support for 6 months, ending 20th May, 1833, as per voucher, ...	1,777 10
1834.	
April 25, paid same for support for 6 months, ending 20th Nov. 1833, as per voucher,.....	1,572 23
August 15, paid same for support for 6 months, ending 20th May, 1834, as per voucher, ...	1,374 64

 \$9,390 04

LIS **20th of September, 1833, to the**

<i>Sentenced.</i>	<i>When Pardoned.</i>
Bens, 1830,.....	4 January, 1834.
Bloom, ".....	3 Aug. "
Bagle, 1834,.....	8 September, "
Conkl, 1819,.....	16 Jan. "
Chils, 1828,.....	16 May, "
Cour, 1832,.....	10 Sept. "
Drew, 1830,.....	16 March, "
Dudle, 1832,.....	10 June, "
Ellec, 1834,.....	18 Oct. 1833.
Elwa, ary, 1833,.....	10 September, 1834.
East, nber, 1831,....	3 March, "
Ewin, 1824,.....	6 " "
Fuller, 1830,.....	23 Oct. 1833.
Green, ".....	7 May, 1834.
Hatte, 1825,.....	5 March, "
Healy, 1833,.....	20 " "
Jacks, 1827,.....	6 " "
Jacor, 1833,.....	19 July, "
Kreus, 1830,.....	20 March, "
Lawr, 1831,.....	12 November, 1833.
1825,.....	3 March. 1834.



33, to the 30th of September, 1834.

	<i>When died.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
D ^r	October 23, 1833,	Drowned himself.
F ^r	August 20, 1834,	
G ^r	December 2, 1833,	
G ^r	July 21, 1834,	
G ^e	August 3, 1834,	
J ^a	July 14, 1834,	
J ^a	July 22, 1834,	
K ^e	November 20, 1833,	
M ^r	May 10, 1834,	
M ^r	May 27, 1834,	
N ^b	April 12, 1834,	
R ^e	February 4, 1834,	
S ^e	October 31, 1833,	
S ^e	February 12, 1834,	
S ^e	June 12, 1834,	
V ^e	October 15, 1833,	
W ^e	August 19, 1834,	
W ^e	September 10, 1834,	



(F.)

Employment of Prisoners.

Convicts remaining in prison at Mount-Pleasant, 30th September, 1833,.....	811
Received during the year ending 30th Sept. 1834,.....	258
	1,069
Discharged during same time by expiration of sentence, ...	155
Discharged by pardon, ...	53
Died,.....	18
	226
Remaining in prison 30th Sept. 1834,.....	843

The above 843 convicts are at present employed as follows:

In and about Coopers' Shop.

14 making rum hhds., 14 at corn meal do,.....	28
6 making flax seed tierces, 5 at lead kegs, ...	11
25 do rum barrels, 6 at wine barrels,.....	31
16 do provision do, 7 at lard kegs,.....	23
30 dressing staves, hoops and heading, and making heads, ..	30
Laborers, waiters, firemen, grinders, &c. &c.....	28
Total,.....	151

In and about Stone Shops.

Cutting marble, ...	98
Barrow-men, ...	12
Waiters and grinders of tools, ...	12
	122
In cane seating shop, ...	24

In Marble Finishing Shop.

Cutting and fitting marble,.....	9
Polishing do	8
Rubbing and sawing do	6
	23
In the boot and shoe shop,.....	64
In the copper nailed boot shop,.....	87
In blacksmith and lock shop, ...	37
Repairing trucks, &c.	8
In the lock shop. 26 making locks,.....	26
7 forgers, drillers and moulders,....	7
	33

Carried forward,.....

Brought forward,.....	
In hatters' shop,.....	19
In the brass saddlery shop, ...	44
In quarries,.....	56
Making in all on contract and at work for sale,.....	668

Unemployed, or at Work for State.

Laborers in front yard, ...	20
Tailors and shoemakers at work for State, ...	26
Masons, barrow-men, stone cutters and laborers at prison buildings, ...	25
Carpenters at do do	4
Sick in hospital,.....	17
Waiters and invalids in prison halls, ...	16
Cooks, bakers and washers in kitchen,.....	17
In blacksmiths' shop, repairing tools, &c.,.....	16
Weavers, spoolers, &c., in hat shop, ...	5
Invalids in same shop, ...	9
Laborers in coopers' yard,.....	17
Ox drivers,.....	3
Whole number in prison,.....	643

(G.)

Statement of Contracts made by the Agent for furnishing Marble and Employment of Convicts, from 30th Sept. 1833, to 30th Sept. 1834.

Contract with Asher Benjamin, of Boston, for 3 Doric door ways, \$275 each, and 10 ornamented lintels, 3 at \$20 and 7 at \$10 each. The above work finished and paid for.

Contract with Ira Tompkins and James McFarlan, for marble for church in the city of Brooklyn, as follows:

18 Ionic caps, at \$75 each.

18 " bases, \$50 "

8 in. steps, 80 cents per foot, running measure.

10 in. water table, 60 cents per foot do

Ashlar for buttresses, 50 cents per foot, superficial.

Buttress caps, 80 do do

Antae caps, \$20 each, antae bases, \$20 each.

Window sills, \$4 each.

The whole amounting, when done, to \$4,000.

The above work was contracted to be done by the 1st day of August; but in consequence of the difficulty of procuring blocks of sufficient size to make the caps and bases, it has been delayed; it is now nearly completed, and will be finished by the 1st November. \$500 has been paid on account. The balance will be due when the work is done.

Contract with John Heath, for trimmings for church in the city of New-York, as follows:

8 large Ionic caps and bases, at \$225 per pair.
 8 " antae caps and bases, 120 do
 Ashler for basement, 65 cents per foot, superficial measure.
 Window sills and lintels and door sill, 80 cents per ft. do
 Flagging for portico, 60 cents per foot, superficial.
 8 in. steps, 80 cents per foot, running measure.
 8 by 12 in coping, 75 cents per foot, do
 Area steps, 60 cents do do
 8 in. water table 50 cents do do
 10 do 5 inch wash, 75c. per ft. do

The above is part done, no definite time fixed for the completion; but it is understood that we are to finish it as soon as the marble blocks of suitable size can be procured from the quarries. Nothing received on account.

Contract with Seth Geer, for trimmings for a Gothic church in N. York, consisting of ashler, curved and straight moulding, tower cornices, tracery, battlement caps, labels, steps, water table, &c. &c. The whole amount, \$5,000; work part finished, and the balance will be finished by the 1st of January next. Nothing has been received on account; the whole to be paid when done.

Contract with James H. Dakin, of New-York, for the Troy presbyterian church:

Window sills and lintels, 55 cts. per ft., superficial measure.
 Steps, 80 cents per foot, running measure.
 Ashler and coping, 55 cents per foot, superficial measure.

Part of the above is finished. The whole to be done by 1st April next. Nothing received on account.

The above are all the written contracts I have made during the year, for furnishing marble. During most of the year past, the stone cutters and quarry men have been employed on contracts for marble made the year previous. The University, among others, which is now nearly completed.

In addition to the above written contracts, I have received and executed numerous small orders for marble for New-Orleans, Mobile, New-Jersey, Albany, &c.

Contract with Messrs. Thorpe & Nichols, for the labor of from 30 to 50 convicts, to work at chair cane seating, at thirty-seven and one-half cents per day per man. Contract dated 1st of Sept. 1834, for five years.

ROB. WILTSE, *Agent*.

Sept. 30, 1834.

[Senate No. 8.]

(H.)

*Report of the Physician.**To the Inspectors of the Mount-Pleasant State Prison, the Physician***RESPECTFULLY REPORTS:**

That during the past year, the convicts have been more healthy than for several preceding years, with the exception of the months of August and September. Early in the month of August, diarrhœa, and other derangements of the digestive organs, were very prevalent, and continued so until the latter part of the present month. Toward the close of the month of August, those complaints assumed decidedly the character of the premonitory symptoms, or first stage of spasmodic cholera: only five, however, took the extreme symptoms of that disease, all of whom recovered.

The average number of sick, confined in the hospital, per day, for each month, is as follows:

October, 14	February, 20	June, 12
November, 12	March, 13	July, 11
December, 15	April, 17	August, 14
January, 13	May, 14	September, 18

The average number prescribed for, per day, during the year, including those confined in the hospital, is 43.

The deaths are as follows:

Andrew Van Duzer, died October 13th: disease, chronic diarrhœa.

Besenti Dago, died October 23; disease, hydrothorax.

Henry Smith, died October 31; disease, consumption.

Thomas Harley, died November 20; disease, consumption; sick when received into prison.

Alexander Grey, died December 3; disease, consumption; sick when received into prison.

John Robertson, died February 4; disease, chronic diarrhœa.

John I. Schermerhorn, found dead in his cell on the morning of the 12th February; had not previously complained of any illness. Verdict of the coroner, that his death was produced by epilepsy.

Robert Nicols, died April 12; disease, consumption; sick when received into prison.

James Madison, (alias) Myers, died May 10; disease, consumption.

Robert McConnell, died May 27; disease, dropsy.

Andrew Sullivan, died June 12; disease, consumption.

Thomas Green, died July 21; disease, consumption; sick when received into prison.

Henry Jackson, died July 14; disease, consumption.

Peter Jackson, died July 22; disease, hydrops pericardii.

William Gordon, (alias) Joseph Graham, died August 3; disease, chronic diarrhœa. Sick when received into prison.

Columbus Wood, died August 19; disease, typhus fever.

Francis Fitzherbert, (alias) Fitzsimmons, committed suicide by drowning, August 20.

John Wilson, (alias) Wilcox, died September 13; disease, dropsy; had this disease for several months previous to his being received into prison.

A. K. HOFFMAN.

Mount-Pleasant State Prison, }
September 30, 1834. }

(I.)

Report of the Chaplain.

The moral condition of the prison is not essentially different from that of the preceding year. There have been many cases of apparent penitence and reformation, and some of deep interest. It is not unfrequently found that persons exhibiting strong convictions, great sorrow on account of their confinement, and resolving to live a different life on their discharge, when they are sent out into the world, become involved again in crime; but it is an extremely rare occurrence, that a person who has given good *evangelical evidence* that he has been *born again* is found recommitted to this prison or to any other. Among all the recommitments to this prison, during the last five years, there has not been one of the above description that has come to my knowledge.

Our Sunday school has been continued through the season with the same indefatigable devotedness on the part of the teachers, and with the same anxious interest and proficiency on the part of the convicts. In my late inquiries among the convicts on the subject of education, it is gratifying often to hear that they can now read very well, though they could not when they entered the prison.

During the past year increased efforts have been made to ascertain the conduct of men discharged from this prison. For this purpose a number of blank letters have been printed, which are to be addressed to post-masters, sheriffs, clergymen, or any person most likely to give the desired information. And while the result of this inquiry is, in some instances, encouraging to the friends of the institution, in general, it goes to prove, more and more strongly, the mournful fact, that with all the inventions and rigour of discipline, no mere human device can change the nature of man. With all the embarrassments of the situation, the means of moral and religious reformation are as successful as the most sanguine friends can reasonably expect.

On the subject of education, I have formerly given the result of a tedious and very minute examination.

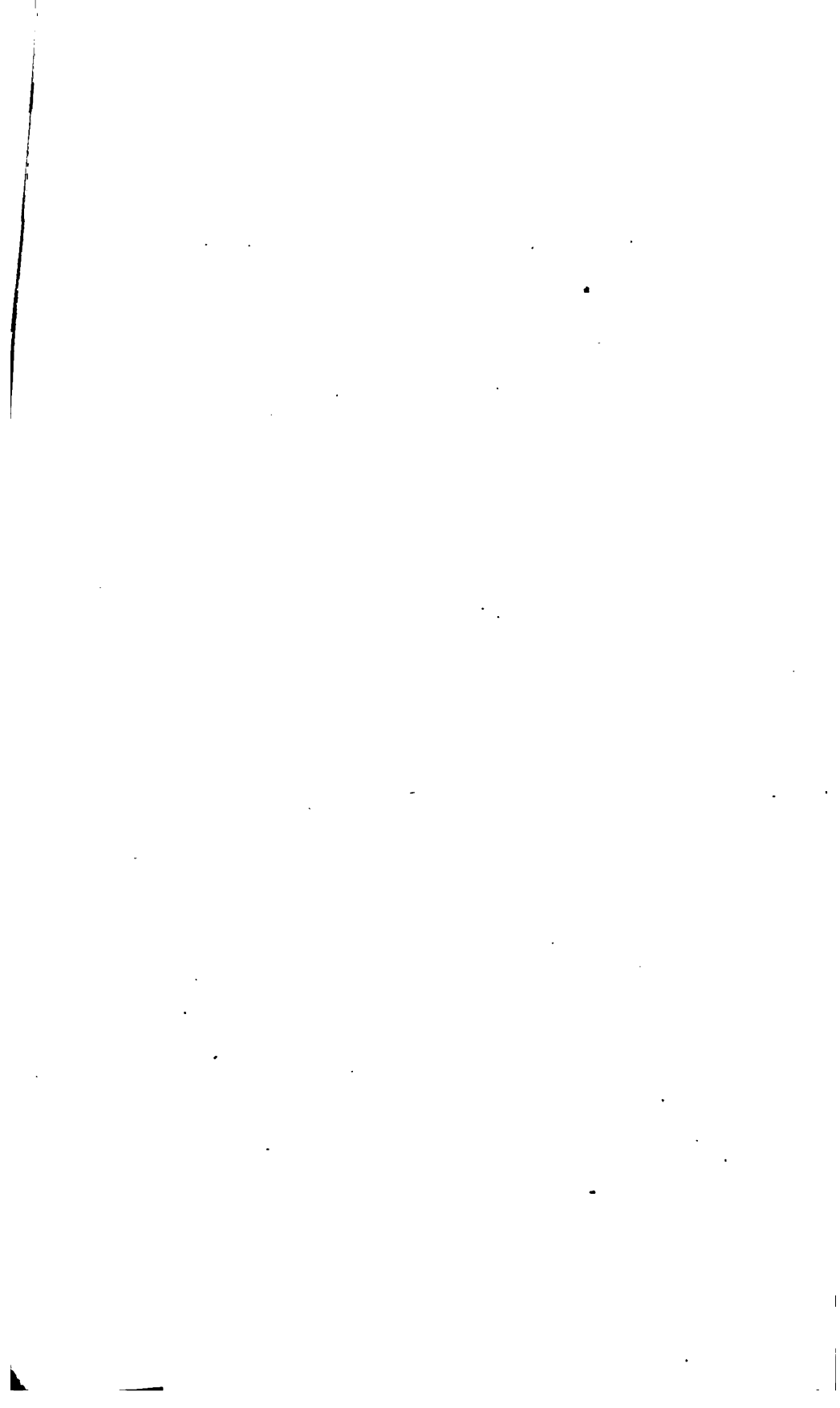
The number of convicts in this prison, on the 10th of July last, received from the city of New-York, was.....	436
The number here at that time, received from the city of New-York, who had been before in some prisons,.....	125
The number here who had been in the old prison of New-York, or in Auburn,.....	162
The number recommitted to this prison, viz: having been in this prison before, was.....	55
JONATHAN DICKERSON, <i>Chaplain.</i>	

ing Nov. 20, 1834.

County con'd	Remarks.
Rebecca Smith, York,	By pardon, July 17, 1834.
Sally Plato, o	Sentence expired, July 18, 1834.
Mary Kings, o	Sentence expired, July 18, 1834.
Adeline, Bond,	Sentence expired, July 18, 1834.
Margaret C York,	Sentence expired, July 18, 1834.
Lucy Robin	Sentence expired, July 18, 1834.
Lucinda Re,	Sentence expired, June 2, 1834.
Mary Jane York,	do do June 8, 1834.
Letitia Moo, o	do do June 11, 1834.
Sianna Dent, o	do do June 15, 1834.
Maria McC, o	do do Oct. 2, 1834.
Ann Pierson, York,	By pardon, July 17, 1834.
Mary Helm, o	By pardon, July 17, 1834.
Catharine H York,	Sentence expired, Nov. 10, 1834.
Mary Andre, o	Sentence expired, Nov. 10, 1834.
Margaret S, o	Sentence expired, Nov. 10, 1834.
Eliza Sneed, o	Sentence expired, Nov. 10, 1834.
Mary Eders, o	Sentence expired, Nov. 10, 1834.
Phoebe Cam, o	Sentence expired, Nov. 10, 1834.
Bridget Her, o	Sentence expired, Nov. 10, 1834.
Margaret K, o	Sentence expired, Nov. 10, 1834.
Maria Sincl, o	Sentence expired, Nov. 10, 1834.
Matilda Hov	Sentence expired, Nov. 10, 1834.
son, ... o	Sentence expired, Nov. 10, 1834.
Mary Lee, . . o	Sentence expired, Nov. 10, 1834.
Caroline Wi, o	Sentence expired, Nov. 10, 1834.
Ann Parker, o	Sentence expired, Nov. 10, 1834.
Jane, a colo, k,	Sentence expired, Nov. 10, 1834.
Mary Madd, York,	Sentence expired, Nov. 10, 1834.
Sarah Weld, ess,	Sentence expired, Nov. 10, 1834.

Rems

[Senate



(K.)

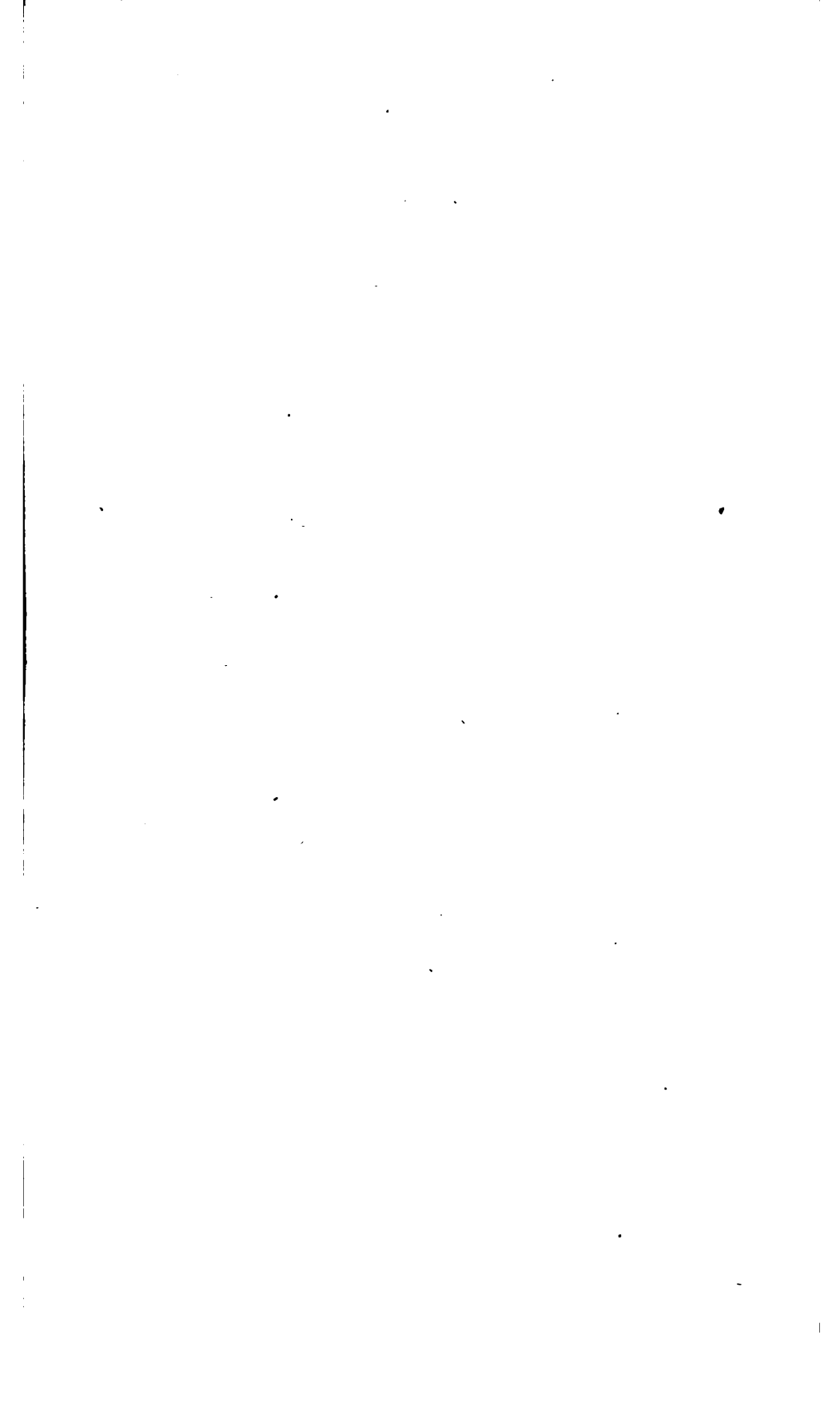
Inventory of Property belonging to the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, as taken the 30th day of September, 1834.

Office and Inspectors' room, furniture and stationary, .	166 00
Library and Bibles, mostly in hands of convicts, ...	590 70
Prison hall and hospital furniture, ...	1,197 06
Hospital stores and medicine, ...	218 00
Kitchen furniture, ...	893 50
Boot-makers' shop tools and stock on hand, ...	794 39
Hat shop tools, &c.	597 06
Blacksmiths' shop tools and stock, ...	1,800 58
Coopers' shop tools, &c.	1,989 35
Soap and soap grease, ...	300 00
Lock shop, stock on hand, work finished, tools, &c., . .	5,111 27
Quarries, stone, shop tools, carts, barrows, oxen trucks, &c.	5,148 50
Saddlery hardware, shop benches, &c.	63 00
Carpenters' tools, ...	214 97
Clothing and materials not in wear, ...	2,387 05
Weavers' and tailors' shop tools, materials, &c.	720 52
Bedding, mostly in use, ...	5,887 50
	\$28,099 45

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding inventory is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROBERT WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 24th day {
of October, 1834, before me, }
A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner of Deeds.*



he year ending 30th of

Place.	Where Born.
... 75	New-York,..... 110
hs, . 2	Maryland, ... 4
. 3	Connecticut,..... 8
... 1	Ireland,..... 30
... 1	Ohio,..... 2
hs, . 4	England,..... 3
. 4	Vermont, ... 4
. 9	Virginia,..... 9
. 8	Rhode Island,..... 4
... 1	Canada, ... 5
hs, . 7	Pennsylvania, ... 18
. 3	Maine, ... 2
... 2	Scotland, ... 4
hs, . 1	Massachusetts,..... 12
. 1	Port Au Prince,..... 1
... 39	Germany, ... 2
hs, . 3	New Orleans,..... 2
. 3	New-Jersey, ... 6
... 1	Italy,..... 3
h, . 2	New-Hampshire,.... 2
. 1	Delaware, ... 1
. 1	
... 12	259
hs, . 5	
. 4	
. 1	
. 1	
... 38	
h, . 3	
. 1	
. 1	
... 3	
hs, . 2	
... 5	
... 9	
... 1	
... 1	
259	



THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
ROYAL
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE
OF GREAT
BRITAIN
AND IRELAND
VOLUME
LXXV
PART I
1905



(No. 1.)

Monthly account current, for the month of October, 1833.

Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
account with the State of New-York.

1833.

DR.

Sept. 30.	Balance from annual account, ...	4,540 86
Oct. 1.	Benjamin Tunstall, on acc't of tailors, ...	100 00
"	Wm. G. Bun, shooks, ...	3 58
3.	J. Fleming, on account French church,....	2,000 00
5.	Abraham Hyatt, weaving, ...	5 00
8.	Elisha Bloomer, work in smith and hatters' shops, ...	567 42
9.	Capt. Blauvelt, one load dock stone, ...	10 31
11.	do. do. do.	10 31
"	William Collyer, weaving, ...	2 60
"	John Whetten, balance for marble for Sai- lors' Snug Harbor, ...	1,950 00
"	B. B. Howell, lime stone, ...	138 00
14.	Leonard Bleecker, weaving, ...	1 33
15.	Wm. Mangam, shavings, ...	6 12
17.	Capt. Blauvelt, three loads dock stone, ...	31 25
"	John Webbers, weaving, ...	5 69
"	R. R. Finch & Co., on acc't of shoemakers, ...	400 00
19.	Caleb Tompkins, weaving, ...	2 06
"	Capt. Blauvelt, 66 tons dock stone, ...	10 31
"	Seth Geer, on account marble, ...	1,000 00
23.	Wm. Dargue, do. do. &c.	37 00
34.	Capt. Blauvelt, 66 tons dock stone, ...	10 31
"	Martin Bently, bank vault door, ...	177 00
25.	Abraham Hyatt, weaving, ...	1 81
28.	Calvin Tompkins, 1 load lime stone, 48 tons, ...	18 00
"	Thomas Eager, knife, ...	25
30.	B. W. Tunstall, on account of tailors, ...	128 70
"	J. Chichester, on account of coopers, ...	921 09
		\$12,078 98
31.	Balance brought down, ...	7,153 67

1833.

CR.

No. of Vouchers.

Oct. 3.	1 D. & J. Baily, hospital stores, screws, var- nish, &c.	64 45
"	2 B. W. Tunstall, scissors, needles, &c.	6 66
"	3 A. G. Freeman, gunpowder, ...	98 00

Carried forward, ...

No. of Vouchers.

			Brought forward,.....	\$
Oct. 3.	4	P. Desobry, executing plans, elevations, &c.	18	00
"	5	Jesse Bishop, hay, plank, &c.	104	28
10.	6	Green & Wetmore, iron, screws, &c....	329	42
11.	7	Edward Ryder, labor of oxen,.....	12	00
"	8	Caleb Tompkins, wood for rollers, ...	3	00
25.	9	M. W. M'Chesney, English stained skins,.	72	25
"	10	Titus, Clark & Treadwell, thread, ...	27	42
"	12	J. & S. Campbell, stationary,.....	17	00
"	13	Green & Wetmore, sheet iron, &c.....	327	87
"	14	William Dargue, old copper,.....	60	66
"	15	Gilbert Canniff, jr. labor of oxen, ...	127	50
31.	16	Lambert & Hyatt, meat for hospital, ...	14	13
"	17	do do	5	71
"	18	Convicts discharged, expenses to place of conviction, ...	47	00
"	19	Arthur Merritt, pork bbls. molasses, &c...	140	07
"	20	do one month's provision, ..	1,654	95
"	21	Agent, clerk and keepers, 1 mo. services,.	1,794	94
			Balance charged below,.....	7,153 67
				\$12,078 98

R. WILTSE, *Agent.*

Mount-Pleasant Prison, }
 31st October, 1883. }

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROBERT WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn, this , }
 day of before me, }
 A. GRAHAM, *Comm'r of Deeds.*

(No. 2.)

*Monthly account current, for the month of November.*Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
account with the State of New-York.

1833.

DR.

Oct. 31.	To balance from October account,.....	\$7,153 67
Nov. 1.	Leonard Bleecker, 2 baskets, ...	25
	Jeremiah Chichester, on ac. coopers' work, ...	1,253 00
	Capt. Blauvelt, 66 tons dock stone, ...	10 31
4.	Ira Tompkins, marble Brooklyn church,....	700 00
	O. Washburn, 1,009 bunches faggots, 4c... ..	40 36
	Wm. Smith, basket, ...	6
5.	Wm. Lawrence, weaving, ...	2 52
	Capt. Blauvelt, dock stone, 66 tons at 1s. 3d.	10 31
6.	Elisha Bloomer, by hatters and blacksmiths, ...	666 00
	Doctor Fisk, monument slab, ...	40 00
	Ann Van Wart, weaving, ...	1 11
8.	Henry Harris, do	2 28
11.	Capt. Blauvelt, 2 loads dock stone, ...	20 62
	Wm. Allison, weaving, ...	1 27
13.	Captain Blauvelt, 1 load dock stone, ...	10 31
14.	B. W. Tunstall, 2 desk locks, ...	1 00
15.	Captain Blauvelt, 1 load dock stone, ...	10 31
16.	Corporation city New-York, balance record office, ...	5,185 13
	do repairing boilers, ...	377 00
	John Groshon, on ac. locks, ...	1,400 00
	John Bowen, marble Baptist church, N. Y.	1,000 00
	Captain Blauvelt, 1 load dock stone, ...	10 31
19.	do do do	10 31
	Calvin Tompkins, 2 loads lime stone, ...	21 75
20.	John Merritt, weaving, ...	90
	S. Knowlton, quarter's rent house and farm, ...	84 25
26.	Captain Blauvelt, 3 loads dock stone, ...	30 93
27.	Jacob C. Arthur, 58 bunches faggots, ...	2 32
28.	Captain Blauvelt, 1 load dock stone, ...	10 31
29.	Wm. Mangam, 96 bunches faggots, ...	3 84
30.	Captain Vermilyea, 75 tons dock stone, ...	14 06

\$18,074 49

Balance brought down,..... \$8,806 96

1833.

CR.

	<i>No. of Vouchers.</i>		
Nov.	1. 22	George Minnerley, milk for hospital,...	\$51 69
	4. 23	Oliver Washburn, freight,.....	7 12
	13. 24	Jameson Cox, support female convicts,.	2,595 39
	" 25	do do do	2,070 68
	13. 26	do do do	1,777 10
	14. 27	John Benson, old copper, &c., ...	568 97
	" 28	F. L. Wilsey & Co., combs.....	24 40
	15. 29	N. & L. Finch, shoe thread,.....	1 69
	" 30	Banor & Prior, oil,.....	104 93
	" 31	R. K. Foster, letter postage, ...	10 00
	" 32	David Felt, stationary, ...	1 50
	" 33	William Halsey, lead pots,.....	12 62
	" 34	Jones & Wurts, coal,.....	275 00
	30. 35	Arthur Merritt, months' rations, ...	1,899 75
	" 36	John Newhouse, butter, ...	19 34
	" 37	Agent, clerk and keepers, 1 months' services, ...	1,799 10
	" 38	Sundry convicts, expenses to place of conviction, ...	42 00
	" 39	Lambert & Hyatt, meat for hospital,..	6 23
		Balance charged above,.....	6,806 98
			<u>\$18,074 49</u>

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ss.

Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further saith not.

ROBT. WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 7th day of }
January, before me. }

A. GRAHAM, *Com. of Deeds.*

(No. 3.)

Monthly account current for the month of December, 1833.

Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
account with the State of New-York.

1833.

DR.

Nov. 30.	Balance from November account	6,806 98
Dec. 2.	Captain Blauvelt, 66 tons dock stone, at 1s 3d, ...	10 31
3.	Samuel Reynolds, marble, ...	20 00
"	B. W. Tunstall, on ac. tailoring, ...	130 00
6.	Abraham Hyatt, weaving, ...	80
"	Captain Van Wart, 40 tons dock stone, at 1s 3d, ...	6 25
"	W. Steers, 20 bunches of faggots, at 4d, ...	80
7.	Captain Blauvelt, 2 loads dock stone, ...	20 62
"	E. Bloomer, work in hat and smith shop, ...	691 29
9.	Captain Vermilyea, 50 tons dock stone, ...	7 81
"	William Hunt, faggots, ...	50
"	Captain Blauvelt, dock stone, ...	10 31
"	R. M. Meigs, marble, Albany female acad. ...	553 80
11.	Dudley Selden, marble, ...	836 00
12.	Captain Blauvelt, 2 loads stone, ...	20 06
16.	Wm. Hutchinson, 40 tons lime stone, ...	15 00
"	J. C. Everts, marble, ...	64 00
"	J. Requa, weaving, ...	3 90
19.	Wm. Hunt, do	4 30
"	Captain Sarvent, dock stone, ...	5 77
20.	do Maybee, do	30 00
"	do Wood, do	6 87
"	do Maybee, do	12 50
"	do of Lady Tompkins, dock stone, ...	8 43
26.	do Maybee, lime stone, ...	12 50
27.	do James Hope, 4 bunches faggots, ...	24
30.	Mr. Capron, weaving, ...	4 61
"	James Hunt, do and faggots, ...	1 28
"	Captain Storms, dock stone, ...	12 18
"	Peter H. Schenck, offal sold, ...	266 51
"	Thomas Agate, lock, ...	2 25
		\$9,565 87
Balance brought down, ...		\$4,396 68

1833.

CR.

	No. of Vouchers.		
Dec.	2. 40	Henry Elsworth, oil, ...	\$218 25
	" 41	Hinton & Moore, glass and oil, ...	28 25
	4. 42	Richard T. Mattocks, leather, ...	90 69
	" 43	Thomas Baily, timber, ...	46 51
	6. 44	Richard Austin, old rope, ...	18 75
	10. 45	John Constantine, mattresses and pillows, ...	38 75
	" 46	Tonnelle & Hall, wool, ...	688 34
	12. 47	William J. Van Tassell, oak timber, ...	22 65
	" 48	James H. Hope, potatoes for cattle, ...	4 59
	" 49	John Neill, lime, ...	4 69
	" 50	Galloway & Martin, rope, blocks, &c.	52 60
	20. 51	Wm. J. Van Tassell, oak plank, ...	30 60
	23. 52	John Agate, brick, ...	9 69
	" 53	Theod. Brett, flour, ...	61 33
	" 54	D. Butcher, soap bbls.	3 75
	" 55	S. W. Anderson, lead pots, ...	12 75
	25. 56	Isaac Tompkins, extra guard, ...	2 49
	31. 57	Arthur Merritt, one month's provision, ..	1,855 05
	" 58	S. Orsor, freight, ...	2 75
	" 59	Henry Worrall, truck boxes, lathe wheels, &c.	23 20
	" 60	William Halsey, lead pots, ...	13 01
	" 61	William E. Dodge, spelter, ...	8 02
	" 62	Charles N. Mills, reed, ...	1 25
	" 63	Pay roll, 1 month's services of officers, ..	1,758 26
	" 64	Robert Wiltse, sundry expenses, ...	122 98
	" 65	Sundry convicts, expenses to place of con- viction, ...	50 00
		Balance charged above, ...	\$4,396 68
			<u>\$9,565 87</u>

(No. 4.)

*Monthly account current for the month of January, 1834.*Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State-Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
account with the State of New-York.

1834.

DR.

Jan.	1.	Balance from December account, ...	\$4,396 68
	"	Ira Tompkins, marble, Brooklyn P. church, .	695 50
	"	Seth Geer, on account, marble for La Fay. Place, ...	500 00
	"	J. Chichester, labor of coopers, ...	1,304 60

Carried forward, ...

\$

Brought forward,..... *

Jan.	1.	Oliver Washburn, 1,140 bunches faggots,...	45 69
	"	Jeremiah Chichester, on account coopers,...	1,403 78
	3.	Andrew Gardiner, weaving, ...	85
	"	John Urmey, 1 stone sink, ...	5 00
	"	Joseph Hunt, weaving, ...	1 58
	6.	Jesse Bishop, 1 year's swill and ox sold,....	84 00
	"	B. W. Tunstall, on account tailors', ...	110 00
	"	B. Brewster, iron work, &c.	25 98
	"	Thomas Horton, weaving carpet, ...	3 09
	"	Mr. Capron, do	6 39
	15.	Wm. Steers, rough stone, ...	4 06
	"	Captain Heartt, rubble stone, ...	53 47
	18.	Wm. Hunt, weaving, ...	3 00
	"	L. A. Marsh, Woodstock bank vault doors,..	178 00
	"	Joseph Garey, on account shoemakers, ...	1,500 00
	"	J. W. Martin, Lewis county bank vault,....	177 00
	"	B. W. Tunstall, on account of tailors, ...	50 00
	30.	Isaac Nelson, 20 tons dock stone, ...	5 00

\$10,553 58

3. Balance charged below, ... \$4,514 52

1834,

CR.

No of Vouchers.

Jan.	6.	66 Jesse Bishop, corn and timber, ...	\$129 40
	"	67 Lambert & Hyatt, meal for hospital, ...	5 90
	"	68 John S. Mattocks, pay as keeper, ...	10 00
	8.	69 Wm. H. Brewster, plaister, hops, hones, &c.	40 93
	11.	70 Wm. H. Brewster, freight of sundries, ..	209 40
	"	71 R. K. Foster, P. M. 1 quarter's letter postage, ...	9 62
	"	72 F. G. Freeman, powder, ...	339 50
	15.	73 A. Graham, services as commissioner of deeds, ...	6 87
	18.	74 Gibert Sherwood, leather, ...	49 50
	16.	75 Green & Wetmore, iron screws, steel, &c.	274 80
	20.	76 H. Dunham, Agt. A. prison, transporta- tion of convicts, ...	403 86
	23.	77 Peter B. Lynch, freight, sundries, ...	6 39
	"	78 Richard Austin, jun. do do	2 50
	22.	79 Samuel Hynard, dressing cloth, ...	338 42
	"	80 Joseph Orser, pepperage, ...	2 50
	29.	81 H. Eldredge & Co. iron, steel, files, &c...	424 90
	31.	82 Agent, clerk and keepers, 1 month's ser- vices, ...	1,793 85
	"	83 Sundry convicts, expenses to place of con- viction, ...	50 00

Carried forward,..... *

No. of Vouchers.

	Brought forward,.....	\$	
Jan. 31. 84	Arthur Merritt, 1 month's provision,....	1,940	72
	Balance charged above,.....	4,514	52
		\$10,553	58

ROBT. WILTSE, *Agent*
and *Principal Keeper*.

State-Prison, Mount-Pleasant }
31st January, 1834. }

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account is correct and true, in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further saith not.

ROBT. WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 3d day }
of February, 1834, before me, }
A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner of Deeds*.

(No. 5.)

Monthly account current, for the month of February, 1834.

Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in account with the State of New-York.

1834.

DR.

Jan. 31.	Balance from January account,.....	\$4,514	52
Feb. 1.	Samuel Knower, on acc't bootmakers,.....	314	00
"	Jeremiah Chichester, on acc't coopers,.....	1,330	50
"	New-York University, on acc't for marble,..	2,000	00
"	John Bowen, on acc't Baptist church in N.Y.	1,278	50
"	James Knowlton, 1 qr. rent, house & farm,.	84	25
6.	Elisha Bloomer, on acc't hatters and lock-smiths, and stone, ...	1,050	00
7.	Calvin S. Tompkins, 96 tons lime stone,....	36	00
"	William W. Young, one stone sink,.....	10	00
11.	Captain Maybe, two loads dock stone,.....	30	00
13.	do one load dock stone, ...	15	00
17.	do do do	15	00
"	Captain Blauvelt, do do	12	38
"	Captain Stevens, do do	5	62
19.	Captain Maybe, do do	15	00

Carried forward,.... \$

	Brought forward,.....	\$	
Feb. 19.	G. W. Bleecker, one stone,.....	1	25
21.	William Mangam, 100 bunches faggots, ...	4	00
"	Captain Wandell, one pump rake, ...		25
		\$10,716	27
28.	Balance credited below, ...	\$6,149	62

1834.

CR.

	<i>No. of Vouchers.</i>		
Feb.	85 Wm. J. Van Tassell, oak plank,.....	\$24	90
"	86 Daniel C. Lowber, advertising proposals for rations,.....	6	69
7.	87 Jesse Ryder, hickory timber,,.....	12	00
14.	88 Lambert & Hyatt, meat for hospital,....	6	31
"	89 D. & J. Baily, sundries for hospital, ...	148	67
18.	90 Sudam, Jackson & Co. thread, ...	30	85
"	91 M. & W. Armstrong, shoe knives, ham- mers, &c.....	56	00
20.	92 P. H. Schenck & Co. cotton warp, &c... ..	727	97
28.	93 Pay roll, services keeper and guard,....	1,799	93
"	94 Arthur Merritt, one month's provision,..	1,713	50
"	95 Sundry convicts, expenses to place con- viction,.....	23	00
"	96 William Halsey, lead pots,.....	16	63
	Balance charged above,.....	6,149	62
		\$10,716	27

ROBERT WILTSE, *Agent*
and principal *Keeper*.

State Prison, Mount-Pleasant, }
28th February, 1834. }

Westchester County, ss. Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account current is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROBERT WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 20th day }
of March, 1834, before me, }
A. GRAHAM, *Com. of Deeds*.

(No. 6.)

Monthly account current, for the month of March, 1834.

Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
account with the State of New-York.

1834.

DR.

Feb.	28.	Balance,.....	\$6,149 62
March	1.	O. Washburn, faggots,.....	20 56
	"	Levi Van Wart, faggots,.....	1 00
	4.	Capt. Maybe, 1 load dock stone and chimney stone,.....	18 00
	"	James N. Wells, on acc't marble French church,.....	2,000 00
	"	J. Chichester, on acc't work of coopers,..	1,473 80
	"	Corporation of Albany, in full for stone,..	375 20
	"	A. C. Flagg, iron door, ...	140 00
	"	S. Knower & Co. bootmakers, &c. on acc't,	431 99
	"	Capt. Maybe, one load dock stone, ...	11 25
	"	Mr. Noble, mending a knife,.....	75
	"	Park Horton, weaving, ...	1 85
	7.	Capt. Maybe, part of a load of stone, ...	12 00
	8.	Edward Ryder, shoeing oxen and staples,	2 50
	10.	Capt. Maybe, one load dock stone,.....	14 25
	"	B. W. Tunstall, on acc't for tailors,.....	130 00
	8.	Elisha Bloomer, on acc't smiths, hatters, &c.	572 45
	"	Capt. Maybe, part load of dock stone,....	8 25
	"	Wm. Holmes, weaving, ...	1 75
	"	Jon'n S. Odell, boiler for poor-house, ...	150 00
	14.	Capt. Maybe, dock stone, ...	14 25
	15.	John Owen, on acc't for rags,.....	50 00
	"	Calvin Tompkins, four loads lime stone,..	67 19
	16.	Cash, 18 tons dock stone,.....	3 37
	"	Mr. Dickinson, 110 lbs. chains,.....	11 00
	20.	James Drake, dock stone, ...	6 56
	22.	O. Washburn, rough stone,.....	39 12
	"	Wm. L. Simers, on acc't for stone,.....	100 00
	"	Peter V. Fowler, rough stone,.....	4 88
	"	Joseph Garey, on acc't shoemakers,.....	494 07
	26.	Sloop Hiram, rough stone, ...	2 50
	"	Various persons, faggots,.....	5 64
	"	Cash, keg gunpowder, ...	3 50

\$12,317 80

31. Balance brought down, ... \$7,934 93

1834.

CR.

	No. of Vouchers.		
March 3.	97	O. Washburn, cartage, ...	\$8 25
"	98	C. Kemble, adv. proposals for rations, ..	3 75
6.	99	Lambert & Hyatt, meat for hospital, ..	3 78
"	100	Edward J. Ryder, drawing marble, ..	16 50
18.	101	Daniel Knowlton, polishing sand, ...	30 00
"	102	Wm. H. Brewster, lime, ...	16 44
22.	103	Joseph Garey, leather, ...	494 07
26.	104	Edward J. Baily, hickory timber, ...	4 00
31.	105	Arthur Merriitt, one month's provision, ..	1,963 07
"	106	David Felt, colored paper, ...	2 25
"	107	Agent, clerk, &c. one month's services, ..	1,783 26
"	108	Discharged convicts, expenses to place of conviction, ...	57 00
		Balance charged above, ...	7,934 93
			\$12,317 30

ROBERT WILTSE, *Agent*
and principal *Keeper*.

State Prison, Mount-Pleasant, }
1st April, 1834. }

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROBERT WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn, this 5th }
day of April, 1834, before me, }
A. GRAHAM, *Comm'r of Deeds*.

(No. 7.)

Monthly account current, for the month of April, 1834.

Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
account with the State of New-York.

1834.

DR.

Mar. 31.	To balance, ...	\$7,934 93
April 3.	Benjamin W. Tunstall, on ac. for tailors, ..	90 00
"	Levi Van Wart, 150 bunches faggots, ...	6 00
"	Carroll & Wemple, rail-road blocks, ...	100 00
"	Seth Geer, on ac. Lafayette building, ...	857 82

Carried forward, ... *

Brought forward,..... \$

1834.

DR.

April 3.	Elisha Bloomer, locksmiths, hatters and marble, ...	725	83
"	Sam'l Knower & Co., boot makers, ...	493	78
"	J. Chichester, labor of coopers, ...	1,360	56
"	Martin E. Thompson, marble on ac. navy hospital, ...	1,500	60
5.	Captain Blauvelt, 132 tons stone, at 1s. 3d.,	26	63
"	do do do do	10	31
8.	do do do do	10	31
10.	do do do do	10	31
12.	Gordon & Hargrave, 2 monuments, ...	140	00
"	Wm. G. Muntz, lime stone, ...	20	00
"	Joseph Gary, shoemakers, ...	502	78
14.	Joseph Maybe, 60 tons dock stone, 1s 6d,...	11	25
"	Capt. Blauvelt, 66 do 1s 3d,...	10	31
15.	Thos. E. Davis, avails of suit for marble,...	200	00
"	Wm. G. Muntz, lime stone, ...	10	00
16.	E. Howe, on ac. for locks, ...	10	00
22.	Capt. Wilmer, 1 lead dock stone, ...	10	00
"	Wm. Mangam, 15 tons lime stone, ...	5	63
"	Capt. Blauvelt, 55 bunches faggots, ...	2	20
25.	Wilmarth, Maffit & Co., 6 stone sinks, ...	60	00
"	John Groshon, on ac. for locks, ...	243	86
"	Bunce & Davis, 36 bunches faggots, ...	1	44
"	Cash, 22 tons building stone, ...	5	51
28.	Jesse Bishop, iron work, &c., ...	3	94
		\$14,351 39	

30. To balance charged below,..... \$7,764 09

1834.

CR.

No. of Vouchers.

April 2.	108 Green & Wetmore, iron, &c., ...	\$181	21
"	110 Phelps & Peck, lead, ...	33	14
"	111 J. C. Arthur, salt, potatoes, hay, &c.,...	64	37
"	112 Lambert & Hyatt, meat for hospital,...	7	40
9.	113 John Agate, brick, ...	7	38
8.	114 Theods Brett, flour, ...	35	25
9.	115 Israel Harmon, gunpowder, ...	151	87
23.	116 Thos. Bailey, lumber, ...	362	14
19.	117 T. Brett, sugar, ...	19	08
23.	118 R. K. Foster, letter postage, ...	23	76
25.	119 Jesse Bishop, corn and timber, ...	64	69
"	120 R. & W. F. Phyffe, paper for rooms, ..	45	38
"	121 John Groshon, copper, ...	243	86

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward, ... \$

No. of Vouchers.

April 25. 122	Corporation of the city of N. Y., for support of female convicts, ...	1,572 23
30. 123	Abel Wethey, 1 month's provision, ...	1,899 75
" 124	Sundry convicts, expenses to place of conviction, ...	22 00
" 125	Agent, clerk, &c. 1 month's services, ..	1,774 10
" 126	T. F. Cornell, pot ashes, ...	22 92
" 127	M. Sanford, rope, ...	12 00
" 128	Gilbert Lambert, meat for hospital, ...	4 77
" 129	Many & Ward, backs to forges, ...	40 00
	Balance charged above, ...	7,764 09
		\$14,351 39

ROBT. WILTSE, *Agent.*

STATE PRISON, MOUNT-PLEASANT, }
 May 1, 1834. }

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, SS.

Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account is correct and true in every respect, according to their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROBT. WILTSE,
 JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 5th day of }
 May, 1834, before me. }

A. GRAHAM, *Com. of Deeds.*

(No. 8.)

Monthly account current, for the month of May, 1834.

Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in account with the State of New-York.

1834.

DR.

April 30.	Balance, ...	\$7,764 09
May 2.	Mangam & Hammond, 50 fagots, ...	2 00
"	Cash, 40 tons building stone, ...	1 00
"	Jonathan Knapp, 25 bunches fagots, ...	1 00
3.	Benj. W. Tunstall, on acc't for tailors, ...	40 00
5.	Isaac Van Wart, 50 bunches fagots, ...	2 00
"	Levi Minnerly, weaving, ...	3 60
6.	Captain Winner, 45 tons lime stone, ...	16 87
8.	Captain Blauvelt, 1 load dock stone, ...	10 63

Carried forward, ... \$

		Brought forward,.....\$	
May 8.	James Knowlton, 1 quarter's rent, house and farm,.....	84	25
"	Sloop Hiram, 8 tons stone,.....	2	00
"	S. Knower & Co., boot makers, in January,	598	95
"	E. Bloomer, blacksmiths and hatters, in April,	751	30
"	J. Chichester, coopers, in January,.....	1,230	48
13.	O. Washburn, 1,368 fagots,.....	54	72
"	O. Washburn, 54 loads stone,.....	6	75
16.	Captain Blauvelt, 1 load dock stone,.....	9	37
14.	Joseph A. Perry, marble,.....	326	70
19.	Captain Blauvelt, 1 load dock stone,.....	10	31
17.	Captain Winner, 45 tons lime stone,.....	16	87
"	Captain Blauvelt, 1 load dock stone,.....	10	66
"	Philip H. Moore, marble trimmings,.....	100	00
19.	Captain Maybe, 140 tons dock stone,.....	26	25
20.	William Nelson, scraper,.....	8	00
"	John Groshon, on acc't locks,.....	260	00
22.	Captain Maybe, 70 tons dock stone,.....	13	12
"	Captain Blauvelt, 66 do. do.	10	31
"	Captain Maybe, 1 load do.	9	12
"	Captain Blauvelt, 1 do. do.	10	31
23.	Fletcher Smith, on acc't for marble,.....	78	25
24.	Captain Maybe, balance on load dock stone,	4	00
"	Captain Blauvelt, 66 tons dock stone,.....	10	31
"	Arnold & Hearne, on acc't marble,.....	460	00
"	Benj'n Green, marble trimmings,.....	425	00
"	G. Crocket, do. do.	285	00
"	Joseph Garcy, shoemakers, in January, ...	495	93
26.	Captain Blauvelt, 66 tons dock stone,.....	10	31
27.	do. do. 66 do. do.	10	31
28.	Thomas Agate, 2 stone steps,.....	4	00
29.	Mangam & Taylor, 75 bunches fagots,.....	3	00
"	New-York University, on acc't for marble,	1,000	00
30.	Captain Blauvelt, 66 tons dock stone,.....	10	31
"	Sloop Wm. Henry, 20 tons building stone,	5	00
"	William Miller, 1 scraper,.....	8	00
"	Wm. G. Muntz, on acc't lime stone,.....	20	00
"	Captain Blauvelt, 66 tons dock stone,.....	10	31
		<u>\$14,310</u>	<u>39</u>
May 30.	Balance brought down,.....	\$10,076	38

1834.

CR.

		No. of Vouchers.	
May 5.	130	134	86
"	131	5	45
9.	132	2	55
9.	133	178	50

Carried forward,.....\$

Brought forward,..... \$

No. of Vouchers.

" 134	11 61
18. 135	24 80
28. 136	1 50
" 137	33 00
31. 138	1,762 44
" 139	5 09
" 140	76 14
" 141	21 25
" 142	13 75
" 143	1,963 07
Balance charged above,.....	\$10,076 38

\$14,310 00

R. WILTSE,

Agent and Keeper.

State Prison, Mount-Pleasant, }
May 30, 1834. }

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and ability, and further say not.

ROBT WILTSE,
 JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn, this 17th }
 day of June, 1834, before me, }

A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

(No. 9.)

Monthly account current for the month of June, 1834.

Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
 account with the State of New-York.

1834.

DR.

May 31. Balance, ...	\$10,076 38
June 1. Captain Blauvelt, dock stone,.....	10 31
3. Mr. Hatfield, 6 loads stone,.....	1 50
" John Newhouse, iron work, ...	37
6. Oliver Washburn, 846 fagots,.....	33 84
7. Hasleeck & Buck, labor of convicts in brass,	410 12
" Thomas Sherwood, weaving carpet, ...	1 08
11. Samuel Knower & Co., shoe-makers,.....	588 19
" Captain Maybee, 1 load dock stone, ...	13 12

Carried forward,.... \$

Brought forward,.... \$	
12. Joseph Garey, shoe-makers, ...	1,000 00
“ Oliver Washburn, stone, ...	1 00
13. Wm. G. Munt, 40 tons lime stone,.....	15 00
15. Calvin Tompkins, lime stone, ...	121 88
17. Different persons, 354 fagots,.....	14 16
26. Joseph W. Brick, 30 tons marble chips, ...	9 38
“ Captain Pettit, 1 load ballast stone,.....	25
“ J. Chichester, coopers, in February,.....	1,357 49
28. Joseph A. Perry, cash for marble,.....	5 00
“ E. Bloomer, convicts' labor in hat and smith shop, ...	568 08
30. Captain Stout, 20 tons dock stone, ...	3 75
	\$14,230 90
June 30. Balance charged below,.....	\$9,583 12

1834.

CR.

<i>No. of Voucher.</i>	
June 6. 144 Harmon Eldredge, iron, wire, nails, &c.	\$205 54
7. 145 Hasleeck & Buck, copper and zinc, ...	391 94
9. 146 Jesse Bishop, wool, ...	207 90
“ 147 John Stuart, shoe thread, ...	7 93
10. 148 Thomas Baily, lumber, ...	188 60
30. 149 Abel Wethey, 1 month's provision,....	1,806 62
“ 150 Convicts discharged, expenses to place of conviction, ...	37 00
“ 151 Agent and prison keepers, 1 month's services,.....	1,781 60
“ 152 A. L. Ackerman, grindstones, ...	15 35
“ 153 Joseph Lambert, fresh meat,.....	5 30
Balance charged above.....	9,583 12
	\$14,230 90

ROBERT WILTSE,

Agent and Principal Keeper.

State Prison, Mount-Pleasant, }
30th June, 1834. }

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROBERT WILTSE,
 JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 8th day {
 of July, 1834, before me, }
 A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

(No. 10.)

Monthly account current for the month of July, 1834.

Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in
account with the State of New-York.

1834.

DR.

June 30.	To balance brought forward, ...	\$9,583 12
July 1.	Edward Howe, locks, ...	18 20
2.	New-York University, on ac. for marble, ...	2,500 00
"	Stephen Washburn, quarter's rent of farm, .	30 00
3.	Elihu Scofield, 276 faggots sold, ...	11 04
8.	Oliver Washburn, 862 do	34 48
10.	Hasleeck & Buck, labor in March, ...	196 91
11.	John Groshon, cash on ac. for locks, ...	1,124 07
"	Samuel Knower & Co., ac. shoemakers, ...	719 70
"	Fletcher Smith, chimney caps, ...	40 00
"	William Lane, 15 loads stone, ...	1 87
"	Park Horton, weaving, ...	1 56
26.	Oliver Washburn, fagots & stone, ...	16 25
"	H. Radcliff, marble trimmings, ...	80 50
28.	Tompkins & McFarlan, on ac. Brooklyn ch.,	500 00
29.	Captain Blauvelt, on ac. dock stone, ...	100 00
"	J. Chichester, work in coopers' shop, in Mar.	1,663 89
"	E. Bloomer, lock and hat shops in June,	513 40
		\$17,134 99
31.	Balance brought down, ...	12,668 84

1834.

CR.

No. of Vouchers.

July 2.	154	Whitson Washburn, labor of oxen, ...	\$2 00
"	155	D. & J. Bailey, nails, medicine, &c., ...	144 68
"	156	Theods Brett, flour, ...	34 38
9.	157	Thomas Bailey, timber, ...	82 17
18.	158	Phelps, Dodge & Co., tin plate, ...	10 50
"	159	John C. Morrison & Son, turpentine, glass, &c., ...	65 65
"	160	Henry Elsworth, lamp oil, ...	188 23
"	161	Seymour & Maison, coal, ...	4 75
"	162	A. L. Ackerman, tar, ...	13 88
"	163	F. G. Freeman, gunpowder, ...	185 50
28.	164	Sundry convicts, expenses to place of con- viction, ...	40 00
26.	165	O. Washburn, cartage, ...	4 81
28.	166	Wm. H. Brewster, hops, ...	7 50
"	167	A. L. Ackerman, old junk, ...	9 25

Carried forward, ... \$

Brought forward,.....		\$
<i>No of Vouchers.</i>		
July 28.	168 Suydam, Jackson & Co., thread, ...	\$13 00
31.	169 Abel Wethey, 1 month's provision, ...	1,847 98
"	170 Agent, clerk and keepers, 1 months' services,.....	1,801 98
"	171 Joseph Lambert, meat for hospital, ...	9 27
		4,466 15
Balance charged above,.....		12,668 84
		\$17,134 99

ROBT. WILTSE,
Agent, and Principal Keeper.

Prison Mount-Pleasant. }
31st July, 1834. }

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, Agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further say not.

ROBT. WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 1st day of }
August, 1834, before me, }
A GRAHAM, *Com. of Deeds.*

(No. 11.)

Monthly account current for the month of August, 1834.

Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in account with the State of New-York.

1834.	<i>DR.</i>	
July 31.	Balance, ...	\$12,668 15
Aug. 1.	Elihu Scofield, 358 faggots,.....	14 32
"	Jonathan Knapp, 25 do	1 00
2.	Sloop Renown, 10 tons lime-stone,.....	3 75
"	Joseph Garey, shoemakers, in February, March and April,.....	1,524 29
"	George Trout, sliding bolts, ...	45 00
8.	Hasleeck, Buck & Co. saddlery hardware, ..	241 08
9.	Sarles, faggots and stone, ...	9 39
11.	Wilson Orr, rough stone and lintels, ...	30 88

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward,.....		\$
July 11. Knower & Winslow, visor, stitchers, &c. in April, ...		719 34
15. Sloop Renown, 6 tons lime stone,.....		2 25
16. Captain Stout, 18 tons dock stone,.....		4 50
“ John Groshon, on account for locks,.....		827 95
19. Saml. Trowbridge, horse block, ...		8 00
“ Wm. Wood, 20 tons dock stone, ...		3 12
20. J. Seymour, bank doors and locks,.....		195 00
“ H. Ouard, marble trimmings, ...		285 00
23. Danl. K. Sherwood, engraving card,.....		50
“ Wm. G. Munt, on account, lime stone, ...		20 00
26. George Hanim, sledge,.....		1 94
“ Wm. Wood, 20 tons dock stone, a. 1s. 3d....		3 12
30. Jeremiah Chichester, coopers in April, ...		1,523 88
“ Mr. Canniff, cash for 3 bunches faggots,....		12
“ Captain Maybe, 70 tons dock stone, and smith's work, ...		14 62
		\$18,147 20
Aug. 31. Balance charged below, ...		12,260 05

1834.

CR.

<i>No. of Vouchers.</i>		
Aug. 1. 172 T. J. Carmichael, travelling expenses, ..		\$14 50
4. 173 Jesse Bishop, hay and ox feed, ...		69 02
6. 174 Brush & Corwin, pot ashes, ...		26 59
“ 175 Theods. Brett, flour, ...		34 38
8. 176 A. L. Ackerman, junk, ...		22 81
15. 177 Jamison Cox, support of female convicts, ..		1,374 64
25. 178 Discharged convicts, expenses to place of conviction,.....		30 00
28. 179 Wm. J. Van Tassell, oak plank,.....		9 87
29. 180 Green & Wetmore, iron, steel, &c.		648 48
31. 181 Abel Wethey, 1 month's provision, ...		1,847 60
“ 182 Agent, clerk and keepers, 1 month's services, ...		1,805 77
“ 183 Joseph Lambert, meat for hospital, ...		8 49
Balance charged above, ...		\$12,260 05
		\$18,147 20

ROBT. WILTSE, *Agent*
and *Principal Keeper*.

State-Prison, Mount-Pleasant }
1st September, 1834. }

Westchester County, ss.—Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn,

[Senate No. 8.]

depose and say, that the preceding account is correct and true, in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further saith not.

ROBT. WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 2d day }
of September, 1834, before me, }
A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

(No. 12.)

Monthly account current, for the month of September, 1834.

Robert Wiltse, Agent of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, in account with the State of New-York.

1834.

DR.

Aug. 31.	Balance,.....	\$12,280 05
"	John Urmy, spikes, ...	51 78
"	E. Scofield, 400 faggots, ...	16 00
"	E. Bloomer, labor of convicts in July,.....	541 50
"	Hasluck, Buck & Co. do May,.....	301 74
"	R. Canniff, offal bran,.....	1 50
"	Capt. Maybe, 70 tons dock stone,.....	13 12
"	Joseph Garey, shoemakers in May,.....	484 73
"	Capt. Maybe, 70 tons dock stone, ...	13 12
"	Knower & Winslow, bootmakers in May,..	795 56
"	Capt. Maybe, 70 tons dock stone, ...	13 12
"	Capt. Robinson, 18 do do	4 50
"	Elisha Bloomer, marble-workers in May,..	137 90
"	Elisha Bloomer, 393 ft. of curb stone, ...	117 90
"	R. R. Finch & Co. shoemaking, ...	402 43
"	Wm. H. Robinson, cash on acc't marble,..	227 00
"	Ruel Clapp, cash, marble for Albany church,	680 80
"	Wm. G. Munt, on acc't lime stone, ...	10 00
"	John Groshon, on acc't locks, ...	381 31
"	Capt. Maybe, 70 tons dock stone, ...	13 12
"	E. M. Blunt, marble, ...	15 20
"	John Groshon, on acc't for locks,.....	159 56
"	Jeremiah Chichester, coopers in May,.....	1,669 12
"	Paul M'Cord, sills and rough stone,.....	7 75
"	John D. Arthur, locks and do	21 13
"	E. Scofield, 374 faggots,.....	14 96
"	E. Bloomer, on acc't marble buildings,....	500 00
"	E. Bloomer, do do	503 63
		\$19,358 53
	Balance, ...	\$14,081 47

1834.

CR.

<i>No. of Vouchers.</i>		
Sept. 6.	184 Joseph Gary, leather,.....	\$150 12
11.	185 F. G. Freeman, gunpowder, ...	157 50
13.	186 C. T. Lynch, flour, ...	5 50
11.	187 Many & Ward, prison bell, ...	174 58
12.	188 T. F. Cornell, pot ashes, ...	38 56
13.	189 Theods Brett, flour, ...	38 88
17.	190 Tallmadge & Van Pelt, tea and paper, .	48 83
"	191 P. H. Schenck & Co. osnaburgh,.....	91 33
"	192 John Groshon, old copper, ...	381 31
24.	193 Thomas Baily, lumber, ...	190 68
27.	194 John D. Arthur, iron, &c.	30 81
"	195 John Groshon, screw, lock, varnish, &c.	159 56
30.	196 Abel Wethey, provision,.....	1,788 00
"	197 Discharged convicts, expenses to place of conviction,.....	.40 00
"	198 Pay roll, one month's services,.....	1,831 60
"	199 Edward J. Ryder, labor with oxen, ...	7 00
"	200 Rob't K. Foster, 6 mo.'s letter postage,	25 24
"	201 Joseph Lambert, meat for hospital,....	9 39
"	202 Hasluck, Buck & Co. brick, copper, zinc, &c.	108 17
	Balance charged above, ...	13,981 47
		\$19,358 53

ROBERT WILTSE, *Agent*
and principal *Keeper*.

State Prison Mount-Pleasant, }
30th September, 1834. }

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ss.

Robert Wiltse, agent, and John Sing, clerk, of the State Prison at Mount-Pleasant, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding account is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, and further saith not.

ROBERT WILTSE,
JOHN SING.

Subscribed and sworn this 20th day }
of October, 1834, before me, }
A. GRAHAM, *Com. of Deeds*.

IN SENATE,

January 12, 1835.

REPORT

Of the select committee appointed at the last session,
to revise the Rules of the Senate.

Mr. Livingston, from the committee appointed at the last session of the Senate to revise the Rules, submit the following, which they respectfully recommend to the Senate for its adoption.

Proposed Rules.

1st. The President having taken the chair, at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2d. After the reading and approving of the Journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. The presentation of petitions.
2. Reports of standing committees.
3. Reports of select committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Messages from the Assembly.
6. Communications and reports from State officers.
7. Motions, resolutions and notices.
8. Third reading of bills.
9. Unfinished business of the preceding day.
10. Special orders of the day; and if in any case the unfinished business of the preceding day shall have taken the place of

special orders, these orders shall be taken up and acted on in their order of time.

11. Unfinished business generally.

12. General orders of the day: but messages from the Governor and from the Assembly, and communications from State officers, may be considered at any time.

3d. The President shall cause the clerk of the Senate to make a list of all bills, resolutions, reports of committees, and other proceedings of the Senate which are committed to a committee of the whole Senate, and which are not made the order of the day for any particular day; which list shall be called "*The general orders of the day.*"

4th. All questions relating to the priority of business, shall be decided without debate.

5th. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, and without debate.

6th. Insert the present *second rule* of the Senate.

7th. Insert the present *third rule*.

8th. Insert the present *fourth rule*.

9th. Insert the present *fifth rule*.

10th. Insert the present *sixth rule*.

11th. Insert the present *seventh rule*.

12th. Insert the present *eighth rule*.

13th. Insert the present *ninth rule*.

14th. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the Senate on the report of a committee; and one day's notice at least shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill, unless the Senate unanimously order otherwise. Such notice shall specify the subject matter of such bill.

15th. Insert the 11th rule of Senate, excepting the words "to which a concurrence of the House of Assembly is requisite, which directs the payment of money, or the incurring any expense, or"

16th. Insert 12th rule.

17th. Insert 13th rule.

18th. Insert 14th, and add, at the end thereof, bills committed to a committee of the whole Senate, shall, in committee of the whole, be read by clauses, leaving the title to be last considered. All amendments shall be voted on a separate piece of paper, and reported to the Senate by the chairman of the committee of the whole; after the report, the bill shall be still subject to debate and amendment, before the question to engross is put.

19th. Insert the 15th rule.

20th. Insert the 16th rule.

21st. Insert the 17th rule.

22d. Insert the 18th rule.

23d. Insert the 19th rule.

24th. Insert the 20th rule.

25th. Insert the 21st rule.

26th. Insert the 22d rule.

27th. The following standing committees, to consist of three members each, shall be appointed by the president, at the commencement of each session.

1. On claims.
2. On finance.
3. On the judiciary.
4. On the militia.
5. On canals.
6. On rail-roads.
7. On roads and bridges.
8. On literature.
9. On State prisons.
10. On banks and insurance companies.
11. On the division of counties and towns.
12. On agriculture.
13. On manufactures.
14. On privileges and elections.
15. On enrolled bills.
16. On Indian affairs.

17. On *expiring laws*, to report such as have expired or are near expiring, and what new laws they may conceive necessary.

18. On expenditures.

19. On the incorporation of cities and villages.

Include the remainder of the rule, and add, after the word "engrossed," at the conclusion of the sentence: reports from the committee on engrossed bills shall at all times be in order.

It is proposed to adopt the remaining rules of the Senate in the order they stand, except the 33d, which has been transposed, and except also the 34th and 35th, which are already provided for in the 2d rule.

No. 10.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE,

WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE

DISTRICTS, COUNTY, AND NEAREST POST-OFFICE.

FIFTY-EIGHTH SESSION, 1835.

Hon. JOHN TRACY, Lieut. Gov. and President, Oxford, Chenango.

DISTRICTS.	COUNTY.	NEAREST POST-OFFICE.
<i>First District.</i>		
Harman B. Cropsey, ..	Richmond, ...	Richmond.
Myndert Van Schaick, ..	New-York, ...	City of New-York.
Charles L. Livingston, ..	New-York, ...	City of New-York.
Coe S. Downing, ...	Kings, ...	Brooklyn.
<i>Second District.</i>		
Allan Macdonald, ...	Westchester, ...	White-Plains.
John Sudam, ...	Ulster, ...	Kingston.
Leonard Maison, ...	Dutchess, ...	Poughkeepsie.
John P. Jones, ...	Sullivan, ...	Monticello.
<i>Third District.</i>		
John W. Edmonds, ...	Columbia, ...	Hudson.
Peter Gansevoort, ...	Albany, ...	Albany.
John C. Kemble, ...	Rensselaer, ...	Troy.
Abraham L. Lawyer, ..	Schoharie, ...	Cobleskill.
<i>Fourth District.</i>		
Josiah Fisk, ...	Clinton, ...	Keeseville.
Samuel Young, ...	Saratoga, ...	Ballston-Spa.
Isaac W. Bishop, ...	Washington, ...	Granville.
Jabez Willes, ...	St. Lawrence, ...	Potsdam.
<i>Fifth District.</i>		
Robert Lansing, ...	Jefferson, ...	Watertown.
John G. Stower, ...	Madison, ...	Hamilton.
Francis Seger, ...	Lewis, ...	Martinsburgh.
Abijah Beckwith, ...	Herkimer, ...	Cedarville.
<i>Sixth District.</i>		
John G. McDowell, ...	Tioga, ...	Chemung.
John F. Hubbard, ...	Chenango, ...	Norwich.
Ebenezer Mack, ...	Tompkins, ...	Ithaca.
Levi Beardsley, ...	Otsego, ...	Cherry-Valley.
<i>Seventh District.</i>		
Jehiel H. Halsey, ...	Seneca, ...	Lodi.
Samuel L. Edwards, ..	Onondaga, ...	Manlius.
Thomas Armstrong, ...	Wayne, ...	Butler.
Chester Loomis, ...	Ontario, ...	Rushville.
<i>Eighth District.</i>		
Chauncey J. Fox, ...	Cattaraugus, ...	Ellicottville.
John Griffin, ...	Allegany, ...	Cuba.
Albert H. Tracy, ...	Erie, ...	Buffalo.
Isaac Lacy, ...	Monroe, ...	South-Chili.



STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 11.

IN SENATE,

January 15, 1835.

RULES AND ORDERS

Of the Senate of the State of New-York.

1st. The President having taken the chair, at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2d. After the reading and approving of the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. The presentation of petitions.
2. Reports of standing committees.
3. Reports of select committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Messages from the Assembly.
6. Communications and reports from State officers.
7. Motions, resolutions and notices.
8. Third reading of bills.
9. Unfinished business of the preceding day.
10. Special orders of the day; and if in any case the unfinished business of the preceding day shall have taken the place of special orders, these orders shall be taken up and acted on in their order of time.
11. Unfinished business generally.
12. General orders of the day; but messages from the Governor and from the Assembly, and communications from State officers, may be considered at any time.

3d. The President shall cause the clerk of the Senate to make a list of all bills, resolutions, reports of committees, and other proceedings of the Senate which are committed to a committee of the whole Senate, and which are not made the order of the day for any particular day; which list shall be called "*The general orders of the day.*"

4th. All questions relating to the priority of business, shall be decided without debate.

5th. When the reading of a paper is called for, except petitions, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, and without debate.

6th. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspapers while the journals or public papers are reading; and when the President is putting a question, no senator shall walk out or across the house, nor when a senator is speaking, pass between him and the chair.

7th. The President shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, who is hereby vested, during such time, with all the powers of the President; but such substitute shall not lose the right of voting on any question while so presiding.

8th. Every member, when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place. No member shall speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate.

9th. When two or more members rise at once, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

10th. No motion shall be debated until the same be seconded; and it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read by the President or clerk, before the same shall be debated; but it may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

11th. While a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless for an amendment, for postponing it, to commit it, or to adjourn; and a motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

12th. If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided.

13th. A motion for commitment, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments of the main proposition.

14th. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the Senate on the report of a committee; and one day's notice at least shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill, unless the Senate unanimously order otherwise. Such notice shall state generally the subject matter of such bill.

15th. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each whether it be the first, second or third; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise. No bill shall be amended or committed until it shall have been twice read; and all resolutions which propose any amendment to the Constitution, shall be treated in the form of proceedings on them in a similar manner with bills, except that it shall not be necessary to commit such resolutions to a committee of the whole.

16th. Upon a division in the Senate, the names of those who voted for or against a question shall be entered alphabetically on the minutes, if two members require it; and each member called upon, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, shall declare, openly and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question.

17th. The President shall appoint all ordinary committees, who shall consist of three members, unless a different number shall be directed by the Senate.

18th. In forming a committee of the whole Senate, a chairman, to be named by the President, shall preside. Bills committed to a committee of the whole Senate, shall, in committee of the whole, be read by sections, leaving the title to be last considered. All amendments shall be noted, and reported to the Senate by the chairman.

19th. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in the committee of the whole, so far as they may be applicable, except limiting the number of times of speaking, and except that the ayes and noes shall not be taken.

20th. A motion that the committee rise, shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

21st. No amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, or amendment of the Constitution, unless by unanimous consent; but it shall at all times be in order before the final passage of any bill, resolution or constitutional amendment, to move its commitment or re-commitment.

22d. When a member shall be called to order, he shall sit down until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any two members; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President or the Senate may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

23d. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum and the longest time.

24th. No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate, without leave first obtained; and in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorised to send the sergeant-at-arms, or any other person, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such persons present shall agree.

25th. Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received or read, a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be endorsed on the same, with the name of the member introducing it.

26th. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any member to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order, after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, nor after the usual message shall have been sent from the Senate, announcing its decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order, unless made on the same day in which the vote was taken, or within the three next days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter; nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once; and the vote on the final passage

of any bill appropriating the public monies or property, or creating, continuing, altering, or renewing any body politic or corporate, shall not be reconsidered, whenever such bill shall be lost.

27th. The following standing committees, to consist of three members each, shall be appointed by the President at the commencement of each session:

1. On claims.
2. On finance.
3. On the judiciary.
4. On the militia.
5. On canals.
6. On rail-roads.
7. On roads and bridges.
8. On literature.
9. On State prisons.
10. On banks and insurance companies.
11. On the division of counties and towns.
12. On agriculture.
13. On manufactures.
14. On privileges and elections.
15. On engrossed bills.
16. On Indian affairs.
17. On expiring laws.
18. On expenditures.
19. On the incorporation of cities and villages.
20. On public buildings.
21. On the poor laws.

The committee on engrossed bills shall examine all bills, amendments and resolutions, before they go out of possession of the Senate, and make report when they find them correctly engrossed; reports from the committee on engrossed bills shall at all times be in order. And the clerk of the Senate shall present such bills as shall have originated in the Senate, and been passed by both houses to the Governor, and enter the same upon the Journals.

28th. When an amendment to the Constitution, or any bill requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators, is under

consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds shall not be requisite to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, being short of the final question.

29th. The question on the final passage of all bills which, by the Constitution require the assent of two-thirds of the Senators, and of all amendments to the Constitution requiring such assent, shall be taken on a division, and entered on the Journals; and unless twenty-two members vote in the affirmative, the bill or amendment shall be declared lost; and whenever such bill or amendment shall receive the assent of two-thirds as aforesaid, the President shall certify the fact upon the said bill or amendment; and he shall certify the passage of all other bills.

30th. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of any member, require secrecy, the President shall direct all persons, excepting the members and clerk of the Senate, to withdraw; and during the discussion of said motion, the doors shall remain shut; and every member and officer of the Senate shall keep secret all such matters, proceedings and things, whereof secrecy shall be enjoined by order of the Senate.

31st. Whenever the Senate shall go into the consideration of executive business, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared and the doors to be closed; and the proceedings of the Senate, in such business, shall be kept in a separate journal, which shall not be inspected by any others than members of the Senate, until the end of the then meeting of the Legislature, at which time the same shall be public, and the clerk of the Senate may thereafter furnish extracts from the same at the request of any citizen.

32d. When nominations to office shall be made by the Governor, a future day for taking them into consideration shall be assigned, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise.

33d. All information and remarks by any Senator concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated to office by the Governor, shall be kept secret.

34th. When a bill originated in the Assembly, shall have been lost there, neither the same, or any other bill on the same subject, and containing similar provisions, shall be subsequently in-

troduced into the Senate during the same session, unless by unanimous consent.

35th. No person is to be admitted within the bar of the Senate, except the Governor, the present and former Chancellors and Judges of Supreme Court, the Circuit Judges, present and former members of Congress and of the Legislature of this State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, the Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Surveyor-General, the Governor's Private and Military Secretary, the Adjutant-General, the officers of the Senate and Assembly, and such reporters as the President shall appoint.

36th. None but members shall be allowed to take any books or stationary belonging to the Senate, from their chamber; and on taking books, the members shall furnish to the clerk a list of those taken, and his name, and shall be responsible for them; and the clerk shall take care that once in each week the books provided for the use of the Senate shall be placed in order, according to some fixed arrangement; and he shall make report to the President of such books as are missing.

37th. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded, suspended or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; and no motion to that effect shall be in order, without such notice; and no alteration or suspension of any rule shall take place without the assent of two-thirds of the Senators present.

JOHN F. BACON, *Clerk.*

January, 1835.



No. 12.

IN SENATE,

January 16, 1835.

REPORT

Of the committee on roads and bridges on the petition of the commissioners appointed under the law authorising the construction of a road from Port Kent to Hopkinton.

Mr. Seger, from the committee on roads and bridges, to which was referred the petition of the commissioners appointed under the law authorising the construction of a road from Port Kent to Hopkinton,

REPORTED:

That the petitioners pray for authority to erect two half toll gates on the Port Kent and Hopkinton road in lieu of the one now established by law.

The construction of this road was authorised by an act passed in 1829, and an appropriation of \$25,836 was made by the State with the view of enhancing the value of the lands through which it passed, and rendering the school fund more productive. In addition to this sum, \$12,500 was authorized to be raised by a local tax upon all lands lying within three miles of the road, excepting, however, from its operation the lands belonging to the State.— Upon the proper application of these sums, and upon the completion of the road, the commissioners were required to erect a toll-gate at such point as they should deem most eligible, and the moneys collected at such gate were to be expended in repairs.

The commissioners allege that the settlements and business of the country are such as to render the present toll gate of little avail in furnishing them with the means to repair the road, the travel being principally confined to its extremities, while the gate is situated near its centre; that two gates, with permission to take only half toll, eligibly situated, would contribute something towards bettering its condition.

As the State has contributed liberally towards this road, and as its improvement is a matter of some moment to the public lands through which it passes, your committee can see no reasonable objection to granting the prayer of the petitioners.

At the suggestion of one of the commissioners, the committee have inserted a clause in the bill providing for the protection of the gates, and inflicting a penalty for evading the payment of tolls. Leave is asked to introduce the bill.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 13.

IN SENATE,

January 16, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Inspectors of the Auburn State Prison.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, the undersigned, Inspectors of the State Prison at Auburn,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That it will appear by the monthly returns of the agent of this prison, to the Inspectors, numbered from 6 to 18 inclusive, by his annual report, and by the statement of the receipts, earnings and expenditures, for the year ending 30th September, 1834, marked No. 5, accompanying and forming part of this report,

That the aggregate amount of cash received, for the year ending 30th September, 1834, is..... \$49,998 12

That the aggregate amount of earnings and profits, for same period, is..... 47,723 47

That the aggregate amount of cash expended for same period, is..... 50,627 66

That the total amount of earnings and profits is.... \$47,723 47

That the expenditure of cash for general support and ordinary repairs is..... 42,328 94

Balance of profits in favor of prison, ... \$5,494 53

In addition to the expenditures for general support and ordinary repairs of.....	\$42,228 94
For altering and enlarging south wing,.....	1,529 83
Building new kitchen, stone portico, stone store-house, and part payment of buildings and machinery purchased by late agent, ...	2,683 10
Enlarging prison grounds,.....	4,185 79
Total expenditure to September 30, 1834,....	<u>50,627 66</u>

Making an expenditure, for the purposes specified, over and above the expenditure for general support and ordinary repairs, of \$8,398.72.

The receipts of cash have been,	
From contractors,.....	\$44,327 23
From State hands,.....	3,244 74
Articles sold and visitors,.....	2,426 15
	<u>\$49,998 12</u>
Add balance in agent's hands September 30, 1833, ..	3,029 36
	<u>\$53,027 48</u>
Deduct total expenditures,.....	50,627 66
Balance in agent's hands September 30, 1834, ..	<u>2,399 82</u>

It is to be remarked that, from the fact that moneys owing from contractors to the State are not always paid when due, the receipts and earnings do not correspond in amount.

The result shows that the balance of earnings and profits, for the year ending September 30, 1834, over the expenditures for general support and ordinary repairs, is \$5,494.53. And the balance of cash in favor of the prison, after deducting the total expenditures from the total amount of funds on hand, for same period, is \$2,399.82. For the particulars to support the above statement, and observations upon the same, we beg leave to refer to the report of the agent, which is annexed.

Thus it appears that this prison has kept itself within its income; and considering the difficulties it has had to contend with, in the general depression, during part of the year, of the business of the country; an average diminution of fifteen in its number of convicts,

a large expenditure in the purchase of land and preparations for enlarging the main enclosure; and also in the erection of new buildings, its present condition, in a pecuniary point of view, fully equals, if it does not surpass, its former flourishing and prosperous state. This is to be attributed to the faithful and diligent manner in which the agent and the subordinate officers have discharged their duties; and the ability with which the system of discipline pursued in this prison has been sustained, operating as well upon the habits of industry of the convicts, as upon their health and moral condition.

It is confidently believed by the undersigned, that, so far as the habits of the prisoners, their health and moral improvement, and their ability to support themselves by their own labor are concerned, taken in connexion with the punishment designed to be inflicted, the system of discipline which regulates this prison, has advanced to a degree of perfection as desirable as it is difficult of attainment; and that, so far as the future financial condition of the prison is concerned, any alterations or changes, that should materially impair this system, would, as a necessary consequence, make the prison a charge upon the State.

It is well known to your honorable body, that the experience of many years has been necessary to bring our penitentiary system to its present improved state, and that it has now become a model, which the philanthropists of neighboring States, as well of foreign countries, find it an object to follow, in their efforts to meliorate the condition of criminals and to improve the mode of punishing crime. The founders of this system relied almost entirely upon theory for the ground work of the plan. Upon that plan, experience has engrafted the most valuable improvements, until it may now be said, without the charge of vanity, to be the best system of prison discipline in the world.

The number of prisoners confined here, on the first of January, 1834, was 679, of whom 655 were males and 24 females. The number discharged by pardon, during the year ending 1st January, 1835, is 49, all males. The number discharged by expiration of sentence is 169, of whom 163 were males and 6 females. The number of deaths are eleven, and two have been sent to the house of refuge; making, in all who have left the prison within the last year, 213; all of which will appear by reference to tables No. 1

and No. 2, annexed. The number received since the 1st January, 1834, is 188, of whom 178 were males and 10 females, of whom table No. 3 contains the particulars. The number remaining in prison this day, is 649, for whose occupations, and for other particulars concerning them, we refer to table No. 4.

From the above statement, it appears that the number of convicts is now thirty less than on the 1st of January last, and it appears by the annual report of the agent, that there has been an average of fifteen less during the past year, and for seven months preceding the 31st of December, ult., an average of twenty-five less than in the corresponding months of 1833.

Table No. 19, annexed, contains an inventory of property in this prison, belonging to the State on the 30th September, 1834, the termination of the last fiscal year, which shows an increase in value, for the last year, of \$877.55.

Table No. 20, contains a statement, in a condensed form, of monies received, and the sources from whence received; and the monies paid, and on what account, for the last financial year.

Table No. 21, is a condensed account of the earnings and profits, receipts and expenditures, by the month, for the year ending September 30, 1834.

Table No. 22, is a statement showing the employment of all the convicts in this prison, on the 31st December, ult., with a recapitulation; by which it appears, that, out of 649 convicts, 489 are at work on contract, and 160 are at work for the State.

Table No. 23, is a statement of the number of men employed on each contract, and the prices per man per day, and the prices per each piece.

By the report of the physician it appears that there has been no prevailing disease. The deaths are the same in number that occurred last year. We refer to that report, which is annexed, to show the names &c. of those who have died, and the average number of those who have received medical aid. It appears, by this report, that one of the deaths was occasioned by a fellow-convict. We deem it proper to remark, in regard to this, that the convict who committed this act, was indicted for murder at the court of oyer and terminer for this county, which was in session

soon after the deed was done; that his term expired soon after, and he was delivered over to the civil authorities, and that the court have refused to try him on account of his insanity.

The female department continues to be conducted by the matron, much to the interests of the institution. It is, however, deeply to be regretted, that the inconvenience of the rooms devoted to the females, is a great and almost insurmountable obstacle to even a tolerable organization of that department, retarding, in a very sensible manner, the salutary application of that part of discipline appropriated to this class of convicts. Among the greatest inconveniences may be enumerated the close contact into which they are brought by day, and the impossibility, under present arrangements, to keep them in separate cells by night. We therefore take the liberty of urging again upon your consideration the subject of a distinct female prison, and beg leave to refer to the report of the agent of this prison, as containing our views in full on this subject.

We refer your honorable body to the report of the chaplain of the prison, as containing a valuable fund of information relative to the moral and religious condition of the convicts. An assiduous attention to the duties of his station gives that excellent officer ample opportunity to mark the effect of our penitentiary system upon the hearts of the convicts. We cannot here refrain from bearing testimony to the visible effect which the labors of the chaplain produce upon the general conduct and demeanor of the convicts, thus aiding the general prosperity of the institution, by directing their religious sensibilities, when enkindled, to an humble submission to all the minutæ of discipline.

A number of highly useful and important repairs and alterations have been made in the interior of the prison, which have added much to its symmetry and strength. A very neat flight of cut stone steps, with a portico, has been erected, in the place of the decayed wooden steps which lead into the area between the wings. The yard has been dug down, levelled and flagged, in a very neat and substantial manner. The kitchen has been removed into a building of stone, erected for that purpose, it having been found that the steam from the boilers, used in cooking, was decaying the timbers which support the second floor in the main building. The washing room has been removed to a shop erected for that pur-

pose. A stone building has been erected upon the land purchased under the act of the last Legislature, for storing provisions; the place formerly used for that purpose being in the vicinity of the dining halls and some of the cells, was the source of great inconvenience, if not productive of ill health. A new water wheel has been constructed, and other repairs and improvements made, for the particulars of which we beg leave to refer to the report of the agent.

Pursuant to the act of the last session of your honorable body, thirteen acres of land, next west and adjoining the prison yard, were purchased by the agent with a clear and unincumbered title. A portion of it has been enclosed by a high plank fence, and the rest with a picket fence. Considerable progress has been made towards levelling it; an extensive stone quarry has been opened and worked, and stone of a good quality found, some of which have been used to advantage in the buildings and repairs above alluded to; and it is confidently expected that a very considerable portion of the stone that will be required to build the wall around the land designed to be enclosed, can be obtained from this quarry. These buildings, alterations and repairs have made a heavy drain upon the funds of the prison; but they have all seemed called for by the urgent necessity of the case, and will, in our opinion, be productive of lasting benefit to the institution.

Since the action of the Legislature, last winter, in the appointment of a committee of investigation, with powers which seemed to have for their object to open the discussion in regard to the existence of the present system of prison discipline, the undersigned have advised the agent of this prison, upon being consulted by him, that it was inexpedient to make any new contracts, or to alter or modify any contract, for a greater length of time than the termination of the present session of the Legislature; and the agent has in every respect been governed by such suggestion.

The agent of this prison, by virtue of a resolution of the Board of Inspectors, and partly in accordance with a precedent of one of his predecessors, issued a circular letter, a copy of which is annexed and marked A., and addressed it to different individuals of respectability and standing in this prison district, and particularly to such as were supposed to be in situations to have or to collect information in regard to the questions asked in the circular. In answer to that circular, a mass of information has been collected.

The paper marked B. hereto annexed, contains a list of persons who have been discharged from this prison, with the initials of their names, their occupations and habits, both before and since they were discharged; and in the opinion of the Inspectors, embodies information of a most deeply interesting character, inasmuch as it has a direct bearing upon the reforming influence of our system. It shows, that out of 288 persons discharged from this prison, 154 are decidedly reformed, 45 very much improved, 39 somewhat improved, and only 50 unreformed. This information is derived from 319 answers to the circular; and the conclusion deducible from it is, that our penitentiary system operates to a greater degree than has been heretofore generally supposed, in creating a lasting and salutary reform.

In answer to the third and fourth inquiries contained in the circular, from the same 319 answers, extracts have been made and handed to us by the agent, accompanying his report, which he has marked C. In a recapitulation thereto annexed, it will appear that in answer to the third inquiry, 167 letters mention articles, said to be of prison manufacture, sold in the different places from which the letters are written, and 152 letters assert that there are no such articles sold; and 41 letters complain of articles, calling them State's prison ware, which are not manufactured in this prison. In answer to the fourth inquiry, 18 letters answer it in the affirmative, 282 in the negative, and 19 give no answer at all. We have taken the liberty of annexing the extracts above alluded to, to this report, and they will be found marked C.

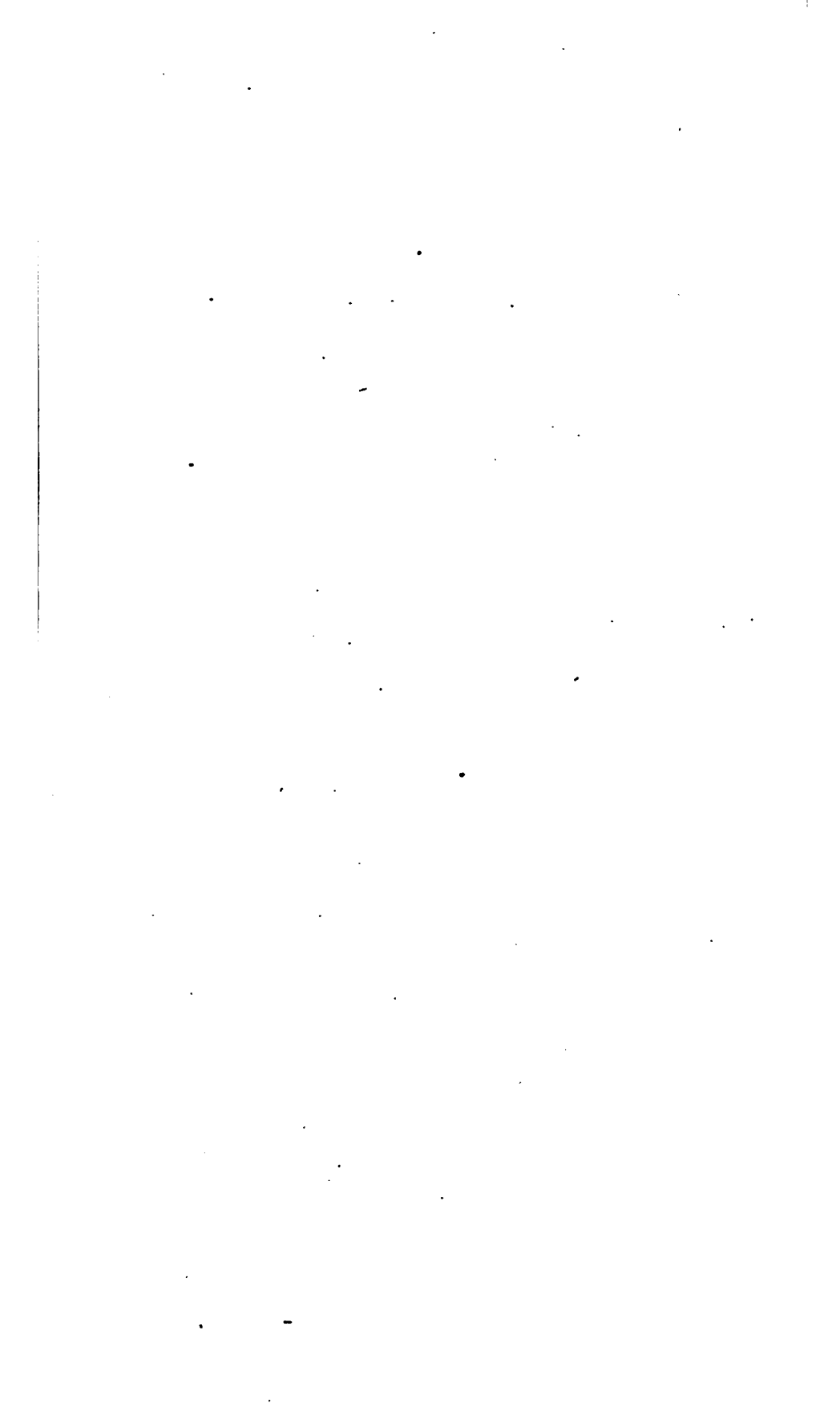
There is another subject to which we beg leave to call your attention. The resident chaplain of this prison receives from a foreign benevolent institution (the Prison Discipline Society) a portion of his support. We respectfully suggest that the labors of the chaplain are worthy of entire remuneration from the State, without the aid of a foreign society, and therefore recommend that his salary be raised to \$600 per annum.

All which is respectfully submitted,

E. WILLIAMS,
BRUELLEY TUTTLE,
THOMAS Y. HOW, JR.
JOHN GARROW,
U. F. DOUBLEDAY,

Inspectors.

AUBURN STATE PRISON, }
January 1, 1835. }



DOCUMENTS.

REPORT

Of the Agent to the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison at Auburn.

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison at Auburn.

The Agent

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS:

That the earnings and profits of the Prison, during the year ending 30th September, 1834, have been as follows:

Branches of Business.

Cotton weavers, ...	\$4,738 20	
Shoemakers, ...	4,126 21	
Coopers, ...	5,197 02	
Hame and saddletree makers and platers, ..	4,624 95	
Satinett weavers, ...	35 09	
Tailors, ...	3,378 41	
Cabinet-makers, ...	5,049 95	
Tool-makers, ...	3,465 28	
Machinists, ...	4,966 60	
Comb-makers, ...	3,698 28	
Clock-makers, ...	2,083 39	
Coverlet weavers, ...	1,641 61	
		\$43,004 39

The above are employed by contractors.

Stone-cutters, ...	\$2,122 37	
Blacksmiths, ...	244 18	
		2,366 55

The above are employed at job work.

Prison. Visitors, ...	\$1,859 50	
Removing convict to H. Refuge, .	122 75	
Maintenance U. S. convict, ...	98 83	
Rent of prison buildings, ...	143 75	
Prison slops, ...	50 00	
Sundries, ...	77 70	
		2,352 53

Total earnings and profits of the prison, ... \$47,723 47

The expenditures of cash for the general support and ordinary repairs of the prison during the same period, have been as follows:

Officers and keepers,.....	\$11,185 28
Guard, ...	5,221 68
Matron,.....	240 00
Chaplain,.....	438 78
Hospital, ...	982 83
Provisions, ...	13,386 83
Clothing and bedding, ...	3,629 63
Oil and candles, ...	905 34
Firewood,.....	1,445 29
Charcoal, ...	384 24
Stationary, ...	167 35
Horse, &c.	157 83
Soap,.....	240 34
Brooms, ...	115 55
Postage, ...	117 65
Discharged convicts, ...	576 50
Prison, (miscellaneous,)	1,542 62
Ordinary repairs,.....	1,491 20
	\$42,228 48

This amount taken from the earnings and profits, leaves a balance of profits in favor of the prison, of .. 5,494 53

In addition to the expenditures as above stated, for general support, of	\$42,228 94
There has been expended for altering and enlarging south wing, ...	1,529 83
Enlarging prison grounds, ...	4,185 79
Building new kitchen, stone portico, stone store-house, and part payment for purchase of buildings and machinery by late agent, ...	2,683 10

Total expenditure for year ending 30 Sep. 1834,.... \$50,627 66

The receipts of cash on account of the prison during the same period, have been as follows, and from the following sources:

Cotton weavers, ...	\$3,978 06
Shoemakers, ...	2,654 49
Coopers, ...	5,223 16
Hame-makers, ...	4,930 61
Satinett weavers,.....	804 08
Tailors, ...	4,504 95
Cabinet-makers, ...	5,129 46
Tool-makers, ...	5,642 67

Carried forward,....

Brought forward,....	
Machinists, ...	4,601 96
Comb-makers,.....	3,475 75
Clock-makers, ...	2,026 77
Check weavers, ...	143 70
Button-makers, ...	175 40
Coverlet weavers, ...	1,036 17
	\$44,327 23

The above paid in by contractors.

Stone-cutters, ...	\$2,848 40
Blacksmiths,.....	292 31
Custom weavers, ...	104 03
	3,244 74
Prison. Articles sold, &c.	\$566 65
Visitors, ...	1,859 50
	2,426 15

Total receipts for year ending 30th September, 1834,	\$49,998 12
Add balance in agent's hands, 30th September, 1833,	3,029 36

Making	\$53,027 48
Deduct expended for general support, ...	\$42,228 94
Altering and enlarging south wing, ...	1,529 83
Enlarging prison grounds, ...	4,185 79
Building new kitchen, store-house, &c. ..	2,683 10
	50,627 66

Leaving balance in agent's hands, 30th Sep. 1834, of .	<u>\$2,399 82</u>
--	-------------------

From the foregoing detail of the financial operations of the prison for the past year, the Board will perceive that the prison has continued to maintain its former prosperous condition in this branch of its economy.

The amount of earnings and profits is but little short of that of the preceding year; and would probably have equalled, if not exceeded it, but for the decrease of the number of convicts in prison the past year, and those causes which have operated to depress the general business of the country.

The ordinary expenses of the prison for its general support and ordinary repairs, will not materially vary from year to year, unless a considerable increase or diminution in the number of convicts confined here should take place; while the profits of the prison will fluctuate with the business of the country, and popular opinion and favor, as well as the greater or less number of convicts in prison. Hence an uniform result in the amount earned, and of the nett profits to the State, need not be looked for.

The future financial condition of the prison cannot with any certainty be conjectured, as it must depend, aside from the fore-

going causes, upon the more important question, considerably agitated of late, whether mechanical, or even any labor, shall be performed by the convicts.

With a view to that question, and another intimately involved in it, to wit, the effects of our system as a whole, upon the convict after his discharge, I have, on your recommendation, forwarded numerous circulars of inquiries to most of the judicial officers, and many other individuals, residing in this prison district; a copy of which circular is herewith appended, marked A. To these circulars I have received three hundred and nineteen answers, containing information relating to two hundred and eighty-eight persons who have been discharged from this prison. From these answers there has been compiled two tables, with a summary to each, marked B. and C. Table B. relates to the effect of our system upon the convict after his discharge, and gives his character before conviction and since; also his occupation before conviction, while in prison, and since his discharge; with the initials of his name, and place of residence. Table C. relates to the effects of mechanical labor in the prison, upon the citizen, mechanic and artisan, and contains extracts from every letter received in answer to the circular.

I deem the information collected and embodied in these tables important, as bearing upon the question of mechanical labor in prisons; and have therefore considered it my duty to communicate it to the Legislature and the public, through your annual report.

From the tables of convicts received, discharged, pardoned and remaining, herewith transmitted, you will perceive, that there have been five less convictions than in the preceding year; that thirty-one more have been discharged by expiration of sentence, and eight less by pardon, and that the deaths have been the same; leaving in prison thirty less than on the 31st December, 1833.

For the year ending 30th September, 1834, there has been an average of fifteen convicts less in the prison than in the year preceding; and for the last seven months to the 31st December instant, there has been an average of twenty-five less than in the corresponding months of the preceding year. From this cause alone, if from no other cause, the former amount of earnings must be sensibly diminished.

Pursuant to an act of the last Legislature, early in May, I purchased, on behalf of the State, the land authorized by that act, for the sum of twenty-seven hundred dollars, according to the conditions of the act and contract. Five hundred feet square of the land thus purchased, adjoining the west wall of the prison, has been surrounded by a substantial plank fence, twelve feet high; for the greater security of the convicts while employed in levelling the ground, quarrying stone, and building the wall to enclose the additional yard.

Considerable progress has been made in opening the stone quarry within the yard, and removing the stone to the lines of the intended walls. A large stone store-house for the reception of the provisions for the support of the convicts, has been erected; besides a

•

barn, and other conveniences in building the walls, &c. About the average number of thirty-five convicts have been employed in these improvements during the season, who might otherwise have been employed upon contract, and thereby augmented the profits of the prison. The building of the walls and other improvements of the new yard, will be carried on in the opening of the spring, as fast as the surplus earnings appropriated for that purpose will admit.

Besides these improvements in the new yard, others have been made in addition to the ordinary repairs of the prison. A very substantial and handsome flight of stone steps and portico have been built at the main entrance, from the rear of the front buildings to the yards: Also a commodious stone kitchen, which became necessary, as it was found that the steam from the cooking and washing departments in the basement story of the main building, was causing serious decay in the floors and timbers above. These difficulties are now obviated, by the removal of these branches to the buildings erected for them.

A new water-wheel for propelling the machinery within the prison has been constructed, the old one having entirely failed from decay. The elevation of the yard between the wings of the prison, has been removed and commodious walks and flagging laid. These extra improvements, with the payment upon the purchase of buildings and machinery made last year, have largely added to the expenses of the prison, as will be seen by the foregoing detail of expenditures.

Other repairs and improvements will continue to claim the attention of the agent of the prison. The most important will be the improvement of the cells in the north wing, which require to be entirely divested of the wooden ceilings and floors, and the substitution of brick floors. The shops, many of them, require new floors and roofs. These will be prosecuted without interfering with the other improvements and general operations of the prison.

There have been no new contracts made by me, though opportunities have offered for making them. But until the question of the employments of convicts had received the consideration of the Legislature, I deemed it most advisable not to increase the branches of business carried on here. Neither has there been any contract renewed or enlarged. The contract for cotton weavers has been reduced from eighty-five to forty-five convicts, the prices remaining the same. The contract for the shoemakers was about the middle of this month abandoned by the contractors, from their inability to continue it; they having failed in their general business. An arrangement has been made with another person for the employment of these men until the spring opens at prices eleven per cent less than formerly paid; at which time it is presumed the final action of the Legislature will determine the expediency of re-contracting their labor in the same branch of business. No other alterations have taken place in the contracts for the labor of convicts in the prison, with the exception of the transfer of the comb makers' contract from one contractor to another. Otherwise they remain the same as formerly.

The main and essential features of our penitentiary system have been sustained in this prison during the past year. Experience and practice suggest but few and slight alterations. Separation by night, and associated labor in silence by day, the most important points, are strictly enforced, by those means which have heretofore proved so efficacious: prompt punishment and moral influence, firmly and humanely applied.

In carrying out the system in all its details, much of its efficacy depends upon the judgment and fidelity of the subordinate officers, who, I am happy to say, have generally co-operated with credit to themselves and advantage to the institution.

The usual tables and returns from which the foregoing summary of the operations and condition of the prison is derived, are herewith submitted.

From the physician's report it will be perceived that the general health of the prison will compare with any former year.

I refer you to the chaplain's report for the moral condition of the prison, which, notwithstanding the mass of crime and depravity concentrated here, still exhibits an aspect flattering to his labors, encouraging to the philanthropist, and is an evidence of the excellence of our penitentiary system.

Permit me, in closing my report, to allude to the subject of a prison for female convicts. I am aware that it has been often and repeatedly pressed upon the consideration of the Legislature, and as often unfavorably disposed of; more from the want of some feasible plan, than importance of the subject.

A *general* prison for all the female convicts of the State, seems not to have met the views of a majority of the members of former Legislatures. To obviate this objection, and to effect the adoption of our present system, as well to the female as male convict, I would suggest a recommendation to the Legislature from the Board of Inspectors, to erect a prison for females at each of the State prisons; or, at any rate, to authorize the erection of one here, on the State grounds adjoining the new yard, for the reception of those convicted in our present prison district.

Such a plan I think practicable, and possesses advantages over that of a general prison which will commend itself to the favorable consideration of the Legislature. A prison for the female convicts of this prison, could be erected by the labor of the convicts, at far less expense, than by the labor of citizens. All the expense would be for a superintendent or master workman for the stone and wood departments, one of which is now employed to superintend the general improvements of the prison, with two extra guard and the first cost of materials.

The organization, management and support of such a prison, need add but little to the expense incurred for the keeping and support of the females now confined here. It would be under the same authorities, agent and officers, now required here. The only additional expense to those already incurred, would be the salary of one turnkey and two guard.

A general female prison would require far more officers and attendants, besides the labor of more or less male persons to prepare fuel, part of their clothing, and also in making repairs and alterations constantly required on the premises. The greater part of this expense would be obviated by the erection of one prison for females at each of the State Prisons; for, as before observed, the same officers now attached to the prison, with the addition of one turnkey and two guard, would be sufficient for their safe keeping and government; besides the male convicts would supply all wants of the female prison, such as repairs, &c.; while the labor of the females could be turned to some account, in making, mending and washing the clothing for the male convicts.

I am not prepared to state the probable expense for the erection of a prison, say for fifty females, but a plan and detailed estimate will be furnished to the Legislature any time if required.

LEVI LEWIS, *Agent*.

State Prison, Auburn, }
December 31, 1834. }

Report of the Chaplain.

To the Inspectors of the State Prison.

GENTLEMEN—I have had frequent occasion, since I became familiar with your penitentiary system, to speak of its admirable adaptation to the highest end which it proposes—the *reformation of its subjects*.

Regarded as a theory, merely, it bears such evident marks of fitness, as to lead one to predict, almost infallibly, the happiest results from its operation.

The description of it in the report of the French commissioners, is, so far as it goes, as accurate as it is beautiful. "It presents itself to us, (say they,) with all the advantages of an extreme simplicity. It is thought that two depraved beings, united, will mutually corrupt each other—they are therefore separated. The voice of their passions, or the tumult of the world, has bewildered and led them astray—they are isolated, and thus led to reflection. Intercourse with the world had perverted them—they are condemned to solitude and silence. Idleness had depraved them—they are made to labor. Want had led them to crime—they are taught a useful art. [Intemperance had enervated their bodily, mental and moral powers—they are trained to habits of entire abstinence. Ignorance had held them in darkness—by instruction in the Sunday school they are enlightened. Inveterate habits of sin had almost obliterated their sense of moral obligation—they are brought under the redeeming influence of religious truth.] They have violated the laws of their country—they endure the punishment of this violation: their lives are protected, their bodies are kept sound and healthy; but their mental suffering is unequalled. They are

miserable—they deserve to be so. Reformed, they will be happy in the society whose laws they will have been taught to respect.”

Had the commissioners included, in this summary view of the system, what I have inserted in brackets, the description would have been perfect. And may I not say, it would have been the description of a perfect system? It is, to say the least, difficult to conceive of one, more perfectly and philosophically calculated to secure the great end which it has in view.

And what it promises in theory, I confidently affirm it accomplishes in its practical operation. This I should maintain, with great confidence, had I no other evidence of it than what I find in its apparent effects within the prison walls. It does appear to lead the thoughtless to reflection; the reckless, to circumspection; the vindictive, to a mild and forgiving temper; the lawless and refractory, to habits of cheerful obedience; the intemperate, to a sober determination to abandon a course which has led them to infamy and the prison; the ignorant, to an ardent thirst for instruction; the irreligious, to a clearer view of the obligations, a more conscientious regard for the precepts, and a juster appreciation of the hopes and consolations, of our holy religion.

These are confidently claimed to be the actual and legitimate effects of the system, as a whole. Without the checks and constraints of its admirable police organization, the religious instructions, I am fully aware, would be of little or no avail; and I am as thoroughly convinced, that without the aid of religious influences, the other part of your system would fail to produce any radical or permanent changes in the character of its subjects. In the combination of both, lies the secret of their power. The one, by coercion, suspends the operation of vicious influences upon their minds, and holds them in a favorable posture to be acted upon by moral motives; while the other pours in upon them the light of truth, and brings to bear the great and commanding motives of the gospel, which never fail, when once they gain access, to affect and amend the heart.

It is extremely interesting and gratifying to witness their power, when brought into united operation, in subduing some of the most obdurate and desperate of men. Many a man, who enters the prison with a brow of brass, protesting his innocence, swearing revenge, and bracing himself up to go through his term with unflinching obstinacy, is soon found weeping in solitude over his folly, confessing his guilt, voluntarily disclosing his secret crimes, professing gratitude for his arrest, yielding quietly and cheerfully to a rigid course of discipline, and, on leaving the prison, acknowledging with tears that his imprisonment has been his greatest blessing. Something like this is the evident effect upon the minds of the convicts, in a great majority of instances. The number of those who pass through their terms of imprisonment unaffected, without any similar changes of feeling and purpose, is comparatively small. Such, I repeat, are the apparent effects of the system here; and we have all the evidence of their reality, that the circumstances of the case will possibly admit.

But it may be said that we may easily be deceived, and that all these promising appearances will probably prove fallacious. I am happy, therefore, to have it in my power to appeal to a kind of evidence which the most incredulous cannot gainsay, nor reasonably question—the evidence of well-attested facts.

The agent, as your Board is aware, has recently received a great number of letters, from gentlemen of the highest respectability in all parts of this prison district, in answer to a circular containing inquiries respecting the character and conduct of discharged convicts; from which he has formed a table, as nearly as possible in the words of the writers, showing in one column the characters of the convicts before conviction, and in another their character since their discharge. From this table I select the following cases, as a specimen of many others which have been reported year after year.

<i>Former Character.</i>	<i>Present Character.</i>
N. H.—Very wild young man, intemperate.	Conduct good; professor of religion.
J. G.—Thievish & intemperate.	A more honest, industrious, peaceable man, we have not in our neighborhood.
P. I. K.—Bad; the reverse of what it is now.	Character good; civil, industrious and temperate.
C. M. G.—A very intemperate man.	A sober and industrious citizen.
M. G.—Unsteady and intemperate.	Very industrious, temperate and pious.
J. B.—Very unsteady, intemperate and dissolute.	Habits and conduct good.
D. D.—Debauched, dissolute and degraded.	Steady and virtuous.
M. K.—A drunken, gambling vagabond.	Respectable man; deacon in Baptist church.
A. C.—Intemperate.	A very steady man; character good.
J. H. I.—A dissipated, dishonest, bad citizen.	A worthy man, and a good citizen; member of church.
D. R.—A drunkard, and vicious in the extreme.	Entire reformation; member of Methodist church.
E. D.—Conduct and character bad.	A steady, honest, respectable farmer.
E. L.—Intemperate and irreligious.	Vastly improved; unblamable.
J. K.—Very intemperate and quarrelsome.	Fair, moral, christian character.
P. P.—Dissipated.	Industrious, moral and exemplary; professor of religion.
S. T.—Intemperate, and of doubtful honesty.	The reverse of his former character.
B. T.—Malicious and ugly.	Conducts well and honestly.

<i>Former Character.</i>	<i>Present Character.</i>
S. H.—Idle and prodigal.	Conducts with decorum and propriety.
E. M.—Intemperate and quarrelsome.	Peaceable, industrious, temperate, good citizen.
J. M.—Intemperate.	Peaceable, humble and penitent.
A. C.—Unsteady and roving habits.	Steady, industrious; professor of religion.
J. H.—Very intemperate.	Conduct, habits and character good.
D. C.—Very vicious and profane.	Much reformed; industrious, honest and well behaved.
R. T.—An intemperate, troublesome man; uniformly bad.	Remarkably sober, industrious and temperate.
D. O. P.—Very exceptionable.	Correct and respectable; professor of religion.
E. B.—Much given to intemperate habits.	Conducts in every respect with propriety.
T. M.—A drunken gambler.	A sober, industrious man.
J. W.—Drunk, thieving fellow.	A pious, exemplary man.
J. H.—Great drunkard, and vicious.	Consistent professor of religion for years.

This, as before stated, is a *selection* of cases; but does it not prove, beyond all question, that your penitentiary system does, in fact, effect some very remarkable changes in the character of its subjects?

I have also examined all the letters ever received at this prison, in answer to inquiries respecting discharged convicts, and find the whole number reported is 449. These I class, according to the accounts given of them in the letters, as follows:

Unreformed, ...	78
Deranged, ...	3
Somewhat improved, ...	63
Much improved, ...	76
Decidedly reformed, and sustaining good characters, 229	
	449

We are thus driven to the alternative, either of supposing that gentlemen of integrity and standing in society, in almost every town in this district, have imposed upon the public, by representing too favorably the character of this despised and suspected class of men, or of admitting the fact that only about one-sixth of them remain unimproved, and as bad as before, while *more than one half go out decidedly reformed, and become good citizens.*

I have ascertained, moreover, without making any general inquiry, that forty-three men who were once convicts in this prison, are now consistent professors of religion.

I submit these facts, with only this remark, that if they do not sustain the highest claim that has ever been made for the system, it could not be sustained by any amount of testimony.

With respect to the ordinary affairs of the department assigned to me, I have nothing new to report. The Sabbath school, which now embraces two hundred of the convicts, is continued, with undiminished interest and usefulness.

Early in the year I made application to the American Bible Society, for a sufficient number of Bibles to place a copy in the hand of each convict to be discharged during the year, on his leaving the prison, which were promptly and gratuitously furnished, with an intimation that the society would cheerfully continue to furnish them, from year to year, indefinitely. For this truly benevolent act, the society has my cordial thanks, and the blessing of almost every poor outcast who leaves the prison.

I am also much indebted to the American Tract Society, for two grants of 20,000 pages of select tracts, each, for distribution, under certain restrictions, among the convicts, which have proved to be a powerful auxiliary to my labors.

I must again acknowledge my obligations to the Massachusetts Prison Discipline Society, for a part of my salary as resident chaplain of this prison.

I subjoin, as a matter of interest to the philanthropist and christian, the following statistical facts, gained by an individual examination of 747 convicts, embracing the number in prison on the first of August last, and all who have been committed since. Of these there were.

Of collegiate education, ...	4
academical do	8
common do	281
very poor do	311
Without any (could not read the Bible,)	203

747

Excessively intemperate, ...	287
Moderately do	274

Intemperate, ...

Temperate drinkers, ...	177
Total abstinants, ...	9

747

Under the influence of ardent spirits at the time of committing their crimes, ...	448
Had intemperate parents or guardians, ...	283
Left their parents, or were left orphans, under sixteen years of age, ...	248

Had attended Sunday school previous to conviction,.....	26
Had been habitual daily readers of the Bible,.....	27
Had committed the decalogue to memory, ...	88
Had been conscientious observers of the Sabbath,.....	12
Married, ...	302
Lost wives by death, previous to conviction, ...	33
Left wives previous to conviction, ...	90
	123
Living with wives when convicted, ...	269
Unmarried, ...	355
Lost or left wives,.....	123
	478
Number of children of the married, ...	1,046

Very respectfully,

B. C. SMITH,

Resident Chaplain.

State-Prison, Auburn, January 1, 1835.

Report of the Physician.

To the Inspectors of the Auburn State Prison :

Gentlemen—The health of the convicts during the past season has been generally good. With the exception of diarrhœa, in the latter part of July and during the month of August, and the influenza in November, there has been no prevailing disease. Nor can these be attributed to the location or employment of the convicts; for the same diseases prevailed in an equal, if not greater degree, in the adjacent country.

The annexed table shows the number of deaths that have occurred since the 8th of April last, together with three, which took place since the 1st of January, and previous to my appointment.

NAMES.	Age.	When received into Prison.	Habits.	Time of Death.	Disease.
Francis Ridout, ...	24	October 15, 1832,	Intemperate,	January 17,	Pneumonia.
John Grant, (negro)	64	December 9, 1824,	Not known,	February 16,	Diarrhœa.
Robert Fanning, ...	46	August 28, 1832,	Intemperate,	March 4,	Ascites.
Eliakim Currycomb, (Indian)	55	March 19, 1833,	Intemperate,	May 17,	Hemiplegia.
Jacob Gumaer, ...	24	January 15, 1833,	Intemperate,	June 7,	Pneumonia.
Abraham Hamilton, ...	38	September 1, 1833,	Intemperate,	August 9,	Pneumonia with Hydrothorax.
Sylvanus Snell, ...	32	March 17, 1834,	Intemperate,	August 11,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
Catharine Haggard, ...	..	February 8, 1834,	Intemperate,	August 26,	Chronic inflammation of stomach.
George W. Rogers, ...	19	May 8, 1832,	Temperate,	August 28,	Killed instantly by a fellow convict.
Thomas Smith, ...	24	June 6, 1833,	Temperate,	September 6,	Angina perloris.
William Lyscomb, ...	44	March 2, 1832,	Intemperate,	September 14,	Chronic Diarrhœa.

Three of the above named cases were in an advanced stage of disease when received into prison. Hamilton had been confined in jail between one and two years, where he had taken a violent cold, and came to prison with diseased lungs. Catharine Haggard had received a heavy blow upon the stomach, from the effect of which she never recovered. Snell was far gone in a consumption; he was received almost immediately into the hospital, where he remained until his death.

The average number of cases confined to the hospital per day for each month in the past year, is as follows, viz:

Jan. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Feb. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. March 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. April 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. May 2. June 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. July 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Aug. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sept. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Oct. 6. Nov. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dec. 4.

The average number prescribed for per day during the year, embracing those confined in the hospital, is 18.

All which is respectfully submitted.

LEANDER B. BIGELOW,
Physician and Surgeon.

Auburn, January 1, 1835.

Table of daily average of Convicts who have received medical aid, &c. January 1, 1835, accompanying Physician's Report.

1834. MONTHS.	Hospital cases.	Received prescription, excluding hosp'l cases.	Not prescribe l for.	Reported, excluding hospital cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
January,..	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	One killed instant- ly by a fellow convict.
February,.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	
March, ...	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	
April, ...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	
May, ...	2	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	
June, ...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	
July, ...	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	
August,...	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	
September,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	
October, ..	6	19	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	
November,	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	
December,	4	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the report of the agent of the State Prison, Auburn.

(A.)

Copy of a Circular of Inquiry.

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, }
20 Sept. 1834. }

DEAR SIR—You are doubtless aware, that latterly considerable excitement has existed in many parts of the State, relative to the employment of convicts in mechanical labor in the State Prisons. Feeling deeply the importance of the subject as connected with our penitentiary institutions, and anxious to learn as far as possible, the effect which that labor has upon the citizen mechanics' interests, as well as the effects of our prison system upon the discharged convicts, allow me to solicit your answers to the following interrogatories:

First: Are you acquainted with any persons who have been discharged from either of the State Prisons? and if so, what are their names, places of residence; and what has been their conduct, habits and character since their discharge, also before conviction, if known?

Second: What branches of mechanical, or other business do they prosecute? and to what extent?

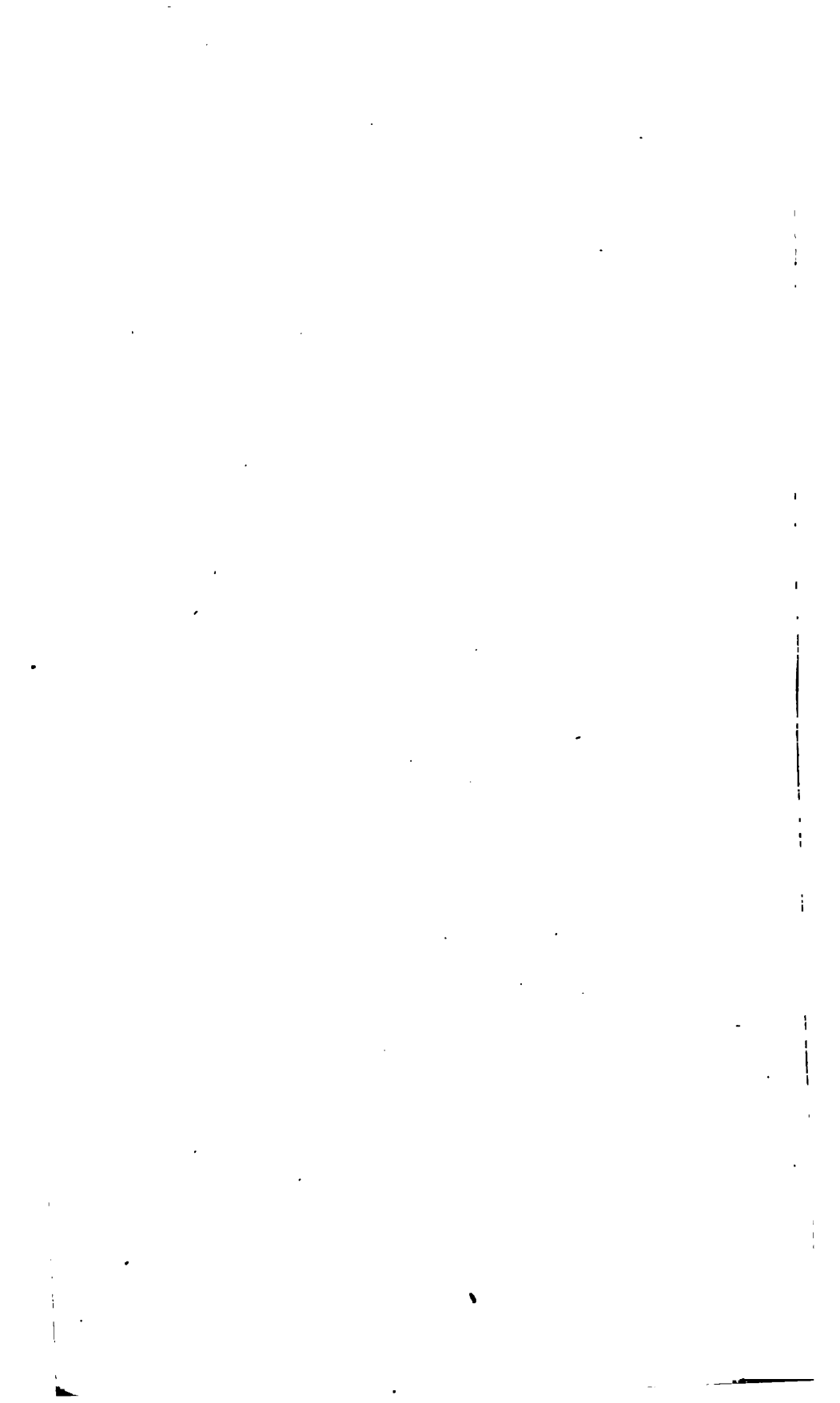
Third: Are there any articles, manufactured in the prisons of this State, sold in your place? and if so, what kinds, and to what amount per annum?

Fourth: Does the mechanical business of the prisons injuriously affect the interests of the mechanics of your place? and if so, is it in the price, or the quantity brought into your market, or any other cause?

The information above sought, is not merely important to this State, but to the United States, as well as to European nations; inasmuch as it involves the permanency of a system of prison discipline, which has been considered the best extant, and which in truth has constituted a new era in the punishment and reformation of criminals in this country, and is now receiving the attention of the governments of Europe.

I therefore trust the subject will be considered of sufficient importance to claim your early and serious attention.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
LEVI LEWIS, *Agent and Keeper.*

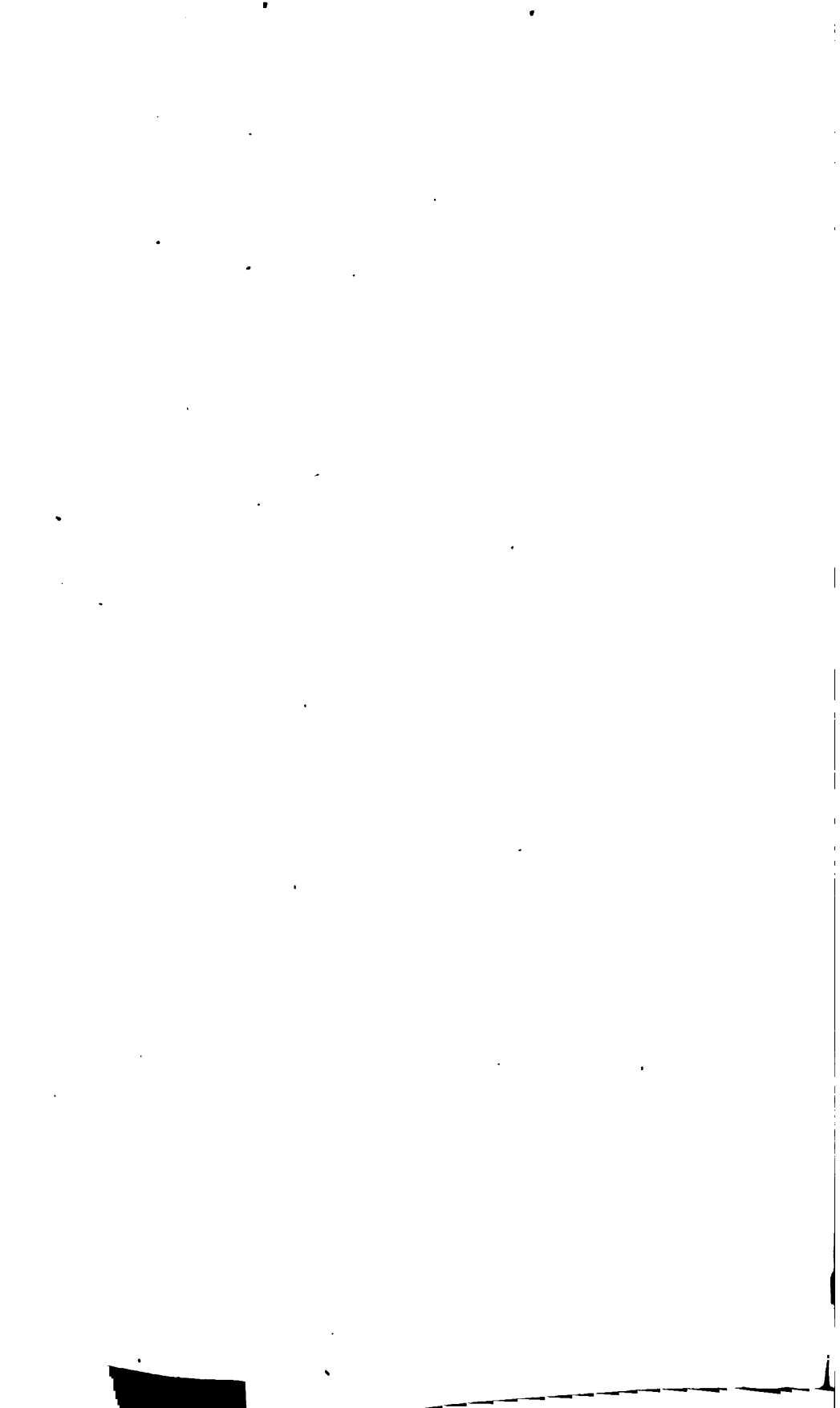




ary from

in prison and Character since discharged.

.....	3	Decidedly reformed, ...	154
.....	15	Very much improved, ...	45
.....	5	Somewhat improved, ...	39
.....	2	Unreformed, ...	50
.....	1		
.....	1		288
.....	1		
.....	4		
.....	1		
.....	6		
	39		



(C.)

STATEMENT

Containing answers to the circular issued by the agent of the State Prison at Auburn, during the year 1834.

Extracts from letters in answer to the following inquiries contained in the foregoing circular.

"Third: Are there any articles manufactured in the prisons of this State sold in your place? and if so, what kinds and to what amount per annum?"

"Fourth: Does the mechanical business of the prisons injuriously affect the interests of the mechanics in you place? and if so, is it in the price, or quantity brought into your market, or any other cause?"

Letter No. 1.—From a gentleman in Madison county.

3d Inquiry—"I know of none, excepting some liquor barrels, not many of them."

4th Inquiry—"Do not know of any injury to mechanics here."

Letter No. 2.—From a gentleman in Oneida county.

3d Inquiry—"None."

4th Inquiry—"It can injure them only by a general depreciation of price, of which we are not aware; they are however much excited on the subject."

Letter No. 3.—From a gentleman in Oneida county.

3d Inquiry—"I know of none, except possibly some trace chains; and this is uncertain, as all rough cheap chains are called State Prison chains."

(Note—No trace chains made in this prison.)

4th Inquiry—"I do not believe it injuriously affects the interests of mechanics of this place; they make no complaint."

"I have showed your circular to a number of our most respectable inhabitants, as they were present when I received it; they all thought the excitement without cause; that they would, if they had an opportunity, sign a remonstrance against the mechanical branches being discontinued in the prisons; that if stopped, the competition from other States would keep the prices equally low; that they do not wish to be taxed to support convicts in idleness, &c."

Letter No. 4.—From a gentleman in public business in Onondaga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are none of the articles manufactured in the prisons sold in this place, as a class, or by that distinctive [Senate No. 13.]

character, to my knowledge; though it may be true that our merchants purchase them at New-York and retail them here."

4th Inquiry—"If I am correct in the answer to the third question, the mechanical business of the prisons does not, in any essential degree, injuriously affect the mechanical interests of this place."

Letter No. 5.—From a gentleman in Morrisville, Madison county.

3d Inquiry—"No articles manufactured in the State Prisons sold in this place."

4th Inquiry—"A comb maker in this village says his business is injured by the same business being carried on in the State Prison."

Letter No. 6.—From a gentleman of Caroline in Tompkins county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles manufactured in the State Prisons, sold in our town that I know of."

4th Inquiry—"It does not more injuriously affect the interests of the mechanics of this town than it should do, in my estimation."

Letter No. 7.—From a gentleman in Eaton, Madison county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"A small amount of combs—no interference—some wood ware—no injury."

Letter No. 8.—From a gentleman in public life at East Bloomfield, Ontario county.

3d Inquiry—"None."

4th Inquiry—"No."

Letter No. 9.—From a gentleman at York Mills, Oneida county.

3d Inquiry—"There are combs only sold here. The amount sold is from \$200 to \$300 per annum."

4th Inquiry—"It does not."

Letter No. 10.—From a gentleman at Leonardsville, Madison county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles, manufactured in the prisons, sold in our place, to any considerable amount."

4th Inquiry—"It does not either in price, quantity or any other known cause."

Letter No. 11.—From a gentleman in Richland, Oswego county.

3d Inquiry—"A few combs and other small articles are brought along by pedlers; and one or two families have some cabinet ware said to be manufactured in the prison."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanics here care very little about the prison work. I do not think it injures them one dollar in a year."

Letter No. 12.—From a gentleman of Binghamton, Broome county.

3d Inquiry—"There are few, if any, of the productions of the prisons sold in this place; a few wooden pails and tubs, perhaps, but not to any extent."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanics of this place are not injured by it at all; and I have never heard the subject mentioned by any one mechanic to my recollection."

Letter No. 13.—From a gentleman at Sherwood corners, Cayuga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles, manufactured in the prisons, sold in this place or vicinity to my knowledge."

4th Inquiry—"The writer thinks it does injuriously affect the interests of mechanics (by depreciating the prices) in the vicinity of the prisons; but not beyond twenty-five or thirty miles distant. "Unless (he says) a depot of prison ware was kept within every thirty miles extent of country, I should think it had but little or no effect upon the mechanics," generally.

Letter No. 14.—From a gentleman at Five Corners, Cayuga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are some articles sold in this place such as pails, wooden ware, bed-ticking, &c., amount perhaps \$50 a year."

4th Inquiry—"Should not think the mechanical business of the prison injured any mechanic living near this place."

Letter No. 15.—From a gentleman in Clarkson, Monroe county.

3d Inquiry—"Nay."

4th Inquiry—"Nay."

Letter No. 16.—From a gentleman in Homer, Cortland county.

3d Inquiry—"There has been a few chairs, combs and plated hard ware, of the manufactory of your prison sold here—understand saddlery hard ware and saddle-trees, to the amount of about \$300 the last year. Perhaps other articles, say \$50."

4th Inquiry—"I do not think that it injures the interests of the mechanics here much if any. There is not enough brought here to affect the price. I do not know of any branch of mechanical business here that is lower than it was before the Auburn prison was erected."

Letter No. 17.—From a gentleman at Rochester, Monroe county.

3d Inquiry—"There are, occasionally, articles brought to our market and sold; such as pails, tubs, churns, &c.; and really, I look upon the transactions, including all the wares from both prisons, so far as this place is concerned, of a limited extent."

[Note—None of the above articles, made in this prison, are sent out of Cayuga county for sale.]

4th Inquiry—"I think I am warranted in answering in the negative; and because, when disposed of at retail here, the prices I believe to be fair ones, and the amount so limited, that it cannot, in any wise, counterbalance the great good to be derived by prosecuting the work at the prisons."

Letter No. 18.—From a gentleman in Phelps, Ontario county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are but very few articles sold in this place; and I have never heard any complaints by the mechanics of this place, that it injuriously affects their interests."

Letter No. 19.—From a gentleman in Collinsville, Lewis county.

3d Inquiry—"None sold in this place, nor am I aware that any is sold in the county."

4th Inquiry—"I am not sensible that the prison mechanical labor produces any injury on citizen labor; and, so far as my observa-

tion and information extend, am satisfied it does not operate to reduce the price of mechanical labor, to any considerable degree, if at all. The few employed in the prisons in comparison to the number in community and the want of articles, and many of the convicts at branches that few others do or would follow, appears to me to be sufficient to satisfy many complaints raised against the present mode of employing convicts."

Letter No. 20.—From a gentleman at Western, Oneida county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles manufactured in the State Prisons, that are sold here, that I know of."

4th Inquiry—"I do not think the mechanical business in the prisons has any injurious effect on the mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 21.—From a gentleman in Coventry, Chenango county.

3d Inquiry—"Combs and chairs, perhaps \$100."

4th Inquiry—"Not at all, in any way."

Letter No. 22.—From a gentleman in Tully, Onondaga county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There is the article of combs; to what amount I cannot say. Yet I am of the opinion that they do not undersell, and of course do not injure other manufacturers. The greatest complaint is from cabinet and chair makers. The greater part of cabinet and chair furniture sold in this section is from your place; and the purchasers say that they can purchase at a much lower rate than our manufacturers say they can afford to manufacture, and is to them a great injury. The same may be said of harness makers." [Note—Harness making has not been carried on in this prison for many years, if ever.]

Letter No. 23.—From a gentleman at Manlius, Onondaga county.

3d Inquiry—"I can learn of none."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanics say it does in the price."

Letter No. 24.—From a member of the Legislature, in St. Lawrence county.

3d Inquiry—"Very few, if any, articles manufactured in the State Prison, are sold in this section of the country."

4th Inquiry—"No injury is sustained."

Letter No. 25.—From a gentleman at Ovid, Seneca county.

3d Inquiry—"Combs, shoes, pails, cabinet furniture and chairs; the amount very considerable, compared with the whole quantity purchased."

4th Inquiry—"It does injuriously affect the interests of the mechanics of this place, by the cheapness of the article, and also by the extent of the quantity."

Letter No. 26.—From a gentleman at Mendon, Monroe county.

3d Inquiry—"There have been some few articles sold here, but not to much extent; none to my knowledge, this three years, with the exception of some furniture that a gentleman of this place bought at the prison; and a clergyman's coat, I understand, was made at the prison."

4th Inquiry—"So far as my knowledge extends, mechanics are not materially injured here, if at all."

Letter No. 27.—From a gentleman in Scottsville, Monroe county.

3d Inquiry—"I do not know of any articles in this market, made in the State Prison."

4th Inquiry—"I do not think that the interests of the mechanics are injured, either directly or indirectly, by the mechanical business of the prisons."

Letter No. 28.—From a gentleman in Otisco, Onondaga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles sold in this town, except those sold by pedlers, from the prison, such as chairs, combs, &c., but not to any amount."

4th Inquiry—"There is no mechanical business injuriously affected in this place, unless it is the branch of tailors; and I do not think them seriously injured by the prison operations."

Letter No. 29.—From a gentleman in Springfield, Otsego county.

3d Inquiry—"There is none sold here."

4th Inquiry—"It does not."

Letter No. 30.—From a gentleman in public business in Madison county.

3d Inquiry—"Door handles and latches and small chains, the principal articles; a few combs; in amount about \$150. [Unless brass knobs be meant, neither "door handles and latches" nor "small chains" were ever made in this prison.]

4th Inquiry—"The blacksmiths are the only mechanics in this place, who can be affected by State Prison labor; and they have constant employment, making machinery, and occasionally manufacturing and making mechanical and farming utensils; however, chains and door trimmings are made in prison."

Letter No. 31.—From a gentleman in Jordan, Onondaga county.

3d Inquiry—"Combs to the amount of \$250; boots and shoes \$100; brushes \$15." [No brushes made in this prison.]

4th Inquiry—"It may in some degree affect the tailors in this place, in the price of making garments, as well as shoemakers, in the amount sold and cheapness of the article." [Boots and shoes brought from the eastern States are sold in Auburn cheaper than those manufactured in the prison.]

Letter No. 32.—From a gentleman in Middlefield, Otsego county.

3d Inquiry—"As to manufactured articles here, none from the prison."

4th Inquiry—"As to injuries, I know of none,"

Letter No. 33.—From a gentleman in public business in Livingston county.

3d Inquiry—"None that I have heard of."

4th Inquiry—"Not in the least."

Letter No. 34.—From a gentleman in public business in Ontario county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I can only say that I know nothing of the evils complained of, and never have heard any complaint of the kind indicated."

Letter No. 35.—From a gentleman in public business in Cattaraugus county.

3d Inquiry—"The articles of State Prison manufacture brought to this place are few; quite too inconsiderable to merit notice."

4th Inquiry—"It does not affect the mechanics in this section, in the least, either in price, quantity, or personal interest."

Letter No. 36.—From a gentleman in Hopewell, Ontario county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles manufactured in the State Prisons, sold here, to any amount, to my knowledge."

4th Inquiry—"I do not hesitate to say, that in this place it does not injure the mechanics, in any sense whatever."

Letter No. 37.—From a gentlemen in Benton, Yates county.

3d Inquiry—"None."

4th Inquiry—"I am not aware that it affects our mechanics."

Letter No. 38.—From a gentleman in Hanibalville, Oswego county.

3d Inquiry—"No articles brought into this place for sale."

4th Inquiry—"The price of prison ware is so low as to induce many of our people to go there to purchase, to the neglect of our mechanics, which undoubtedly affects them injuriously."

Letter No. 39.—From a gentleman in Manheim, Herkimer county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no State Prison manufactures sold in this town to my knowledge."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanical business of the prison does not come in competition, or injure the business of any mechanic in this vicinity."

Letter No. 40.—From a gentleman in Cicero, Onondaga county.

3d Inquiry—"There is no article manufactured in the State Prison sold here, except chains, and that does not injure the mechanics at all."

[No chains are made in this prison.]

4th Inquiry—"It is the opinion of the inhabitants of this place, that it is a great advantage to our part of the State."

Letter No. 41.—From a gentleman in New-Hartford, Oneida county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are but very few articles sold in this place; not enough to affect the interests of mechanics, as a body, either in the price or quantity sold."

The writer makes an exception of the single branch of bed-tick weaving, and thinks the manufacturers of that article, in his vicinity, are seriously injured by the State Prison work.

Letter No. 42.—From a gentleman in Queensbury, Warren county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles sold in this place known to be state prison productions."

4th Inquiry—"The answer to your third question supersedes the necessity of one to your fourth."

Letter No. 43.—From a gentleman in Willink, Erie county.

3d Inquiry—"There are very few, if any, articles sold in this place."

4th Inquiry—"It does not injuriously affect the interests or business of the mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 44.—From a gentleman in Wellsburgh, Tioga county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I deem it unnecessary to answer separately your interrogatories, and will merely say, in general terms, that I am not aware that the present system has any oppressive bearing upon the honest and industrious mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 45.—From a gentleman in Butternuts, Otsego county.

3d Inquiry—"No articles, to any amount, are sold in this section of country."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanical business of this town is not in any way injured."

Letter No 46.—From a gentleman in Sweden, Monroe county.

3d Inquiry—"No articles sold here."

4th Inquiry—"I do not think mechanical business is affected, in any way or manner, by the State Prisons, in this town."

Letter No. 47.—From a gentleman at Stone Church, Genesee county.

3d Inquiry—"We see but a few articles of State Prison manufacture, that is, some combs, trace chains, &c. [No trace chains ever made in this prison.] Our wooden ware, pails, tubs, &c. we buy from the Rochester factory, because we can get them on better terms."

4th Inquiry—"It is fully my opinion, that the mechanical business of the prison does not affect the interests of the mechanics of this place, either in price or quantity."

Letter No. 48.—From a gentleman in Angelica, Allegany county.

3d Inquiry—"Very few, if any, articles sold here, except they are brought by merchants, of which I have no knowledge."

4th Inquiry—"It does not, I should think, affect the interests of the mechanics here at all, judging from their prices, in any way."

Letter No. 49.—From a member of the Legislature, Oneida county.

3d and 4th Inquires—"In regard to your third and fourth inquiries, my answer is, that there are not, at this time, so far as my knowledge extends, any articles of State Prison manufacture sold in this place. With much inquiry also, I cannot learn that such articles ever have been sold in this place, to any considerable extent. The amount of them has always been small, and their introduction entirely casual. The mechanical business of this place is various and considerable, and not wholly dependent upon the market of this immediate neighborhood for encouragement; but I cannot ascertain, and do not believe, that it has, in any respect, suffered from the prosecution of the mechanic arts in our State Prisons."

Letter No. 50.—From a gentleman in Hornellsville, Steuben county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are articles sold in this place by the merchants, supposed to be manufactured in the State Prison, [The amount could not be ascertained,] but to no injury to the mechanics. By those opposed to the employing of convicts in me-

chanical labor, it appears to be, in my best judgment, a wish to create a distinction in favor of the mechanic, or a wish to tax the farmer, the merchant and professional men, to support the convicts in our State Prisons without labor, for the sole purpose of raising the wages of the mechanic. They sell their wares to the farmer, who, by that means, pays a double tax; first by paying for the support of the convict, second by paying an extra price to the mechanic, while the mechanic is putting on exorbitant prices for his wares."

Letter No. 51.—From a gentleman in Wales, Erie county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There may be some small articles, such as trace and halter chains, but nothing to affect the mechanical business of our place."

[No chains made in this prison.]

Letter No. 52.—From a gentleman in Potter, Yates county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"My present impressions are, that the State Prison labor does not materially interfere with our mechanical labor."

Letter No. 53.—From a gentleman at East Schuyler, Herkimer county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles sold in this place or vicinity of State Prison manufacture."

4th Inquiry—"Interests of the mechanics in this vicinity are not injuriously affected."

Letter No. 54.—From a gentleman at Trenton-Falls, Oneida county.

3d Inquiry—"I answer in the negative, as far as my knowledge extends. I have been in the mercantile business ten years, and have never sold any thing of prison manufacture."

4th Inquiry—"It does not, in my opinion; at any rate, the mechanics do not feel it, nor say any thing about it, and are in favor of having prisoners work and pay their way."

Letter No. 55.—From a gentleman in Oaksville, Otsego county.

3d Inquiry—"None."

4th Inquiry—"No."

Letter No. 56.—From a gentleman in Providence, Saratoga county.

3d Inquiry—"No such article sold in our place, of any description or price."

4th Inquiry—"I cannot say that I think the prison manufactures are injurious to our mechanics."

Letter No. 57.—From a gentleman in East Richfield, Otsego county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"To the third and fourth interrogatories, I answer in the negative."

Letter No. 58.—From a gentleman in Kirkland, Oneida county.

3d Inquiry—"I do not believe there are any articles sold here manufactured in prison."

4th Inquiry—"I do not know that the mechanical labor in the prisons affects the interests of the mechanics of our place."

Letter No. 59.—From a gentleman in Virgil, Cortland county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There is no article sold in this town that is manufactured in either of the prisons, except combs, and of that article, probably about fifty dollars worth annually; but as there is no mechanic of that description, it of course has no effect upon that class."

Letter No. 60.—From a gentleman at Waterburgh, Tompkins county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I do not know of any prison work sold in or about this place, except it is small chains, [None made in this prison] which, I suppose, don't affect the mechanics in the least; and I don't know that I ever heard any one find fault."

Letter No. 61.—From a gentleman in Cato, Cayuga county.

3d Inquiry—"There is not, to my knowledge, any prison manufactures vended in this place."

4th Inquiry—"I am inclined to the belief that the price of manufactures at the prisons is partially felt by our mechanics."

Letter No. 62.—From a gentleman in Hamilton, Madison county.

3d Inquiry—"No articles, to my knowledge, sold in this place, manufactured at Auburn or Sing-Sing."

4th Inquiry—"Not at all, to my knowledge."

Letter No. 63.—From a gentleman in Middle Granville, Washington county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There is probably two or three hundred dollars worth of boots and shoes sold annually in this town from the prison. The low price is the only cause of complaint. [Boots and shoes are brought from the eastern States and sold in Auburn at lower prices than those made in the prison.] I do not consider their sale to be materially injurious to our mechanics. I know of no other articles brought to this market."

Letter No. 64.—From a gentleman in Moscow, Livingston county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles manufactured in the prisons sold in this town, to any extent."

4th Inquiry—"It does not injuriously affect the interests of the mechanics of this town."

Letter No. 65.—From a gentleman in Gerry, Chautauque county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I am not aware that any articles manufactured at either prison are brought to this county, with the exception of an occasional coat which comes in on the back of a minister."

Letter No. 66.—From a member of the last Legislature in Cayuga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles manufactured in the prisons sold in this place."

4th Inquiry—"I do not believe the mechanical business in the prisons injuriously affects the mechanics of this place. I do not learn that our mechanics complain; on the contrary they seem to enjoy their full share of prosperity."

Letter No. 67.—From a gentleman in Carrington, Genesee county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles manufactured in the prisons sold this place, to my knowledge."

4th Inquiry—"I should not think the mechanics of this town affected injuriously by the mechanical operations of the State Prisons."

Letter No. 68.—From a gentleman in Vienna, Ontario county.

3d Inquiry—"Very few articles manufactured in the State-Prisons are sold in this place. The article of hames our mechanics think advantageous to them, as before they were not manufactured in this vicinity."

4th Inquiry—"It does not, I believe, materially affect the interests of the mechanics of this place, and there appears to be no excitement on the subject here."

Letter No. 69.—From a gentleman in Dresden, Yates county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are not articles, to any extent, I believe, kept for sale in this place, which are manufactured in the Auburn prison. There are four stores here and most kinds of mechanics. Have heard but little complaint, from mechanics or others of this place, in regard to the articles manufactured at the prison."

Letter No. 70.—From a gentleman in Persia, Cattaraugus county.

3d Inquiry—"The Auburn wooden ware and tools have been sold, to a small amount, in this village, for the last four or five years, to the amount say of \$100 per annum."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanics in the village or vicinity are not injured by the sale of articles of prison manufacture."

Letter No. 71.—From a gentleman at Montezuma, Cayuga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are some articles manufactured in the prisons and sold in this place, such as chairs and cabinet furniture, perhaps to the amount of \$150 per year."

4th Inquiry—"I can not reasonably say any of the above articles affect any of our mechanics; but our coopers complain of their business being injured by the low sales from the prisons."

Letter No. 72.—From a gentleman in Lewis, Essex county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are various articles of hardware sold here, much lower than our smiths can make them. But the injury community suffers is on account of the very ordinary *quality* of the articles, and *trash* you throw into the country at such low prices *does* injure faithful mechanics, and is a waste of the raw materials, and a curse to the consumer!"

[The writer of the above has reference, probably, to such articles as *chains* (so much complained of in these letters) with which the English manufacturers are flooding the country, at prices less than good raw materials would cost. No article of the kind is ever made in this prison.]

Letter No. 73.—From a gentleman in East Barrington, Yates county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I have resided in this place fifteen years, and have done as much business, as a mechanic, as any other man

in this section of country; and it appears to me that no mechanic, if he consults his own interest and safety, can complain of manufactures in State Prisons. A few Yankee peddlers may, that peddle wooden clocks, patent wheel-heads and wash-boards, all good articles; but if we can have them manufactured by our useless criminals, I think there ought not to be any complaint of competition. If we can dispose of such characters by putting them to trades for from one to seven years, and by so doing make them useful men to themselves and country, what man of sense would complain of competition? If confined for years without labor and instruction, what course is it likely they would pursue when set at liberty? No man wants an answer to that question."

Letter No. 74.—From a gentleman in Milo, Yates county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There is not any prison ware sold in this vicinity at present, although it can be had in almost any other place in the county, in any quantity, and at a very low price; much cheaper than our mechanics can afford to make it. Finally, it affects all classes of mechanics, in a greater or less degree."

Letter No. 75.—From a gentleman in Camillus, Onondaga county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"The amount of commodities sold here, made at the prison, I do not know, but it does no injury to our mechanics in any other respect than the quality of the work, being generally better, and it generally on that account brings as good a price. I hear no fault found by our mechanics. I can assure you that any alteration in the present discipline of the prison would be considered, by the people generally in this vicinity, as highly improper."

Letter No. 76.—From a gentleman in Paris Hollow, Herkimer county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles, that are manufactured in the prisons, sold in this place."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanical business does not affect the interests of mechanics here."

Letter No. 77.—From a gentleman in Northampton, Montgomery county.

3d Inquiry—"I know of none."

4th Inquiry—"I should say it did not."

Letter No. 78.—From a gentleman in Manheim Center, Herkimer county.

3d Inquiry—"I know of no articles sold in this place that are manufactured in the State Prisons."

4th Inquiry—"I expect our mechanics do not consider themselves injured by the mechanical business of the prisons, in any way."

Letter No. 79.—from a gentleman in Siloam, Madison county.

3d Inquiry—"Very few articles, if any, sold in this place."

4th Inquiry—"It does not produce any effect, of interest, in either price or quantity."

Letter No. 80.—From a gentleman in Lisbon, St. Lawrence county.

3d Inquiry—"Not to my knowledge, any. If there is any, to a very small amount."

4th Inquiry—"They do no injury to the mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 81.—From a gentleman in Floyd, Oneida county.

3d Inquiry—"There are a few small trace chains sold here." [None made in this prison.]

Letter No. 82.—From a gentleman in Maine, Broome county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"The State Prison wares sold here are not of sufficient consequence to affect our mechanics."

Letter No. 83.—From a gentleman at Castle Creek, Broome county.

3d Inquiry—"Combs are sold here to the amount of a few dollars yearly."

4th Inquiry—"It does not injure the mechanics of this place at all."

Letter No. 84.—From a gentleman in Triangle, Broome county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles sold here that are manufactured in the prisons."

4th Inquiry—"It injures no person in this place to my knowledge."

Letter No. 85.—From a gentleman in Whitestown, Oneida county.

3d Inquiry—"None that I know of."

4th Inquiry—"I presume none, except such as it may have generally, if any. I know of no particulars."

Letter No. 86.—From a gentleman at Fort Ann, Washington county.

3d Inquiry—"Not any, to my knowledge."

4th Inquiry—"Not any."

Letter No. 87.—From a gentleman in Conquest, Cayuga county.

3d Inquiry—"Not any."

4th Inquiry—"No."

Letter No. 88.—From a gentleman in Livingston county, a member of the last Legislature.

3d Inquiry—"I know of none."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanics of this part of the State, as far as I am informed, have as much business in their several occupations as they can attend to, and the prudent and industrious part of them appear to be in a thriving and prosperous condition; and in no case have I heard any of them complain of the State Prison manufactures, neither do I think they have any cause of complaint."

Letter No. 89.—From a gentleman at Baldwinsville, Onondaga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles offered here except combs, say about fifty dollars a year. We pay for them a higher price than we could get them for at New-York, but the article is better."

4th Inquiry—"I know of no injurious effect upon any mechanic in this place."

Letter No. 90.—From a gentleman in South Valley, Otsego county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are no articles manufactured in the prisons sold in this place, or vicinity, that I am aware of; consequently the mechanics of this place are not injured by the mechanical business of the prisons."

Letter No. 91.—From a gentleman in Pompey, Onondaga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are but very few articles made in the prisons sold here."

4th Inquiry—"It does not injuriously affect the interests of the mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 92.—From a gentleman in North Galway, Saratoga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of prison manufacture sold in this vicinity."

4th Inquiry—"I do not know that it affects the interests of the mechanics in this place."

Letter No. 93.—From a gentleman in Vernon, Oneida county.

"We have six merchants in our village, but on inquiry I do not find that they sell any articles that are manufactured in the State prisons."

Letter No. 94.—From a gentleman in public business at Elmira, Tioga county.

3d Inquiry—"I have no knowledge of any articles sold in this place, excepting some clocks and combs."

4th Inquiry—"I am not aware that it has as yet had any injurious effect on the interests of the mechanics of our village."

Letter No. 95.—From a gentleman at Au Sable Forks, Essex county.

3d Inquiry—"There are some articles of hardware, such as chains, &c., to the amount of \$100 per annum, sold in this place." [No chains made in this prison; see letter No. 72.]

4th Inquiry—"It does not, in my opinion, affect the mechanics of this section, or their interests."

Letter No. 96.—From a gentleman in Livonia, Livingston county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of prison manufacture sold in this place."

4th Inquiry—"It does not in any way affect the mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 97.—From a gentleman in Canoga, Seneca county.

3d Inquiry—"No articles sold that are manufactured in the prisons."

4th Inquiry—"No effect."

Letter No. 98.—From a gentleman in public business in Genesee county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I am informed by two saddlers and harness makers of this place, that they together purchase about \$190 per annum of saddle-trees and hames. One of our merchants pays something like \$100 per annum for carpenter, joiner and cabinet

tools. There has been a lot or two of chairs forwarded here, but not to any great amount. There are no joiners' tools, saddle-trees or hames manufactured in this place, and I know of no possible injurious effect that it can have on our mechanics by introducing them here for sale. We have chair factories in this vicinity, but there has not been enough forwarded here from the prison to have much effect any way. What few are sold here, I think, were sold as high as they have been since by our own mechanics."

Letter No. 99.—From a gentleman at East Genoa, Cayuga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are not any articles of prison manufacture sold here to my knowledge."

4th Inquiry—"I don't think that it affects the mechanics of this place, in any way whatever."

Letter No. 100.—From a gentleman in Pitcher, Chenango county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I know of no articles manufactured in either of the prisons sold in this place; and this will of course answer the fourth, that mechanical business cannot be injuriously affected by the labor of convicts."

Letter No. 101.—From a gentleman at Poplar Ridge, Cayuga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles manufactured in the prison sold here, with the exception of some cabinet ware, and to what amount I am not able to state, but should not think to any great amount."

4th Inquiry—"It does not affect any of our mechanics, except cabinet-makers, and I think that is owing to its being cheap."

Letter No. 102.—From a gentleman at Patchin's Mills, Steuben county.

3d Inquiry—"We have spades, shovels, hoes, scythes, sickles, chains, forks and hames brought in annually, said to have been made at the prison, the prices of which are less in general than they can be afforded by our mechanics." [The last article in this list is the only one of them made in this prison.]

4th Inquiry—"We therefore consider ourselves much accommodated with the privilege of purchasing such articles."

Letter No. 103.—From a gentleman in Harmony, Chautauque county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"No articles of prison manufacture sold here; or if any, the quantity is so small that no estimate could be made."

Letter No. 104.—From a gentleman at Painted Post, Steuben county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I believe there is no article of prison manufacture sold in this place, and I do not understand that our mechanics are affected in the least."

Letter No. 105.—From a gentleman in Jerusalem, Yates county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"Know not of any articles manufactured in prison, to injure this place."

Letter No. 106.—From a gentleman in public business in Wayne county.

3d Inquiry—"There are none sold."

4th Inquiry—"We think not."

Letter No. 107.—From a gentleman in Eagle, Allegany county.

3d Inquiry—"None of consequence."

4th Inquiry—"I think it does not affect the mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 108.—From a gentleman at Gainesville, Genesee county.

3d Inquiry—"Not any articles sold here, of prison manufacture, to my knowledge."

4th Inquiry—"I think it cannot injure any mechanical business in this town."

Letter No. 109.—From a gentleman in Exeter, Otsego county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"No articles of prison manufacture are sold in this town, to my knowledge, and of course the business of the place is not affected by State prison labor."

Letter No. 110.—From a gentleman at Fall Creek, Tompkins county.

3d Inquiry—"The quantity of articles manufactured in the prisons sold in this neighborhood is very limited indeed."

4th Inquiry—"I am not aware that the mechanical business of the prisons has any influence whatever upon the interests of the mechanics within the range of my acquaintance."

Letter No. 111.—From a gentleman in Candor, Tioga county.

3d Inquiry—"None."

4th Inquiry—"Not at all."

Letter No. 112.—From a gentleman at White Creek, Washington county.

3d Inquiry—"No articles there made are sold here, or not any amount worthy naming."

4th Inquiry—"Mechanics in this place are in no way affected by it."

Letter No. 113.—From a member of the last Legislature in Montgomery county.

3d Inquiry—"None that I know of."

4th Inquiry—"No."

Letter No. 114.—From a gentleman at Pleasant Square, Montgomery county.

3d Inquiry—"No, none."

4th Inquiry—"No, none."

Letter No. 115.—From a gentleman Otsdawn, Otsego county.

3d Inquiry—"Articles of prison manufacture are seldom brought into our place."

4th Inquiry—"Our mechanics would not know any thing of State prison products, unless they were accidentally spoken of."

Letter No. 116.—From a gentleman in Holland Patent, Oneida county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles sold in our place, which were manufactured in State prison, except combs and of them a very small amount, say \$20 per annum, a very superior article."

4th Inquiry—"It does not affect the interests of the mechanics of this place, to my knowledge."

Letter No. 117.—From a gentleman in Marietta, Onondaga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are but few articles of prison manufacture sold in this place."

4th Inquiry—"I do not think the mechanical business of the prison injuriously affects the interests of the mechanics of this place, in any shape whatever. Since I have received your letter I have taken some pains to ascertain the opinions of the most intelligent persons in this vicinity, and find that a great majority of them are in favor of having the mechanical business of the prison continued."

Letter No. 118.—From a gentleman in Middlefield, Otsego county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles, worthy of notice, sold at this place, of State prison manufacture."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanical interests are not materially affected."

Letter No. 119.—From a gentleman at Durhamville, Onondaga county.

3d Inquiry—"A considerable amount of hames, shoes, combs, &c., are sold here from Auburn prison."

4th Inquiry—"On inquiry of our mechanics, they say they can purchase many articles at the prison on better terms, and of better quality, than at New-York. From what I can learn the prison labor is not an injury to our mechanics, but under its present officers it is in fact a general benefit to community."

Letter No. 120.—From a gentleman in Amber, Onondaga county.

3d Inquiry—"There is but a small amount of prison ware sold in this place, combs and cooper ware are the most."

4th Inquiry—"I do not think the mechanical business of the prison injuriously affects the interests of any of the mechanics of this place, in any shape whatever. I have taken some pains to ascertain the opinions of some of the most enlightened in this vicinity, in relation to the subject, and I find a great majority in favor of having the mechanical business of the prisons continued."

Letter No. 121.—From a gentleman in Dresden, Yates county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles, of any importance, manufactured in the prison sold in this place."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanical business in this village is not affected in the least."

Letter No. 122.—From a gentleman at Sodus Point, Wayne county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I do not know that there are any articles of the manufacture of the State prison offered for sale in our village."

Letter No. 123.—From a gentleman in North Scipio, Cayuga county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are very few articles of prison manufacture sold in this place, and I think that our mechanics are not much affected by the present system."

Letter No. 124.—From a gentleman in Almond, Allegany county.

3d Inquiry—"Not aware of any prison manufactures being brought in here."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanics of this place will not do the amount of work called for, consequently we think it is neither the price of prison articles nor the amount brought here that affects them, but indolence."

Letter No. 125.—From a gentleman in Almond, Allegany county.

3d Inquiry—"I am not able to say what amount of prison goods are sold in this place, as we are not aware of what are made there."

4th Inquiry—"I am of the opinion the mechanical business in this place is not materially affected by the prison."

Letter No. 126.—From a gentleman in Pendleton, Niagara county.

3d Inquiry—"No article sold in this place manufactured by a convict from State Prison to my knowledge."

4th Inquiry—"As to the injurious effects, I am not a competent judge."

Letter No. 127.—From a gentleman in Conesus, Livingston county.

3d Inquiry—"No articles manufactured in the prisons, to my knowledge, sold in this town of any amount."

4th Inquiry—"I should give it as my opinion, that the mechanical business of the State Prisons does not affect this place materially, one way or the other."

Letter No. 128.—From a gentleman in Orangeville, Genesee county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of prison manufacture sold here of any considerable amount."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanical business of the prison does not injure the mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 129.—From a gentleman in Darien, Genesee county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I am not aware that articles of prison manufacture, are sold in this vicinity to any great extent, and have heard no complaint that the mechanical business of the prisons injuriously affected the interests of the mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 130.—From a gentleman at Newark, Tioga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are but few articles sold from our stores, manufactured in State Prisons; the principal article is combs, to the amount of perhaps \$100 per annum."

4th Inquiry—"The sale of combs does not interfere, in my opinion, with any mechanical labor, as there is no comb factory in this place."

Letter No. 131.—From a gentleman in Farmington, Ontario county.

3d Inquiry—"There are some articles sold in this place manufactured at your prison: they are tubs, pails, and churns, and many other articles, that are used mostly by the farmers. The amount sold here is about \$40 per annum."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanical business of the prisons does not injuriously affect the interests of the mechanics here. So far as I have been able to get information upon the subject, the people are, without exception, decidedly in favor of the present discipline."

Letter No. 132.—From a gentleman in Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county.

3d Inquiry—"None."

4th Inquiry—"Not at all."

Letter No. 133.—From a member of the last Legislature, in Cayuga county.

3d Inquiry—"The amount of articles of prison manufacture sold in this place is so small that it requires no notice."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanical business of our place is quite limited; blacksmithing, shoe making and boat building, is the principal, which is not, in my opinion, affected by the prison. The tailors and cabinet-makers complain of injurious competition to their business, which consists in the reduced price of prison labor."

Letter No. 134.—From a gentleman in East Bloomfield, Ontario county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"May be answered in the negative."

Letter No. 135.—From a gentleman in Hamburg, Erie county.

3d Inquiry—"I can not ascertain that there are any articles re-tailed in our place that are manufactured in the prison."

4th Inquiry—"I am not aware that the mechanical business of this place is in the least affected by that of the State Prison."

Letter No. 136.—From a gentleman at Dewittville, Chautauque county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of prison manufacture sold in this place to my knowledge."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanical business of the prisons does not injure the mechanics in this place, nor, in my opinion, in this county. I think it is a benefit to the State."

Letter No. 137.—From a gentleman at Mount Morris, Livingston county.

3d Inquiry—"I think some combs have been sold in our village, of prison manufacture, perhaps to the amount of \$25 or \$50 the last year, but not lower than they can be purchased at Rochester at the factory."

4th Inquiry—"I am not aware that the mechanical business of our village suffers from the prison work. I have never heard any complaint."

Letter No. 138.—From a gentleman in Phoenix, Oswego county.

3d Inquiry—"There are a few boots and shoes sold here, the amount not known."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanical business of this place is not injured by the prison business."

Letter No. 139.—From a gentleman in Fenner, Madison county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are but very few articles of prison manufacture sold in our town; not sufficient to do any harm to any mechanics of any sort. I have lived here thirty-six years, and I believe the mechanics of all kinds have as profitable work,

and get as good wages, at this time, as they ever did in this country.

Letter No. 140.—From a gentleman in Constantia, Oswego county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are some few articles of your prison manufacture sold in this place, such as patent pails. [None made in this prison.] A neighbor remarked to me that he had purchased patent pails at the manufactory cheaper than he could buy the prison pails. I know not that the mechanical business of the prisons injures any branch of mechanical business in this place. I have heard no complaint of this kind."

Letter No. 141.—from a gentleman at Nicholsville, St. Lawrence county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I do not know that any articles of prison manufacture are sold in this immediate vicinity; I am therefore unable to say whether the mechanical business of this place is injured by State Prison labor, but should think it was not."

Letter No. 142.—From a gentleman in Steuben, Oneida county.

3d Inquiry—"There is no property sold here manufactured in the State Prison."

4th Inquiry not answered.

Letter No. 143.—From a gentleman at Portageville, Allegany county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are hames, and trace and halter-chains sold here; far from affecting mechanics, but an advantage to us all to get them." [No chains of any kind made in this prison.]

Letter No. 144.—From a gentlemen at Towlsville, Steuben county.

3d Inquiry—"There is not any."

4th Inquiry—"It does not."

Letter No. 145.—From a gentleman in West-Sparta, Livingston county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—I am in possession of no information relative to the mechanical business of the prison. There are no articles brought here for sale, of the prison manufacture."

Letter No. 146.—From a gentleman at Allen Centre, Allegany county.

3d Inquiry—"Few articles sold in this place; trace-chains and shoes, say \$400 worth." [No chains made in this prison.]

4th Inquiry—"It does not injuriously affect the interests of the mechanics of our place."

Letter No. 147.—From a gentleman at Hunt's-Hollow, Allegany county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of consequence sold in this place, which are manufactured at the State Prisons."

4th Inquiry not answered.

Letter No. 148.—From a gentleman at Speedville, Tompkins county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles manufactured in the prisons sold in this town."

4th Inquiry.—“Your last question is one of vast importance; and was I a mechanic instead of a farmer, I would say to you, Yes, it does affect injuriously, my interests, my reputation, my standing in society, and my rights as a citizen. It affects my interests, because the convicts, who work for nothing, and are boarded by the State, can manufacture any article cheaper than I can, especially when the State buys the stock in large quantities for cash even in distress times.”

Letter No. 149.—From a gentleman in Butler, Wayne county.
3d and 4th Inquiries.—“There is but a small amount of State Prison manufactures sold in this place, and it does not in the least interfere with the interests of our mechanics,”

Letter No. 150.—From a gentleman in Otego, Otsego county.
3d Inquiry.—“I do not know of any articles made in the prisons that are sold in our town.”

4th Inquiry.—“There is no mechanical business injured in this place by any kind of work done in either of the prisons.”

Letter No. 151.—From a gentleman in Berlin, Chenango county.

3d Inquiry.—“None of any consequence.”

4th Inquiry.—“It cannot, any.”

Letter No. 152.—From a gentleman in public business in Saratoga county.

3d Inquiry.—“I know of no articles whatever, manufactured in our State Prisons, which are sold in this place or region.”

4th Inquiry.—“It does not in any degree, affect the interests of the mechanics of our place.”

The post-master of the same place concurs in these answers.

Letter No. 153.—From a gentleman at Evans Mills, Jefferson county.

3d Inquiry.—“I know of no articles manufactured in the prison, that are sold in this place.”

4th Inquiry.—“I have inquired of the principal mechanics of this place, who all agree that they know of nothing that interferes with their business, that is manufactured in the prison.”

Letter No. 154.—From a gentleman in Georgetown, Madison county.

3d Inquiry.—“Our merchants purchased about \$11 worth of combs made at your prison, the first of May last; sold about half.

4th Inquiry.—“You will discover from the above that no injury is done to the mechanics of this place.”

Letter No. 155.—From a gentleman in Guilford, Chenango county.

3d Inquiry.—“I believe we deal in no articles manufactured in the State Prisons, except some chains, or some trifling articles, and I really do not know of any thing.” [No chains made in this prison.]

4th Inquiry.—“Our mechanics are not affected in the least, by any mechanical operations in the prisons.”

Letter No. 156.—From a gentleman in public business, in Otsego county.

3d Inquiry—"Few, if any articles sold here, which are manufactured in the State Prisons."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanics here do not appear to be materially affected by prison labor. I would volunteer an opinion (after conversing with several mechanics, merchants and others,) that nine-tenths, at least, of the enlightened citizens of this place, are decidedly in favor of the present system of prison discipline."

Letter No. 157.—From a gentleman in Geddes, Onondaga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no manufactured articles from the State Prisons, sold in this place, to my knowledge."

4th Inquiry—"I believe I can say, without contradiction, that the mechanics of this place are not materially affected by the mechanical business of the State Prisons. I have conversed with most of our mechanics, and they concur in the above statement."

Letter No. 158.—From a gentleman at Middleport, Niagara county.

3d Inquiry—"I know of no article sold in this place manufactured in the prisons."

4th Inquiry—"The interests of the mechanics in this place are not affected in any way by prison labor, to my knowledge."

Letter No. 159.—From a gentleman in Fowlersville, Livingston county.

3d Inquiry—"The articles manufactured in the prison and sold here, are mostly trace-chains; to what amount per annum, I do not know." [No trace-chains ever made in this prison.]

4th Inquiry—"The effect it has on the mechanics is not materially felt."

Letter No. 160.—From a gentleman in public business in Ontario county.

3d Inquiry—"I am informed various articles manufactured in the prison are sold here. The kind are saddle-trees, chairs, shoes, cabinet ware, hollow ware, and perhaps some others. I have no information of the amount. [No hollow ware ever made in this prison.]

4th Inquiry—"I answer, that, in my opinion, the mechanical business of the prisons does injuriously affect the interests of mechanics, not only of this place, but of the State at large, in the price of the articles manufactured."

Letter No. 161.—From a gentleman in Springville, Erie county.

3d Inquiry—"Joiners' tools and cooper work."

4th Inquiry—"Does us no injury at all."

Letter No. 162.—From a gentleman in Romulus, Seneca county.

3d Inquiry—"The article of cabinet furniture, as far as my knowledge extends, is the principal, and some saddlery; annual amount uncertain." [No saddlery except saddle-trees made in this prison.]

4th Inquiry—"I have been, and am of the opinion, the mechanics of this place are uninjured by the mechanical business of the prisons. It is the manufactures of other States, sold in New-York, and brought in by our merchants, that affect some of our mecha-

tics, especially shoemakers, more than the prisons; and mechanics I have found uncomplaining of State Prison monopoly."

Letter No 163.—From a gentleman in Genesee, Allegany county.

3d Inquiry—"There are some articles sold here of your manufacture, but to what amount I do not know; I should think not much."

4th Inquiry—"I think the business done in the prison does not injure the mechanics in this town."

Letter No, 164.—From a gentleman in public business in Chautauque county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I have made diligent inquiry of mechanics and merchants in several towns, and from them I have obtained the following facts: The mechanics think the labor done in the State Prisons is injurious to them, but how much, or to what degree, they cannot tell. The wood work for planes that are used here is altogether made in the State Prison. The merchants have brought on a good many trace chains made there. [No chains made in this prison.] I cannot find, that any boots or shoes or harness of any kind have ever been brought. The low price of prison articles affects us some, but I think cannot to any great degree."

Letter No. 165.—From a gentleman at Adams' Basin, Monroe county.

3d Inquiry—"No articles sold here, to any amount, made in State Prison."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanics of this place most affected by their own idleness and want of enterprize."

Letter No. 166.—From a gentleman in Bolivar, Allegany county.

3d Inquiry—"I know of no articles manufactured in the prisons sold here." [4th Inquiry not answered.]

Letter No. 167.—From a gentleman in Ephratah, Montgomery county.

3d Inquiry—"No articles come direct, I am positive; probably some bed-ticking and blacksmith work may have found their way here via. New-York and Albany, but not to any considerable amount."

4th Inquiry—"I give it as my opinion, that the mechanical business of the prisons does in no way injure any mechanical business in this place or vicinity; and as an individual, I should much regret to see our present excellent prison discipline abandoned."

Letter No. 168.—From a gentleman in Corinth, Saratoga county.

3d Inquiry—"None of the articles manufactured in the prisons are sold in this place."

4th Inquiry—"The interests of mechanics are not affected by the present system of prison discipline."

Letter No. 169.—From a gentleman at Pottsville, Herkimer county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are no articles of any conse-

quence, manufactured in said prisons, sold in this place; neither does the mechanical business of said prisons evidently affect the mechanics of this place, one way or the other."

Letter No. 170.—From a gentleman in public business in Herkimer county.

3d Inquiry—Not answered.

4th Inquiry—"In relation to the effect of prison work in this county, I do not know of any branch of mechanical labor that is affected by it. The general opinion in this county, I should think, was, that it is altogether better to make the convicts support themselves, than that the honest and laborious class of society should be taxed for their support, as it used to be some years since. And if unfortunately the product of their labor clashes with those of other mechanics it is their misfortune; and the remedy that I have heard proposed, of putting them all to some hard coarse labor, is extremely ungenerous (to say the least of it) to those men who are compelled to do this hard coarse labor at present."

Letter No. 171.—From a gentleman in Broome county.

3d Inquiry—"There are some articles, the produce of the prisons sold here, chiefly cooper and cabinet work, cutlery, boots and shoes, &c., to what amount I am not informed." [No cutlery made in this prison for sale out.]

4th Inquiry—"I have heard no complaint on this head, and presume that the business of the prisons does not, in the least, affect the interests of the mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 172.—From a gentleman in Volusia, Chautauque county.

3d Inquiry—"No manufactures sold here."

4th Inquiry—"I am of the opinion that the articles manufactured in the prison do not, in the least, affect the mechanics of this or the neighboring villages."

Letter No. 173.—From a gentleman at Allen's Hill, Ontario county.

3d Inquiry—"There are very few articles sold here that are manufactured in the prisons."

4th Inquiry—"I do not know that it injures the mechanics here any."

Letter No. 174.—From a gentleman in Moravia, Cayuga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are not many articles manufactured in the prisons sold in our town. Some few articles in the cabinet and pail business are sometimes purchased by our neighbors, and brought into our place; but the amount is very small."

4th Inquiry—"I cannot say that the prison business injures the mechanics of our place to much if any amount at present."

Letter No. 175.—From a gentleman in Hague, Warren county.

3d Inquiry—"None sold in this place."

4th Inquiry—"I think the mechanical business of the prisons does not affect the interests of the mechanics in any respect."

Letter No. 176.—From a gentleman in Bolton, Warren county.

3d Inquiry—"There are a few trace chains sold by the store keepers, said to be made in prison." [No chains made in this prison.]

4th Inquiry—"The mechanical business in state prison, don't affect the business here one bit."

Letter No. 177.—From a gentleman in Wayne, Steuben county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"As to the effect the mechanical industry of the prison has upon the same craft out of it, I am unable to judge, as none of the productions of the prison reach here, except combs, and in that article I find no difference."

Letter No. 178.—From a gentleman in Brookfield, Madison county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of prison manufacture sold in this place, of any note."

4th Inquiry—"It does not injuriously affect the interests of the mechanics of this place, to my knowledge."

Letter No. 179.—From a gentleman in Alden, Erie county.

3d Inquiry—"Not any to my knowledge."

4th Inquiry—"I have not heard any complaint."

Letter No. 180.—From a gentleman in Rushville, Ontario county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I am not aware that any articles manufactured in the prisons are sold in this village; certainly not to such extent as to affect the interests of our mechanics in any considerable degree."

Letter No. 181.—From a gentleman in Augusta, Oneida county.

3d Inquiry—"If there are any articles of prison manufacture sold in this place, it must be to a very limited amount, and cannot be worthy of notice."

4th Inquiry—"In my opinion, the mechanics of this place are not injured in their business in consequence of the articles which are now manufactured in the prisons."

Letter No. 182.—From a gentleman in Edmeston, Otsego county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There is nothing manufactured in either of the prisons sold to the detriment or damage of any mechanic in our vicinity; and nothing of importance sold here which is manufactured in prison."

Letter No. 183.—From a gentleman in public business in St. Lawrence county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"If any articles manufactured in the prisons are sold in this vicinity, they are bought by our merchants in Albany and New-York, and brought here with their other articles of trade, and their identity is lost. This county purchases in Albany and New-York, nearly all its hardware, and say one fourth of the boots and shoes worn in this county; of course if the business of the prison, injuriously affects the interests of any of our mechanics, it is not known to us."

Letter No. 184.—From a gentleman in Hermon, St. Lawrence county.

3d Inquiry—"None."

4th Inquiry—"Not at all."

Letter No. 185.—From a gentleman in Florence, Oneida county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—" But few of the articles manufactured in the State Prisons are sold in this town, and I think those few not to the injury of any of our citizens."

Letter No. 186.—From a gentleman in Fabergh, Oneida county.

3d Inquiry—" There may be some articles of State Prison manufacture sold by merchants in this place, but what particular articles and to what amount I am not able to state; however not to very great amount."

4th Inquiry—" Not in any way."

Letter No. 187.—From a gentleman in Perry, Genesee county.

3d Inquiry—" There are some articles of prison manufacture sold here; the principal are combs and those of no great amount."

4th Inquiry—" I should think the mechanical business of the prisons, does not materially affect the interests of the mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 188.—From a gentleman at Mill Grove, Cattaraugus county.

3d Inquiry—" There are no articles fetched to this place to my knowledge."

4th Inquiry—" As to injuriously affecting the interests of our mechanics, I do not believe it."

Letter No. 189.—From a gentleman in Burton, Cattaraugus county.

3d Inquiry—" There are no articles of prison manufacture sold in this place, that I know of, and I have a good opportunity to know."

4th Inquiry—" The mechanical business of the prisons *does not* affect the interests of the mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 190.—From a gentleman in Fairville, Wayne county.

" Our village is not of two years' growth yet, and we have not a full set of mechanics, and a store from last fall only."

Letter No. 191.—From a gentleman in Amity, Orange county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—" As it respects the articles manufactured in the prisons and sold in this town, I know of none; consequently I think the mechanical business of this place cannot be injuriously affected."

Letter No. 192.—From a gentleman in public business in Allegany county.

3d Inquiry—" There is not to my knowledge but a very few articles of prison manufacture sold in this county, except what is brought in by our merchants from the city of New-York and other places where they purchase their goods."

4th Inquiry—" The mechanical business of the prisons cannot materially affect the interests of the mechanics of this county."

Letter No. 193.—From a gentleman in Gilbertsville, Otsego county.

3d Inquiry—" Very few articles of prison manufacture are sold here—trace chains and perhaps some few other articles."

[No chains made in the prison.]

4th Inquiry—" It is no detriment to mechanics in this region."

[Senate No. 13.]

Letter No. 194.—From a gentleman in Sherburne, Chenango county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of consequence manufactured in the prison sold in this place."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanics are not affected by the labor of convicts."

Letter No. 195.—From a gentleman in public business in Cayuga county.

3d Inquiry—"I am of the opinion that bed ticking is the chief article; the probable amount \$150."

4th Inquiry—"I give it as my opinion that there is no article manufactured in the State Prison, and vended in this community, that does materially affect the mechanics here, and that community does not suffer, but are benefitted."

Letter No. 196.—From a gentleman in Berkshire, Tioga county.

3d Inquiry—"But very few articles of prison manufacture are sold here; a few pails, and a few brushes, probably not ten dollars worth in a year." [No brushes made in this prison, nor pails that are sent out of Cayuga county for sale.]

4th Inquiry—"I think the mechanics in this town are not injuriously affected by the mechanical business of the prison."

Letter No. 197.—From a gentleman in Clay, Onondaga county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are but few articles, if any, manufactured at either of the prisons, sold in this town. The quantity must be so small as not to affect the mechanical interests, or the market, materially, as no complaint is made in this quarter on the subject."

Letter No. 198.—From a gentleman in Youngstown, Niagara county.

3d Inquiry—"There are none sold here."

4th Inquiry—"I do not conceive that it affects, in any way, the mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 199.—From a gentleman in Nelson, Madison county.

3d and 4th—Inquiries—"It is supposed that many articles of State Prison manufacture are sold by pedlars in this place and vicinity, which materially injure the business of merchants but not mechanics, as there are none of any extent that manufacture merchandize."

Letter No. 200.—From a gentleman in McDonough, Chenango county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles, to my knowledge, from either of the State Prisons in our town."

4th Inquiry—"I cannot say that the mechanical business is injured in our place."

Letter No. 201.—From a gentleman in Erie, Tioga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of prison manufacture sold in this place."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanical business of the prison does not affect the interests of our mechanics. Mechanical labor is very high in this place, too high."

Letter No. 202.—From a gentleman at Rock Stream, Yates county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are I believe some few articles sold in this town, but not, I should think, to such an extent as to injure materially the interests of our mechanics; at any rate, I have never heard them complain."

Letter No. 203.—From a gentleman in Leon, Cattaraugus county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"We don't sustain any damage."

Letter No. 204.—From a gentleman in Potter, Yates county.

3d Inquiry—"I think I may say, without fear of contradiction, that ten dollars would purchase all the State Prison manufactures brought into this quarter since 1825. I have lately inquired of business men from Monroe and Wayne counties, and from several towns in this county, and are informed that the supply is very small."

4th Inquiry—"I am therefore inclined to believe that the outcry about these goods competing with the mechanical labor of the country, is greatly exaggerated."

Letter No. 205.—From a gentleman in Hope, Montgomery county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"The prison has no operation as to our mechanical labor, or any otherwise."

Letter No. 206.—From a gentleman in Charkton, Saratoga county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I am located where no articles of State Prison manufacture are sold, consequently can say nothing of the effect upon the mechanical business of this place."

Letter No. 207.—From a gentleman in Parish, Oswego county.

3d Inquiry—"I do not know of any articles, manufactured in either of the prisons, that are sold in this place."

4th Inquiry—"Therefore think the mechanical business of the prisons has no injurious effect upon the mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 208.—From a gentleman in Jacksonville, Tompkins county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of prison manufacture sold in this place." 4th not answered.

Letter No. 209.—From a gentleman in Mecklinbergh, Tompkins county.

3d Inquiry—"The articles of prison manufacture sold here are but few—none except what few are sold in two stores."

4th Inquiry—"I do not know as it injures any mechanical business in this place."

Letter No. 210.—From a gentleman in public business in Franklin county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles known as such."

4th Inquiry—"The answer is, No."

Letter No. 211.—From a gentleman in Rushford, Allegany county.

3d Inquiry—"I know of no article manufactured in the prison sold here."

4th Inquiry—"We are not affected by any of the mechanical branches followed in the prison, one way or the other, unless that affects the prices of other things."

Letter No. 212.—From a gentleman in Vanderwark, Allegany county.

3d Inquiry—"I know of none except trace chains and boots and shoes, which I expect are made there; the amount not known." [No trace chains are made in this prison.]

4th Inquiry—"All the mechanics within the circle of my acquaintance, have more work than they will do, and at good round prices. I don't think it has any effect here. I never heard any complaint by mechanics."

Letter No. 213.—From a gentleman in Nunda, Allegany county.

3d Inquiry—"I don't know of any being sold in our place, ex-combs, and that in quite small quantities, not to exceed \$50 per annum."

4th Inquiry—"The manufacturing business of the prison does not injure it here in the least."

Letter No. 214.—From a gentleman at Rouse's-Point, Clinton county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no manufactures of the State Prison sold in this place."

4th Inquiry—"It does not affect the mechanics of this place, all of whom, as far as my knowledge extends, as well as other citizens, are highly in favor of the present system."

Letter No. 215.—From a gentleman at Seely's-creek, Tioga county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"No articles sold in this place, to injury of any mechanics, to my knowledge."

Letter No. 216.—From a gentleman in Lockport, Niagara county.

No answer to the 3d and 4th questions.

Letter No. 217.—From a gentleman in Fulton, Oswego county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles that I know of at present sold in this place, that were manufactured in the prisons."

4th Inquiry—"I am not aware that the mechanics of this vicinity are affected by the sale of any article from the prison."

Letter No. 218.—From a gentleman in Troupsburgh, Steuben county.

3d Inquiry—"No articles of prison manufacture sold in this place, except a few nails; the amount I am not able to tell." [No nails made in this prison.]

4th Inquiry, not answered.

Letter No. 219.—From a gentleman in Groveland, Livingston county.

3d Inquiry—"The only merchant in this town informs me that there have not been any articles brought into this place for sale, manufactured in either of the prisons."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanics of this place are in no wise affected by the prison manufactures."

"P. S. Shortly after receiving your letter, I made some inquiry of several of the mechanics of this town, to know if the articles manufactured in the prisons injured their occupations. The reply was, they presumed not; it was a subject they had never thought

of, and could not see why it should have any effect on their trades. Shortly after this, the mechanics of this town had an opportunity to see the doings of the State convention of mechanics, and a portion of them seem to have got new light on the subject, and have changed their opinion."

Letter No. 220.—From a gentleman in Rose, Wayne county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"The competition of the prison injures the chair-makers, cabinet-makers, and perhaps some other trades; but to what extent I am unable to say; probably in the price of the articles and not in the quantity."

Letter No. 221.—From a gentleman at Erwin Center, Steuben county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are no articles of prison manufacture sold in this place, except what few are sold in a small store, which amount would be very small; consequently the subject in this place is but little thought of among the people."

Letter No. 222.—From a gentleman in Westmoreland, Oneida county.

3d Inquiry—"There have been some, and but a few articles brought into this place from Auburn, such as trace-chains, combs, &c.; amount small." [No chains made in this prison.]

4th Inquiry—"I don't think it affects the mechanics in a direct manner, although it may indirectly."

Letter No. 223.—From a gentleman in Bergen, Genesee county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are no articles of prison manufacture sold in this place, unless it be a few trace-chains, and this has no effect on any branch of business." [No chains made in this prison.]

Letter No. 224.—From a gentleman in Rutland, Jefferson county.

3d Inquiry—"I believe there are few, if any articles sold in this place, manufactured in either of the State Prisons."

4th Inquiry—"I think the interest of the mechanics in this place are not materially affected by the mechanical business of the State Prisons; at least, I have heard no complaint by our mechanics."

Letter No. 225.—From a gentleman at Henderson's Harbor, Jefferson county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles, but the article of horn combs; amount from \$60 to \$100 per year."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanical business is not affected, in any degree, of any kind, in consequence of work done in either of the State Prisons."

Letter No. 226.—From a gentleman in Greenfield, Saratoga county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"Two letters will answer your third, No; consequently the fourth needs no reply."

Letter No. 227.—From a gentleman in public business in Tioga county.

3d Inquiry—"I presume there are article of prison manufacture sold in this place, but to what extent, or what kind, I am not able to say."

4th Inquiry—"I have no hesitation in saying, that, so far as I can judge, the mechanical business of the prisons does not injuriously affect the interests of the mechanics of this place. Our mechanics have as much business as they can do, and are all apparently in a thriving condition."

Letter No. 228.—From a gentleman in Pembroke, Genesee county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are not any articles sold in the place, nor do I know what effect it has upon our mechanics, other than what I hear."

Letter No. 229.—From a gentleman in Chazy, Clinton county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of prison manufacture sold in this place, except such as may be bought in the commercial cities by our merchants."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanical business of the prisons does not injure the mechanics in this region of country."

Letter No. 230.—From a gentleman in public business in Warren county."

3d and 4th Inquiries—"It is certainly not felt here, as far as I can learn, and I have taken pains to be informed on the subject, since the receipt of your letter. For my own part, I think the present system a good one."

Letter No. 231.—From a gentleman in Northumberland, Saratoga county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I know of nothing of any consequence sold in this place, and think I can say that the business does not at all affect the mechanical interests of this place."

Letter No. 232.—From a gentleman in Irisville, Chautauque county.

3d Inquiry—"None sold here."

4th Inquiry—"It does not affect them."

Letter No. 233.—From a gentleman in Almond, Allegany county.

3d Inquiry—"Shoes only, and not many of them."

4th Inquiry—"Not at all. The mechanics in this vicinity have as much as they can do constantly."

Letter No. 234.—From a gentleman in Tyre, Seneca county.

3d Inquiry—"There are but very few articles sold here, that are manufactured in the prison."

4th Inquiry—"I do not know that it injures the mechanics in this place materially; on the contrary, I believe that the mechanical business carried on in the prisons, is an advantage to the community at large."

Letter No. 235.—From a gentleman in Java, Genesee county.

3d Inquiry—"There is but very little, or no prison ware sold in this place."

4th Inquiry—"It does not."

Letter No. 236.—From a gentleman in Antwerp, Jefferson county.

3d Inquiry—"Horse-chains, wrought nails, hoes, and some kinds of carpenter's tools are sold here, that I suppose are manufactured in prison. [Neither chains, nails nor hoes are made in this prison.] The whole amount of sales, annually, would not, I think, exceed \$100, and of this, \$50 worth would be made here at any rate."

4th Inquiry—"I do not think the mechanical business of the prison injures our mechanics, materially, and none but the blacksmiths."

Letter No. 237.—From a member of the last Legislature in Erie county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of prison manufacture sold in this place, unless it be shoes, and those only to a small amount."

4th Inquiry—"I have never heard it suggested that the interests of the mechanics in this place were injuriously affected by the mechanical business of the prisons."

Letter No. 238.—From a gentleman in Mayfield, Montgomery county.

3d Inquiry—"There are some articles of prison manufacture sold in this place; but to what amount it would be impossible to estimate."

4th Inquiry—"I think it does not affect the mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 239.—From a gentleman in Woodhull, Steuben county.

3d Inquiry—"No articles sold."

4th Inquiry—"I presume the interests of the mechanics here are not affected, in the least, by your system."

Letter No. 240.—From a gentleman in public business in Lewis county.

3d Inquiry—"I have made inquiries of most of the merchants of this county, in relation to this question. The greater portion purchase their goods in New-York and Albany, and do not know where the articles are manufactured. Boots and shoes, small iron chains, brushes, and perhaps a few other articles, are probably the only ones made in the prisons. [No chains nor brushes made in this prison.] The amount of State Prison goods vended in the county will fall short of \$500 a year."

4th Inquiry—"I do not know that any merchant, mechanic, or farmer in this county has complained of his rights, or privileges being infringed upon by the present regulations of our prisons."

Letter No. 241.—From a gentleman in Salsbury, Herkimer county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of any amount, manufactured in the State Prisons, sold in this place, except saddle trees, hames and combs. The amount sold would not probably exceed \$300 per annum."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanical business of the prisons does not affect the interest of the mechanics of our place."

Letter No. 242.—From a gentleman in Henrietta, Monroe county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I think there are no articles of prison manufacture sold in this place; of course our mechanics are not affected by it."

Letter No. 243.—From a gentleman in Colesville, Broome county.

3d Inquiry—"There are, I presume, some articles sold in this place that were made in the prison, but do not state it as a fact. From the best information I have, I think the amount not large."

4th Inquiry—"I do not think the mechanical business of the prisons affects the interests of the mechanics in this place, in any way, seriously or worth mentioning."

Letter No. 244.—From a gentleman in Greene, Chenango county.

3d and 4th Inquires—"The quantity, if any, is so small, as not, in the smallest degree, to affect the mechanics interests here."

Letter No. 245.—From a gentleman in Sacket's Harbor, Jefferson county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of your manufacture sold in our market."

4th Inquiry—"It is, nevertheless, the opinion of our *mechanics*, whom I have consulted, that, *indirectly*, that is, by being offered in such large quantities in stale markets, the mechanical business of the prisons injuriously affects their interests."

Letter No. 246.—From a gentleman in Le Roy, Genesee county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are no articles worthy of consideration, manufactured in the prisons sold here; nor is it believed the prices of mechanical labor are at all affected by them."

Letter No. 247.—From a gentleman in Galesville, Washington county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I have been concerned in mercantile business for the last 12 years, and to my recollection have never purchased an article for sale of State Prison manufacture; neither do I know, nor do I believe, that any such articles have been introduced into this county, whereby the mechanics have been, in the slightest degree, injured."

Letter No. 248.—From a gentleman in Gainesville, Genesee county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"The articles of prison manufacture brought here and sold, are gilt buttons and shoes; but to what amount I do not know. Since buttons have been manufactured in the prisons, they have been about 25 per cent cheaper than before; but the manufacturer is still willing to acknowledge that they afford him a competent return for his labor. [No buttons have been made in this prison for several years. The business was abandoned because the contractors could not compete with other manufacturers.] I know not that shoes are made any cheaper by prison competition." [The contractors for the manufacture of boots and shoes in this prison, have lately been obliged to give up their contract, because they lost money by it.]

Letter No. 249.—From a gentleman in Jamestown, Chautauque county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"It is difficult to ascertain, as the policy

of the prison is, to have no distinctive mark for their wares, especially cutlery, &c. [No cutlery made in this prison.] One of the merchants said he had \$25 or \$30 worth of State Prison wares in his store. The quantity of different articles is so small as not sensibly to affect mechanics in this place."

Letter No. 250.—From a gentleman in Lima, Livingston county.
3d and 4th Inquiries—"We have but few of your manufactured articles here, but what we have had we have been much pleased with. I have not heard any complaint from our mechanics; they have full as much work as they are willing to do."

Letter No. 251.—From a gentleman at Forks, Madison county.
3d Inquiry—"Not many articles sold in this place made in State Prison."

4th Inquiry—"I think it has no effect on the mechanical business of our place, at all."

Letter No. 252.—From a gentleman at Stone Church, Genesee county.

3d Inquiry—"No articles sold, with the exception of chains. Respecting the amount of this article I can give no information." [No chains made in this prison.]

4th Inquiry—"Never heard any complaint among the mechanics."

Letter No. 253.—From a gentleman in Sheridan, Chautauque county.

3d Inquiry—"I know of no articles of consequence sold; if any, they are sold to the satisfaction of the mechanics."

4th Inquiry—"I do not believe it has any influence for or against the mechanical labor, whatever, in this place."

Letter No. 254.—From a gentleman in public business in Monroe county.

3d Inquiry—"The leading articles about which I have heard complaint, are hames, saddle-trees and chains."

4th Inquiry—Not answered.

Letter No. 255.—From a member of the last Legislature in Oneida county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of prison manufacture sold in our place, to my knowledge, and if there were I should probably know something about it, as I am in the mercantile business."

4th Inquiry—"I do not think that the interests of mechanics are injured or affected, in this town or vicinity, by mechanical labor in our State Prisons, in any manner whatever."

Letter No. 256.—From a gentleman at Portland Harbor, Chautauque county.

3d Inquiry—"I have made considerable inquiry, and am told by a shoemaker, that boots and shoes from the State Prison are sold here for about the cost of the raw material; but I suppose not in great quantity. [Boots and shoes, brought from New-England, are sold in Auburn cheaper than they can be purchased from the prison contractors.] A blacksmith told me that articles in his line, which he supposed came from the State Prison, to the amount of from \$500 to \$800, were sold annually in ——— at about what

the iron would cost here, and therefore they were not made here at all; but our blacksmiths do a good deal at wagons, sleighs, and shoeing, &c., and they thrive and get forehanded; and so do all the other mechanics who are diligent and prudent."

4th Inquiry—"I do not think any of them are essentially injured by State Prison work."

Letter No. 257.—From a gentleman in Monroe county.

The writer says nothing in answer to 3d and 4th inquiries.

Letter No. 258.—From a gentleman in McDonough, Chenango county.

3d Inquiry—"I know of no articles sold in this place, that are manufactured in any prison."

4th Inquiry—Not answered.

Letter No. 259.—From a gentleman in Orwell, Oswego county.

3d Inquiry—"No articles of any consequence, to my knowledge, made in said prisons, brought into or sold in this place."

4th Inquiry—Not answered.

Letter No. 260.—From a gentleman in Bainbridge, Chenango county.

3d Inquiry—"There are very few articles of prison manufacture sold here."

4th Inquiry—"The manufactures of the prison do not injure the mechanics' interests here, in the least. I state this with confidence, because I have taken considerable pains to converse with some of them on this point, and with several of the principal men in our village, and I have heard but one opinion expressed. It is the same which I have given."

Letter No. 261.—From a gentleman in Charlton, Saratoga county.

3d Inquiry—"There is no article sold in this place manufactured in the State Prison."

4th Inquiry—"I am not aware that it is in any way injurious to the mechanics in this place."

Letter No. 262.—From a gentleman in Freysbush, Montgomery county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of prison manufacture sold in this place to my knowledge."

4th Inquiry—"It does not affect the mechanics in this place at all. All mechanical business is as good as it ever has been. Nor do I know that it affects any place in the county."

Letter No. 263.—From a gentleman in Baldwin, Tioga county.

3d Inquiry—"There is none."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanics in our section say that it does not injure them any; they have as much as they can do."

Letter No. 264.—From a gentleman, member of the last Legislature, in Montgomery county.

3d Inquiry—"There are very few articles sold in this place manufactured in the prisons."

4th Inquiry—"It does not, I am well satisfied, injuriously affect the mechanics of this place; and as yet, I have never been aware of any injurious effect, to any extent, upon the mechanics in any part of this county."

Letter No. 265.—From a gentleman at Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson county.

3d Inquiry—"There are articles of prison manufacture brought here for sale, but not to any great amount."

4th Inquiry—"I do not think the interests of the mechanics of this place are seriously affected by the prison business; but still they will raise their voices against it, through sympathy or party feeling."

Letter No. 266.—From a gentleman at Crown Point, Essex county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I do not know of any articles of prison manufacture sold here; neither does the mechanical business of the prisons directly affect the mechanics in this vicinity."

Letter No. 267.—From a gentleman in Greenwood, Steuben county.

3d Inquiry—"Not any articles sold here manufactured in prison."

4th Inquiry—"It does not infringe on our mechanics at all."

Letter No. 268.—From a gentleman in Columbus, Chenango county.

3d Inquiry—"I cannot learn that any articles of prison manufacture have been found in market in this place."

4th Inquiry—"Several mechanics have assured me, that they are not aware that their business is affected in the least."

Letter No. 269.—From a gentleman at Battenville, Washington county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"We have nothing in this place that requires answers to the 3d or 4th queries."

Letter No. 270.—From a gentleman in Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county.

3d Inquiry—"There is no article sold here, nor in this section of country, (and I have made some inquiry,) that is manufactured in State Prison."

4th Inquiry—"It does not injure any branch of business in this section of country; and I know of no place for thirty or forty miles from this, either way, that it does injure."

Letter No. 84.—From a member of the last Legislature in Onondaga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no prison wares sold in this place, unless it be that the article of combs is sold here, to a very small amount; and I rather think they are sent from the Auburn comb factory, and not from the prison."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanical business of the prisons does not affect the interests of the mechanics of this section of the country, so far as my acquaintance extends; at least I do not now recollect of hearing any complaint from the mechanics in this region, until quite recently; and their complaints now are not loud; they proceed more from persons who are not mechanics, but profess to have their interests in keeping."

Letter No. 272.—From a gentleman in Cayuta, Tioga county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I don't know of any thing that comes from the prisons to hurt any of our mechanics or farmers."

Letter No. 273.—From a gentleman in Oxford, Chenango county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of prison manufacture sold in this place."

4th Inquiry—"The interests of our mechanics are in no way affected by it."

Letter No. 274.—From a gentleman in Riga, Monroe county.

3d Inquiry—"None brought to this place for sale, unless by hawkers and peddlers, and little by them."

4th Inquiry—"I have made some considerable inquiry in this town, and am satisfied, that none of the people in this place wish that labor should be discontinued, but express strong sentiments in favor of its continuance."

Letter No. 275.—From a gentleman in Jay, Essex county.

3d Inquiry—"Trace chains is the only article of State Prison manufacture sold here, I believe." [No chains made in this prison.]

4th Inquiry—"I cannot say that the State Prison business injuriously affects the mechanical trade in this place."

Letter No. 276.—From a gentleman in Dryden, Tompkins county.

3d Inquiry—"There are a few of various articles sold in this place that are made in the prison, but to an inconsiderable amount."

4th Inquiry—"I think it does not injuriously affect the interests of the mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 277.—From a gentleman in Hartwick, Otsego county.

3d Inquiry—"I do not know of any article sold in this place, that is known to have been manufactured in the prison."

4th Inquiry—"It does not injure the mechanics in this place, in any way that I know of."

Letter No. 278.—From a gentleman in Oxford, Chenango county.

The writer says nothing in answer to the 3d and 4th inquiries.

Letter No. 279.—From a gentleman in Leyden, Lewis county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are not many articles from State Prison sold in this place; of course the mechanical interest is not affected."

Letter No. 280.—From a gentleman in public business in Broome county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I have made inquiry of several of our merchants and mechanics, and learn that *very few*, if any, articles of State Prison manufactures are sold in this village; and *none* which compete with any manufactures carried on here, unless it is shoes and boots, and that of these *very few* are sold here which were manufactured in the prison."

Letter No. 281.—From a gentleman in Sherman, Chautauque county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of prison manufacture sold here to my knowledge."

4th Inquiry—"It does not injuriously affect the interests of the mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 282.—From a gentleman in Mexico, Oswego county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I have made some inquiry of those whom I considered the most capable of informing me, but can obtain nothing definite. The general impression I believe, is, that the mechanical work of the convicts is in no respect detrimental to this community."

Letter No. 283.—From a gentleman in Allen, Allegany county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"The hames and saddle-tree business is all the mechanical business that affects us, and that to the injury of no one. The amount I am not able to say."

Letter No. 284.—From a gentleman in Belville, Jefferson county.

3d Inquiry—"I know of none being sold in this place: it is presumed there are none."

4th Inquiry—"It does not at all affect the interests of the mechanics of our place."

Letter No. 285.—From a gentleman in Chattaugay, Franklin county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of prison manufacture, that I am acquainted with, disposed of in our place."

4th Inquiry—"We are not, sir, nor our market, affected by the labors of any penitentiary, neither do I believe any part of the country is injured thereby."

Letter No. 286.—From a gentleman in public business in Clinton county.

3d Inquiry—"There are some articles of prison manufacture sold in this place, viz: cotton carpeting, shoes, wooden ware, hardware, and perhaps ready made clothing. [Neither cotton carpeting, nor what is commonly called hardware, is ever made in this prison. No wooden ware, excepting barrels, is sold out of Cayuga county; nor is it at all probable that shoes or clothing made in this prison have found their way to Clinton county.] As near as I can ascertain, the value of goods sold here annually, manufactured in the prisons, does not exceed \$1,000."

4th Inquiry—"It does not, as I am advised, greatly affect the interests of our mechanics; though it must be admitted that the State Prison articles are sold here lower than our mechanics can afford to manufacture them."

Letter No. 287.—From a gentleman in Greene, Chenango county.

3d Inquiry—"I have not been able to ascertain that any articles of your manufacture are sold in this place. Some of our mechanics say that shoes and log-chains are sold. [No chains, of any kind, made in this prison.] But I have not been able to satisfy myself that it is so."

4th Inquiry—"I can not say that the interests of the mechanics are *materially affected in any way*. In expressing this opinion I only speak the language of several mechanics and merchants in this place."

Letter No. 288.—From a gentleman in Savannah, Wayne county.

3d Inquiry—"There are many articles manufactured in the prison at Auburn, which are brought to this place; probably in amount \$300 or \$500 per year; principally cabinet ware, cooper ware, chairs, bedsteads, &c."

4th Inquiry—"I do not think it injuriously affects the mechanics of this place, except the coopers, who are materially affected."

Letter No. 289.—From a gentleman at Bennett's Corners, Madison county.

3d Inquiry—"There is no article sold here that is manufactured in State Prison."

4th Inquiry—"It does not injure the mechanics of this place."

Letter No. 290.—From a gentleman in Coventryville, Chenango county.

3d Inquiry—"There are not, to my knowledge, any articles of prison manufacture sold in this place, with the exception of a few such as iron shovels." [No shovels made in this prison, excepting a very few fire shovels which are retailed here.]

4th Inquiry—"It does not injure the interests of this place."

Letter No. 291.—From a gentleman in Fosterville, Cayuga county.

3d Inquiry—"There are articles of prison manufacture sold in this place and vicinity, such as pails, churns, tubs, cisterns, barrels, firkins, and various other articles, which probably amount to from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per annum."

4th Inquiry—"I can not say that the mechanics are injured, by the sale of State Prison ware to any extent."

Letter No. 292.—From a gentleman in Keesville, Essex county.

3d Inquiry—"There are various articles manufactured at the State Prisons, sold in this place, as brushes, door-trimmings, small chains, cutlery, &c." [None of these articles manufactured in this prison, unless by door-trimmings is meant brass knobs.]

4th Inquiry—"I am fully prepared to answer in the negative. I have taken much pains to converse with the most intelligent of all the mechanical professions, and others of our most intelligent citizens, and have not been able to find any, let their views of the present system of prison discipline be what they might, that are of opinion that the mechanic interest of the place, (although there are many kinds of mechanical business,) is injuriously affected by the prison manufactures."

Letter No. 293.—From a gentleman in Marathon, Cortland county.

3d Inquiry—"None."

4th Inquiry—"I think not."

Letter No. 294.—From a gentleman in public business in Herkimer county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are no articles of prison manufacture sold in this town; nor is mechanical business affected by them, so far as I know or have ever heard."

Letter No. 295.—From a member of the last Legislature, in Madison county.

3d Inquiry—"There are but few articles of prison manufacture sold in our place."

4th Inquiry—"It does not affect the interests of the mechanics of this town in the least; neither do I think it does in the county."

Letter No. 296.—From a gentleman in Lowville, Lewis county.

3d Inquiry—"I have made diligent inquiry, and can not find a single article offered for sale in this county, which was manufactured in either of the State Prisons."

4th Inquiry not answered.

Letter No. 297.—From a gentleman in Chapelsburgh, Cattaraugus county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"One of my neighbors has had a coverlet wove at Auburn, and I had two wove within thirty miles from there; his cost fifty cents more for weaving than mine did, and it was not so well done neither; and for my part, I think the convicts should support themselves if possible."

Letter No. 298.—From a gentleman in McGrawville, Cortland county.

3d Inquiry—"There has been no amount of consequence, for two years; probably \$30 worth of combs."

4th Inquiry—"It does not, in my opinion, affect our mechanics in the least degree."

Letter No. 299.—From a gentleman in Russia, Herkimer county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of prison manufacture, of any amount sold in this town, as I know of."

4th Inquiry—"The mechanics of this place are not, in my opinion, the least affected by it."

Letter No. 300.—From a gentleman in Lowville, Lewis county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"That there are articles and wares made in State Prisons, sold in this county, is quite possible; but to what amount I am unable to say. But this I can say, I have heard no complaint by any of the mechanics, neither do I think any one has sustained any damage."

Letter No. 301.—From a gentleman in Lockport, Niagara county.

3d Inquiry—"As to the State Prison ware, I do not know of any in this county."

4th Inquiry, not answered.

Letter No. 302.—From a gentleman in Tuscarora, Livingston county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"It has no injurious affect on the community in this vicinity, that is, the mechanics."

Letter No. 303.—From a gentleman in Geneva, Ontario county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles manufactured in your prison sold here; if there are, it is unknown to me."

4th Inquiry, not answered.

Letter No. 304.—From a gentleman in Bethany, Genesee county.

3d Inquiry—"There are none that I know of, unless it is buttons and combs." [No buttons made in this prison for several years.]

4th Inquiry—"I have not heard any complaint in our town."

Letter No. 305.—From a gentleman in Boonville, Oneida county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"I have made inquiries of our merchants, and learn from them that they sell no articles of State Prison manufacture; nor does the mechanical business of the prisons injuriously affect the interests of the mechanics in our place."

Letter No. 306.—From a gentleman in Warren, Herkimer county.

3d Inquiry—"The only articles I know of among us, supposed to be made in prisons, are small chains, and fire shovels and tongs." [No chains made in this prison, nor any shovels and tongs, except what are retailed here.]

4th Inquiry—"It is the price, more than the quantity, of which the mechanics complain."

Letter No. 307.—From a gentleman in Napoli, Cattaraugus county.

3d Inquiry—"No articles of any kind sold here, to my knowledge."

4th Inquiry—"Not at all in any respect."

Letter No. 308.—From a gentleman in Greece, Monroe county.

3d Inquiry—"Hats, brushes, chains, hinges, and other articles of blacksmith work, and perhaps some others. The amount I do not know." [None of the articles named are made in this prison.]

4th Inquiry—"I do not know that the interests of the mechanics are injuriously affected by the State Prison wares. I have never heard them complain."

Letter No. 309.—From a gentleman in Mount-Cambria, Niagara county.

3d Inquiry—"No State Prison wares retailed in this place."

4th Inquiry, not answered.

Letter No. 310.—From a gentleman in Elizabethtown, Essex county.

3d Inquiry—"I have inquired of the principal merchant in the place, and he informs me that he has not, to his knowledge, vend- ed any articles of prison manufacture."

4th Inquiry—"I am persuaded that no mechanical branch of business carried on in this place sustains any injury at all from the articles manufactured in any of the prisons in the State, or in the United States."

Letter No. 311.—From a gentleman in Pittsford, Monroe county.

3d Inquiry—"There are a number of articles sold in this place and Rochester, such as tubs, pails, churns, chairs, together with many more, too numerous to mention, and considered good."— [None of the tubs, pails, or churns made in this prison, are sent out of Cayuga county for sale.]

4th Inquiry—"I do not consider that it injures the mechanical interests at all; every one has as much as he can do; and, sir, it appears to be the general opinion, as far as I can learn, that you

will have the voice of the people in this region of country, in favor of your views on the subject.

Letter No. 312.—From a gentleman at Union Square, Oswego county.

3d Inquiry—"There are no articles of any consequence sold in this place, which are manufactured at either of the prisons."

4th Inquiry—"I cannot say that the mechanical business of this section of the county is materially affected."

Letter No. 313.—From a gentleman in German, Chenango county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are no articles from the State Prisons sold here, worth naming; yet our mechanics complain because they have to come down near a fair price, to keep with others; but in my judgment, it is without cause. In my family, we carry on a considerable business in the shoe-making line, not only at home, but carry off a number of hundred pairs of boots and shoes in a year; but if they can be made in prison and sold cheaper than we can sell, we will stop without complaint, and pursue some other course."

Letter No. 314.—From a gentleman at Rexford-Flats, Saratoga county.

3d and 4th Inquiries—"There are no articles of prison manufacture sold in this place, and therefore can affect no one."

Letter No. 315.—From a gentleman in Scott, Cortland county.

3d and 4th inquiries—"There are no articles brought into the place for sale; but the inhabitants go from here to Auburn, and purchase chains and cabinet work, which is much cheaper than can be made here, of which mechanics complain."

Letter No. 316.—From a gentleman in Buffalo, Erie county.

The writer says nothing in answer to the 3d and 4th Inquiries.

Letter No. 317.—From a gentleman at Oaks Corner, Ontario county.

3d Inquiry—"I do not believe there is much of any thing sold in my neighborhood, manufactured at the prison; perhaps some combs."

4th Inquiry—"I know of no injury or injustice done to the mechanics or others by the labor of the prisons."

Letter No. 318.—From a gentleman in Fabius, Onondaga county.

3d Inquiry—"Combs only, that I know of; precise amount not known."

4th Inquiry—"So far as I am informed, the mechanics of this place do not complain."

Letter No. 319.—From a gentleman in Cayuga county.

The writer says nothing in answer to the 3d and 4th Inquiries.

Summary of the foregoing Answers.

First Inquiry:

Decidedly reformed,.....	154
Much improved,.....	45
Somewhat improved,.....	39
Unreformed, ...	50

Total convicts heard from,..... 288

Second Inquiry:

Pursuing various mechanical trades,.....	113
Farmers, laborers, &c.,.....	175

Total convicts heard from,..... 288

Third Inquiry:

Barrels, trace chains,* combs, wooden ware, cabinet ware, bed-ticking, chairs, plaited hardware, saddle-trees, shoes, clothing, door handles and latches,* brushes,† halter chains,* hames, tools, clocks, spades,* shovels,* scythes,* hoes,* sickles,* forks,* hollow ware,* nails,* cutlery, buttons,† cotton carpets,* log chains,* cisterns, door trimmings,* hats,* hinges.* Amount not ascertained.

Letters mentioning articles,.....	167
Letters not mentioning any articles,.....	152

Total number of answers received,..... 319

Fourth Inquiry:

First question—Affirmative,.....	18
Negative,.....	282
Not answered,.....	19

Total number of letters received,..... 319

Forty-one letters complain of articles not manufactured in the prison, of which *twenty-seven* complain of chains.

* Never manufactured here. † Not now manufactured here.

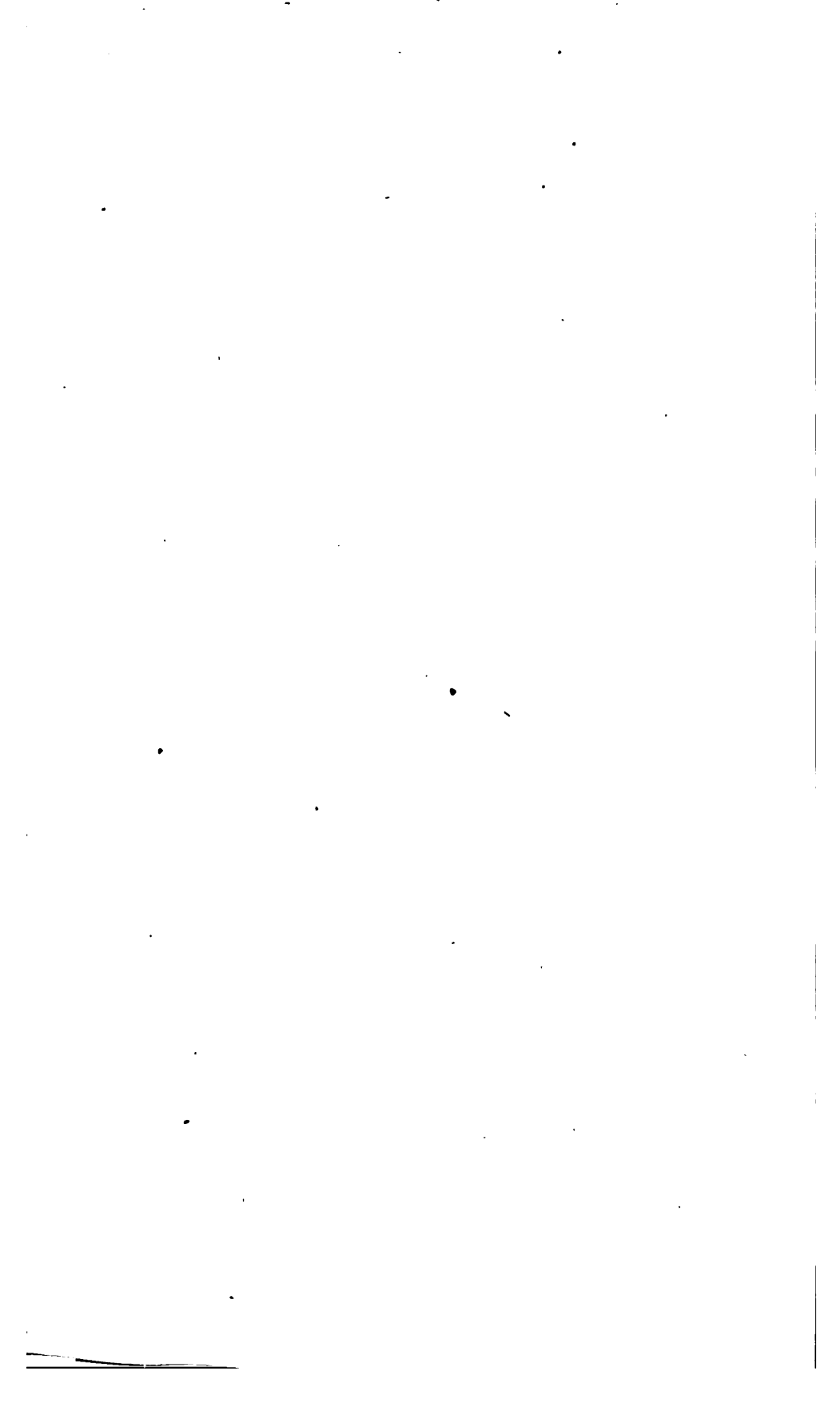
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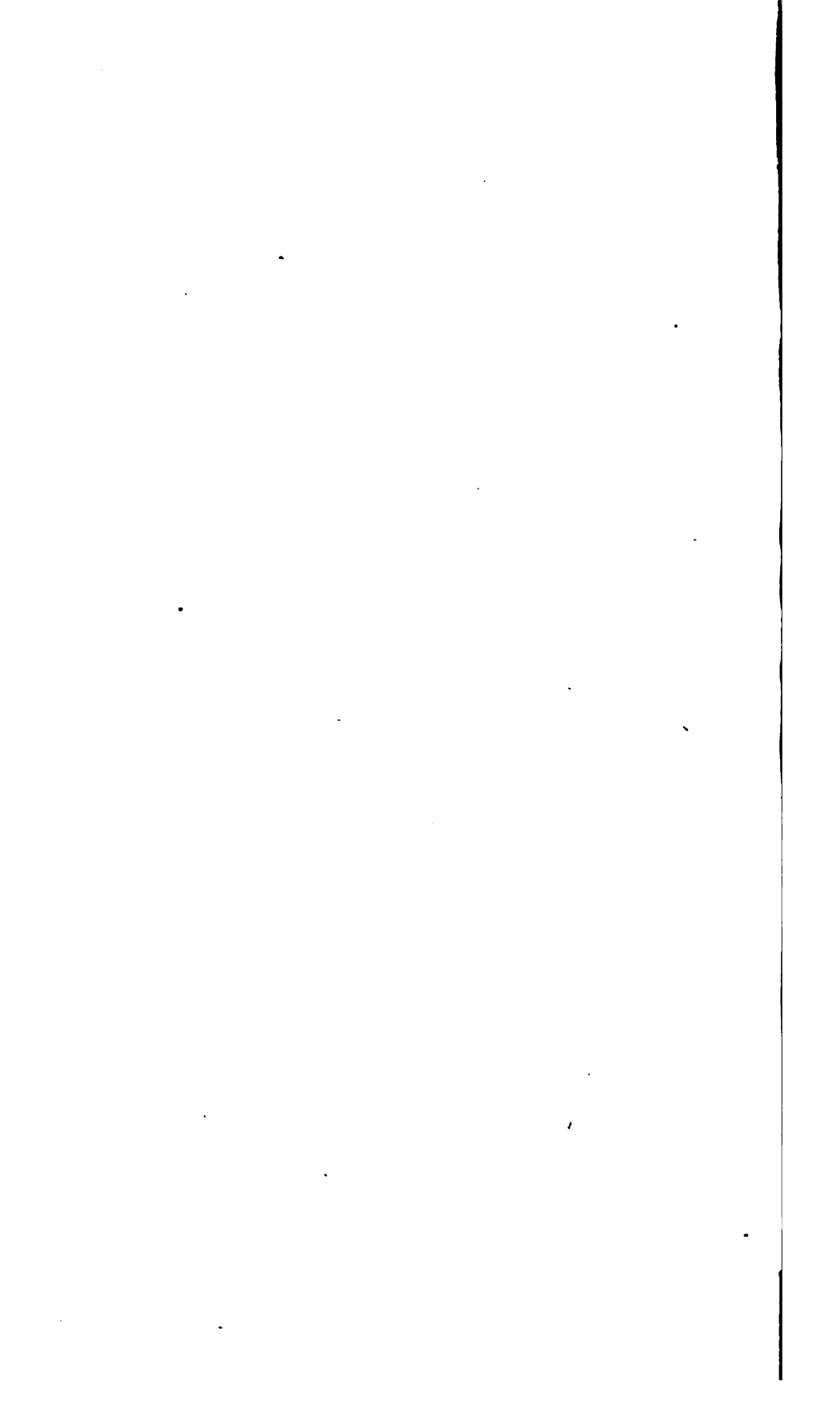
urn during

On Unexpired.

Burglary, ...	months	17	days.
Forgery, ...			
Passing counter. " " "	20	"	
Arson, ... " " "	18	"	
Grand larceny, " " "	18	"	
Forgery, 2d de " " "	3	"	
Forgery, ... " " "	3	"	
Passing counter " " "	14	"	
Assault and bat " " "	14	"	
Burglary, 3d de " " "	0	"	
Assault and bat " " "	25	"	
do do " " "	17	"	
Grand larceny, " " "	16	"	
Breaking jail, .. " " "	27	"	
Forgery, ... " " "	3	"	



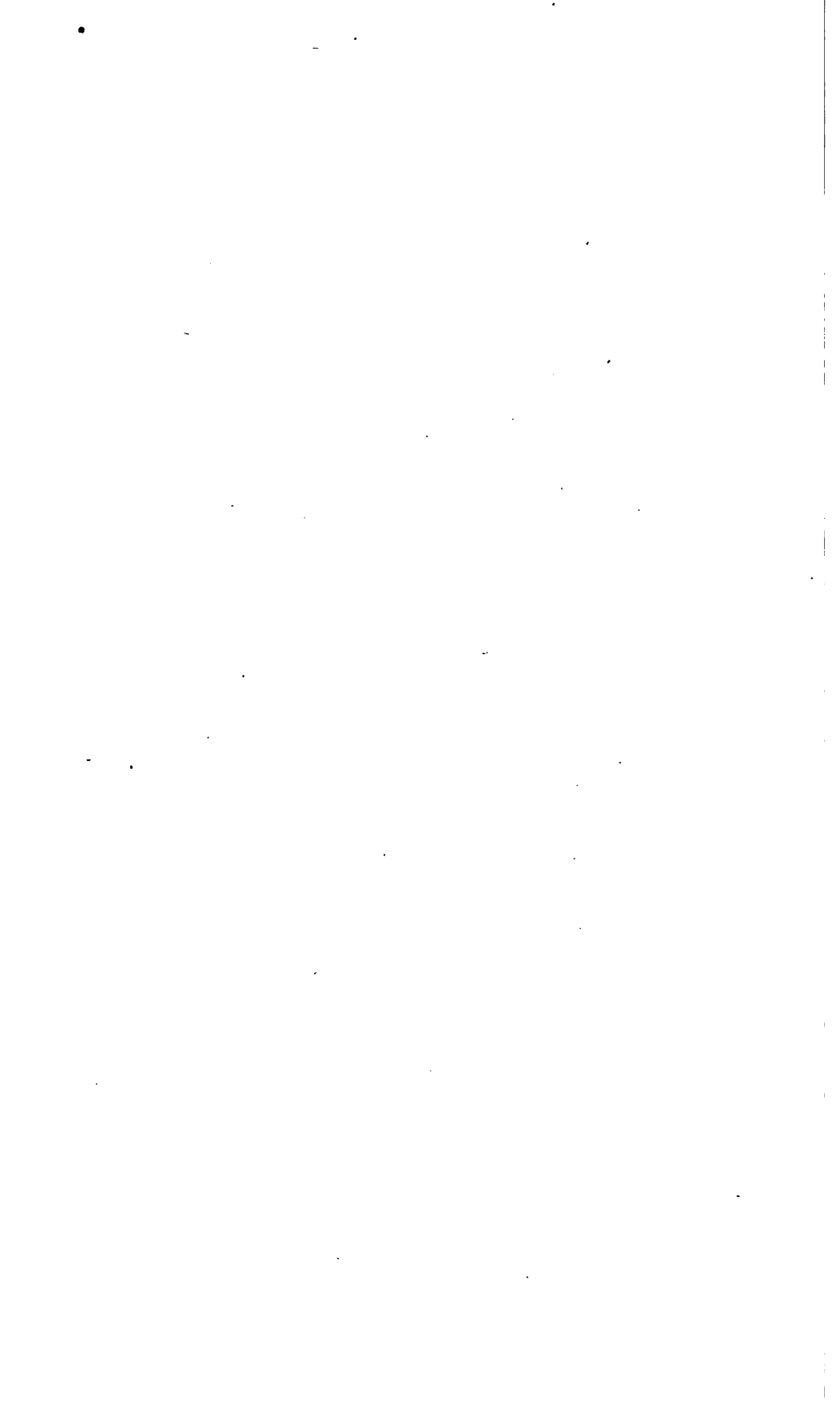




ending Dec 31, 1834.

	<i>Term of sentence.</i>	
90	2 years, ...	42
11	2 " 1 day, ...	9
8	3 "	50
8	3 " 1 day, ...	1
3	3 " 6 months, ...	1
3	4 "	11
2	5 "	51
3	7 "	7
6	7 " 1 day, ...	1
2	10 "	11
1	15 "	1
16	21 "	1
6	Life, ...	2
1		
1		
5		
1		
1		
1		
1		
1		
1		
12		
		189





4.)

CONVICTS

at Auburn, Dec

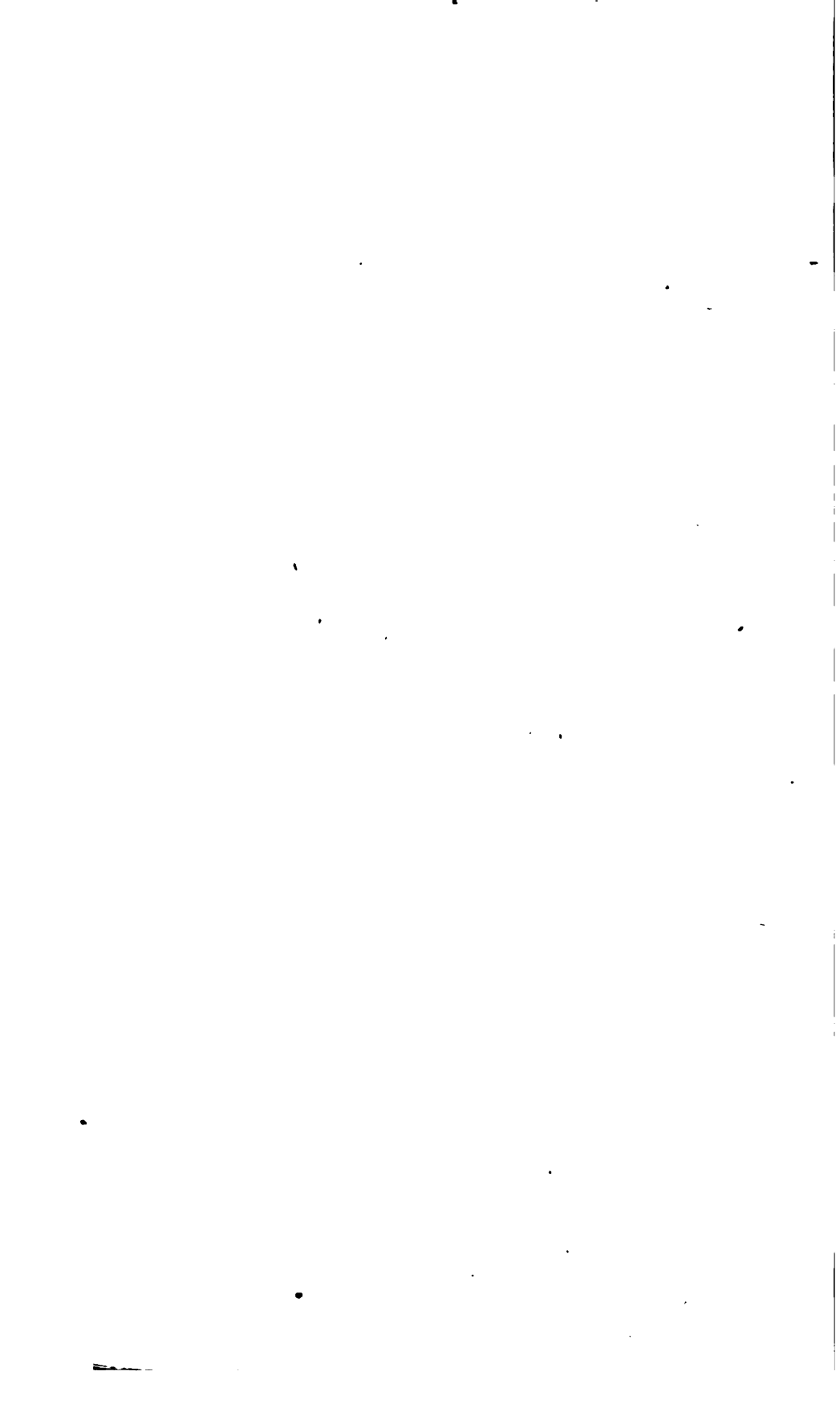
of Sentence.		Occupation in Prison.	
.....	94	New-Yo	<i>On contract.</i>
1 day, ...	12	Connectic	shop,..... 46
3 months,..	1	Vermont,	 41
3 " ..	1	Massach	 39
.....	126	Pennsylv	 46
1 day, ...	1	New-Jer	 44
15 "	1	Rhode I	ave shop,..... 36
1 month, ..	1	Virginia	 60
3 " ..	1	New-Ha	 46
6 " ..	2	South C	 41
11 " ..	1	Maine, 'p,	 61
.....	56	Marylan	 25
7 months,..	1	Indiana,	 4
10 " ..	1	Michiga	<i>For the State.</i>
.....	167	Louisiane	shop, ... 7
.....	9	Kentuck	 5
10 months,. .	1	Ohio, . .p,	 7
.....	44	Illinois,	 1
1 day, ...	1	District	 9
.....	12	South Ap,	 2
.....	2	Ireland,	 18
3 days,....	1	Canada,	 6
.....	56	England	 7
1 day, ...	3	Scotlan	 2
.....	2	German	 49
... ..	14	France,	 27
.....	2	Spain,	 7
.....	1	Italy, use,	 2
.....	2	Corsica	 11
.....	2	At sea,	.....
.....	30	Unknow	.....
649			

ti

tures September, 1834.

following

<i>Tool makers.</i>	<i>Button makers.</i>	<i>Coverlet weavers.</i>	<i>Visitors.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>
.....	128 89	.....	229 25	4,374 45
800 (	.....	.....	93 50	3,311 80
500 (	.....	.....	96 50	6,140 27
515 (	.....	112 29	188 50	4,191 45
513 (	.....	147 67	110 50	2,450 97
.....	.....	16 36	51 25	2,662 05
600 (	.....	.....	77 50	3,245 59
650 (	.....	52 00	136 75	5,213 77
200 (	46 51	249 35	160 00	5,822 51
563 (				
200 (				



(No. 6.)

Agent's return to the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison accounts for the month of October, 1833.

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, }
November 1, 1833. }

To the Board of Inspectors,

The Agent respectfully reports: That the following is a correct return of all monies received and paid by him on the account of the State Prison, Auburn, during the month ending 31st October, 1833.

1833.

Oct. 31. Cash received from the following sources, viz:

Balance of cash in hand, 30th September,...	\$3,029 36
Cabinet shop, Cheny & Seymour, \$509, \$340,	849 00
Clock shop, A. Mangen & Co.,.....	131 90
Tailors' shop, S. Van Anden,.....	\$246 28
Hotchkiss & Van Anden, 300 00	

546 28

Prison, E. Hills,.....	12 63
------------------------	-------

Stone shop, John Greig,.....	\$56 50
Allen Warden,.....	70 00
S. & J. Hall,.....	39 82
J. Wadsworth,.....	28 15
Comm's of Cay'a co. jail, 165 68	

360 15

Satinett shop, P. H. Schenck,.....	47 85
------------------------------------	-------

Comb shop, Seymour & Mills,.....	263 40
----------------------------------	--------

Button shop, E. R. Vreedenburgh, \$100,	
\$28.89,.....	128 89

Hame shop, E. & P. Hayden,.....	400 00
---------------------------------	--------

Cotton w. shop, R. Muir & Co.,.....	420 06
-------------------------------------	--------

Coopers' shop, Abel Wethey,.....	397 43
----------------------------------	--------

Shoe shop, E. & J. Pease,.....	415 23
--------------------------------	--------

Smith shop, Comm's of Cay'a co. jail,.....	84 32
--	-------

Clerk's office, visitors,.....	\$229 25
--------------------------------	----------

Custom weavers,.....	50 53
----------------------	-------

Stone shop,.....	16 28
------------------	-------

Smith shop,.....	11 50
------------------	-------

Prison, ...	9 75
---------------	------

317 31

\$7,403 81

Nov. 1. Balance brought forward,..... \$4,097 46

1833.

Oct. 31. Cash expended on the following accounts, viz:

Officers, pay roll, 1 mo. services,.....	\$925 01
Guard, do 1 mo. services,.....	450 00
Matron, Lucinda Foot, 1 mo. services,.....	20 00
Chaplain, B. C. Smith, 1 mo. services,.....	31 94
Hospital, J. G. Morgan, 1 mo. services, physician,.....	\$41 68
Hugh Ward, 62 qts. milk, a 4c....	2 48
J. Darrow, 2 lancets, a 7s.....	1 75
A. & J. Bostwick, hospital supplies,	2 09
L. B. White, 1 stomach pump,....	16 00
J. Barber & Co. 69½ lbs. tobacco, a 1s.	8 69
B. C. Smith, 1 buckskin for hospital,	2 50
E. R. Vreedenburgh, 2 galls. wine, a 28s.....	7 00

82 17

Provisions, A. Wethey, 20,783 rations, a 5½c. 1,044 35

Soap, J. Kilburn, 130 bhs. ashes a 10c. \$10 30

149 lbs. grease, a 6c. 8 94

118½ bhs. ashes, a 10c. 11 38

30 62

Prison, E. R. Vreedenburgh, sundries, \$0 84
do 6 53

J. Wadsworth, damages,..... 26 15

J. Barber, 3 box stoves, a \$7,..... 21 00

368½ lbs. stove pipe, a 7c, 26 85

Woodis Rice, freight,..... 1 69

E. & J. Pease, bill of shoe lasts,... 19 03

S. Sharp, expenses removing 2 convicts to lunatic asylum,..... 40 76

Ira Ford, 13 weeks board of 2 convicts at asylum, a \$2 ea.,..... 52 00

Curtis Stevens, 32 lbs. copper, a 2s. 6d., ... 10 00

206 65

Clothing, J. Curran, 8 doz. buckskin mittens, a \$3.80,..... 30 40

E. R. Vreedenburgh, clothing for discharged convict,..... 1 98

37½ yds. canvas, a 2s. 3d.,..... 10 63

1 piece diaper,..... 2 75

B. C. Smith, 2 coats and 5 pants for discharged convicts,..... 9 50

Asa Little, 11 sheep skins, a 4s.... 5 50

E. & J. Pease, bill of leather,..... 2 50

J. V. Hunter & Co., 2 sheep skins, 1 50

B. C. Smith, 2 coats for discharged convicts, 5 50

Carried forward,.....\$ \$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$	
8 coats for discharged			
convicts, 16	50		
5 vests do	2	50	
2 pants. do	2	00	
2 women's hats do	3	00	
			94 26
Horse, &c., S. & J. Hall, 1 pair shafts			
to waggon, \$2	50		
top to seat,.....	14	00	
			16 50
Charcoal, J. Belknap, 70 bhs. charcoal,			
a 5c.	\$3	85	
C. Case, 69 do a 6c..	4	14	
55 do a 6c..	3	30	
			11 29
Stationary, Goodwin & Co., 9 reams			
blue laid cap paper,.....	45	00	
Box for same,,... ..	37		
			45 37
Fire wood, J. J. Brinkerhoff, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cords			
wood, a 15s.....			44 77
Prison building, H. Hind, carting 25 M.			
shingles, a 2s.....	\$6	25	
J. B. Baxter, 5,853 ft. plank,			
a \$7, ...	\$40	97	
Less, deduc'n for bad stuff	5	00	
			35 97
H. Lord, 25 M. shingles, a \$3,.....	75	00	
David Mills, 1 mo. work as master			
mason,.....	50	00	
J. J. Hagaman, 1 mo. work as mas-			
ter carpenter,.....	50	00	
			217 22
Discharged convicts,			
A. McFarland, \$1, T. Sinclair, \$1,			
A. Tender, \$2,.....	\$4	00	
J. Letson, \$2, J. Thomas, \$2, T.			
Van Waggoner, \$2,.....	6	00	
O. Cummings, \$2, J. Hix, \$3, O.			
Noland, \$3,.....	8	00	
W. Sternbergh, \$3, B. Stafford,			
\$3, W. Smith, \$3,.....	9	00	
J. Evans, \$3, B. O. Anderson, \$3,			
J. Potter, \$3,.....	9	00	
J. Harvey, \$3, J. Benedict, \$3, E.			
Jones, jr. \$3,.....	9	00	
Geo. Flint, \$3, S. Browning, \$3, J.			
Graham, \$3,.....	9	00	
E. Hathaway, \$4, E. Tupper, \$4,			
Carried forward,.....	\$	\$	

Brought forward,.....	\$	
F. Bomyean, \$4,.....	12	00
C. Deming, \$5, D. Van Slyck, \$5,	10	00
J. G. Chandler, \$5, J. Morgan, \$5,	10	00
		86 00
Balance carried to November return,.....	4,097	46
		<u>\$7,403 81</u>

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
 CAYUGA COUNTY, } ss.

Samuel C. Dunham, Agent, and H. Bostwick, Clerk, of the State Prison, Auburn, being duly sworn do depose and say, that the within account of monies received and paid on account of said prison during the month of October, 1833, is correct and true in every particular according to the best of their knowledge and belief; and further these deponents say not.

S. C. DUNHAM, *Agent*,
 HIRAM BOSTWICK.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this }
 30th day of November, 1833. }
 H. TIFFT, *Commissioner of Deeds*.

(No. 7.)

Agent's return to the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison accounts for the month of November, 1833.

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, }
 December 1, 1833. }

To the Board of Inspectors,

The Agent respectfully reports: That the following is a correct return of all monies received and paid by him on account of the State Prison, Auburn, during the month ending 30th November, 1833.

1833.

Nov. 30. Cash received from the following sources, viz:	
Balance of cash in hand, as per last report, ..	\$4,097 46
Tailors' shop, S. Van Anden,.....	265 70
Satinett shop, P. H. Schenck & Co.,.....	241 86
Shoe shop, E. & J. Pease,.....	308 00
Clock shop, A. Munger & Co.,.....	145 39
Check weave shop, Wood & Loudon,.....	143 70
Stone shop, Comm's of Cay'a co. jail, \$331 83	
A. Merritt,.....	37 94
G. B. Chase,.....	23 42
	<u>393 19</u>

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward,.....		\$
Tool shop, T. J. McMaster & Co. \$500, \$300,	800	00
Prison, J. W. Livingston, U. S. Marshal,...	60	00
Comb shop, Wm. Jerome & Son,.....	267	98
Hame shop, C. & P. Hayden,.....	400	00
Coopers' shop, A. Wethey,.....	161	15
Clerk's office, visitors,.....	\$93	50
Stone shop,.....	29	30
Weave shop,.....	1	53
Smith shop,.....	50	
	124	83
	\$7,409	26
1833. Dec. 1. Balance brought forward,.....	\$3,878	45
Cash expended on the following accounts:		
Officers, pay roll, 1 mo. services,.....	\$925	01
Guard, do 1 mo. do	450	00
Matron, Lucinda Foote, 1 mo. services,....	20	00
Chaplain, B. C. Smith, 1 mo. do	31	94
Hospital, J. G. Morgan, 1 mo. do \$41 66		
J. Barber, repairing 4 lancets, a 1s. 50		
H. Ward, 60 qts. milk, a 4c.....	2	40
T. M. Hunt, bill of medicine,.....	8	75
	53	21
Provisions, Abel Wethey, 20,150 ra-		
tions, a 5½c.....	\$1,108	25
Watson & Sons, hops and yeast,	5	38
	1,113	63
Brooms, Reed & Hibbard, 1½ doz. corn		
brooms, a 21s.....	\$3	94
2 doz. splint brooms, a 9s..	2	25
A. Cock & Son, 4 doz. splint		
brooms, a 10s.....	5	00
	11	19
Clothing, Ashbel Treat, 25 runs thread		
a 5s.....	\$15	63
B. C. Smith, 1 coat for dscharged		
convict,.....	3	00
A. Merritt, 2 shawls for dscharged		
convicts, ...	3	63
41½ yds. canvass, a 29c.....	11	97
	34	23
Soap, John Kilburn, 45 bhs. ashes, a 10c.\$4 50		
85½ lbs. grease, a 6c.....	5	13
Abel Wethey, 133 lbs. grease, a 6c..	7	98
	17	61
Charcoal, P. Ocobock, 1,602½ bhs. coal, a 5½c.	88	14
Carried forward,.....	\$	

Brought forward,.....		•
Prison, Cock, Thomas & Co. 1 potash		
kettle,.....	\$32 00	
A. Merritt, 6 gro. spoons, a 29s....	21 75	
60 doz. pint mugs, a 5s. 3d.....	39 38	
60 do gill do a 2s. 9d.....	20 63	
Transportation on same,.....	5 88	
A. Cock & Son, brushes, oil cloth &c	7 05	
		126 69
Stationary, J. C. Rudd, printing circu-		
lars,.....	\$4 00	
C. Palmer, 6 lbs. blotting sand, a 1s.	75	
		4 75
Oil, &c., A. Cock & Son, 32½ galls.		
oil, a \$1,.....	\$32 50	
35½ galls. oil, a \$1.10,..	39 05	
37½ do do a \$1.25,.....	46 87	
		118 42
Prison repairs, Clark Camp, 5½ days		
labor by self, a 20s.....	\$13 75	
5 days labor by son, a 10s.....	6 25	
Judah Egleston, 97 bhs. lime, a 1s.	12 13	
D. Sheldon, 15 bhs. hair, a 2s.....	3 75	
Cooley & Bates, 5 boxes glass, a 24s.	15 00	
H. S. Higgins & Co., 92½ lbs. spikes,		
a 8c.....	7 24	
Foster & Co., 43 loads sand, a 3s...	16 12	
3 do a 2. 6s.	94	
Abel Wethey, 4,492 ft. pine boards,		
a 8s.....	44 92	
T. M. Hunt, glass and paints,.....	12 24	
Fitch & Bartlett, 2 boxes glass a 24s.	6 00	
50 lbs. whiting, a 3c.....	1 50	
10 boxes glass, a 24s.....	30 00	
		169 84
Discharged convicts, G. Marcellus, #3,		
Mary Harris, #4,.....	\$7 00	
S. Aingen, #4, B. Smith, #2, P. Ry-		
an, #3,.....	9 00	
		16 00
Prison building, Foster & Co., 21 loads		
sand, a 3s.	\$7 88	
9 loads sand, a 2s. 6d.....	2 81	
L. Hamlin, 31 M. lath, a 8s.....	31 00	
G. B. Chase, 1,299 bhs. lime, a 1s.	162 38	
C. Fanning, 51 bunches shingles		
from Cayuga, a 1s. 6d.....	9 56	
H. Hurd, 6½ days team work, a 16s.	13 00	
G. B. Chase, 256 7/8 feet flagging,		
a 8c.	20 52	
Carried forward,.....	•	•

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
G. B. Chase, 29 ft. coping, a 10a.	2	90
J. J. Hagaman, 1 mo. services, master carpenter,.....	50	00
David Mills, 1 mo. services, master mason, ...	50	00
		350 05
Balance, being cash in hand,.....	3,878	45
		\$7,409 26

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
CAYUGA COUNTY, } ss.

Samuel C. Dunham, Agent, and Hiram Bostwick, Clerk, of the State Prison, Auburn, being duly sworn do depose and say, that the within return of monies received and paid on account of said prison during the month ending 30th November, 1833, is correct and true in every particular according to the best of their knowledge and belief; and further these deponents say not.

S. C. DUNHAM, *Agent*,
HIRAM BOSTWICK.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this {
9th day of January, 1834. }
H. TIFFE, *Commissioner of Deeds*.

(No. 8.)

Agent's return to the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison accounts for the month of December, 1833.

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, }
January 1, 1834. }

To the Board of Inspectors,

The Agent respectfully reports: That the following is a correct return of all monies received and paid by him on account of the State Prison, Auburn, during the month ending 31st December, 1832.

1833.

Dec. 31. Balance from November acc't bro't forward,	\$3,878	45
Cash received from the following sources, viz:		
Shoe shop, E. & J. Pease,.....	200	00
Cabinet shop, Cheny & Seymour, \$342, \$400,	742	00
Tailors' shop, S. Van Anden, \$353.37,		
\$283.18,.....	636	55
Tool shop, T. J. McMaster & Co., \$200,		
\$100, \$200, ...	500	00
Clock shop, A. Munger & Co.,.....	133	65

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward,.....		\$
Stone shop, A. L. Vorhees,.....	\$230 63	
A. Warden,.....	192 85	
Palmer & Ashby,.....	100 00	
A. Walcott & Co.,.....	9 00	
		532 48
Prison, J. M. Sherwood,.....	\$50 00	
A. Walcott & Co.,.....	52 71	
		102 71
Hame shop, C. & P. Hayden,.....	400 00	
Comb shop, Wm. Jerome & Son,.....	237 92	
Satinett shop, P. H. Schenck & Co., \$225.98,		
\$42.77, \$245.62,.....		514 37
Cotton weave shop, R. Muir & Co.,.....	916 27	
Coopers' shop, A. Wethey,.....	644 86	
Machine shop, A. Walcott & Co., \$290 60		
Hitchcock & Walcott, 177 69		
		468 29
Clerk's office, visiters,.....	\$96 50	
Weave shop,.....	9 61	
Prison,.....	2 31	
Stone shop,.....	1 50	
Smith shop,.....	1 25	
		111 17
		<u>\$10,018 72</u>
1834. Jan. 1. Balance brought forward,.....	\$5,226 50	
Cash expended on the following accounts:		
Officers and keepers, 1 mo. services,.....	\$925 01	
Guard, 1 mo. services,.....	450 00	
Matron, Lucinda Foot, 1 mo. services,.....	20 00	
Chaplain, E. C. Smith, 1 mo. do.....	31 94	
Hospital, J. G. Morgan, 1 mo. servi-		
ces as physician,.....	\$41 66	
A. & J. Bostwick, bill of hospital		
supplies,.....	7 10	
J. Darrow, bill of medicine,.....	15 53	
Elijah Sperry, 4 bbls. flour, a \$6,..	24 00	
A. & J. Bostwick, bill of hospital		
supplies,.....	9 54	
Hugh Ward, 62 qts. milk, a 4c.....	2 48	
		100 31
Provisions, A. Wethey, 20,919 rations, a 51c.	1,150 54	
Soap, A. & J. Bostwick, 361 lbs. bar		
soap, a 71c.....	\$2 74	
341 lbs. refined soap, a 1s. 3d.....	5 35	
Carried forward,.....	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....\$

J. Kilburn, 80 lbs. soap grease, a 6c. 4 80

S. Eddy, 212 lbs. do a 4d. 8 83

21 72

Prison, A. & J. Bostwick, 18 bed

cords, a 2s. 6d. \$5 63

H. Hurd, 1 day's team work,..... 2 00

B. C. Smith, 1 box and dumb stove, 13 00

1 time piece for hospital,..... 15 00

H. Hurd, 17 loads gravel, a 23½c. 5 67

Carting 1 load of brick,..... 38

1 day's team work,..... 2 00

Wm. Goodwin, 294 lbs. broken

glass, a 2d. 6 13

Box, 1s., keg, 2s. 38

1 large glass,..... 75

B. Brown, Hammer handle timber, 50

J. S. Miller, anvil, stoves, nails,

files, &c.,..... 83 18

A. Cock & Son, 10 pieces catgut,

a 10c. 1 00

A. Warden, sundry stone,..... 7 73

R. Muir, shoe knives, awls, and

sand stones,..... 24 19

A. Walcott & Co., castings, iron,

labor, &c.,..... 127 28

Hyde, Watrous & Co., tin, tools,

screws, &c.,..... 86 60

J. J. Hagaman, bill of tools,..... 8 00

389 51

Horse, &c., H. Hurd, ½ ton hay, a \$8, 64 00

R. Muir, 30 bhs. bran, a 9c. 2 70

6 70

Repairs, Fitch, Bartlett & Co., 6 boxes

glass, a 23s. \$17 25

Charles Saxton, 5,005 brick, a \$5, .. 25 03

Elijah Sperry, 4,092 feet scantlin,

a \$7,..... 28 68

4,186 feet plank, a \$7,..... 29 30

1,668 feet do a \$7.50,..... 12 65

A. Waden, 71 loads stone, a 6s. 53 25

24 loads stone, a 4s. 12 00

7½ feet door sills, a 6s. 5 75

7½ do caps, a 4s. 3 83

E. Hills & Co., 4 boxes glass, a 24s. 12 00

1 box glass,..... 3 13

R. Muir, 1 box glass,..... 2 75

Fitch, Bartlett & Co., 4 boxes glass,

a 24s. 12 00

Carried forward,.....\$

Brought forward,.....\$	\$	
Hyde, Watrous & Co., 1,000 lbs.		
nails, a \$7.50,.....	75 00	
200 lbs. nails, a \$8,.....	16 00	
		308 02
Clothing, Ashbel Treat, 15 runs		
thread, a 5s.....	\$9 38	
H. Hurd, 1 coat each \$1, \$2, \$3,		
for discharged convicts,.....	6 00	
1 pant. \$1, for disch'd convict,..	1 00	
B. C. Smith, 1 coat each \$2.50,		
\$3, for disch'd convicts,.....	5 50	
2 pants. \$1, 4 vests, a 3s. for		
disch'd convicts,.....	3 50	
J. Barber, 832 lbs. cotton warp,		
a 25c.....	208 00	
58 sacks for aprons, a 31c.....	17 98	
R. Muir & Co., bill of cotton yarn		
and ticking,.....	98 27	
Ashbel Treat, 31 runs thread, a 5s.	19 38	
R. Muir, 24 lbs. shoe thread, a 60c.	14 40	
		383 41
Stationary, U. F. Doubleday, bill of		
blank books,.....	\$3 97	
B. C. Smith, 1 inkstand,.....	31	
J. S. Allen, printing 6 ticket books,		
a \$3,.....	18 00	
H. Ivison & Co., quills, binding. &c.	3 63	
		30 91
Brooms, B. Underwood, 3 doz.		
brooms, a 22s.....	\$8 25	
Less 2 doz. broom handles,		
a 1s. 3d.....	31	
		7 94
E. Hills & Co. 1 doz. brooms, each		
\$1.50, \$2.75,.....	4 25	
		12 19
Oil and candles, A. Cock & Son, 38½		
galls. oil, a 10s.....	\$48 18	
35½ galls. oil, a 10s.....	44 38	
36 galls. oil, a 10s.....	45 00	
		137 51
Postage, Geo. B. Throop, P. M., 1 quarter's		
postage, ...		14 82
Discharged convicts, E. Trunk, \$3, S.		
Brown, \$3, Wm. Freer, \$2,.....	\$8 00	
C. Johnson. \$5, M. Travers, \$5, F.		
Passman, \$3,.....	13 00	
A. J. Brown, \$3, S. Williams, \$1,		
J. Woodell, \$3,.....	7 00	
Carried forward,.....\$	\$	

Brought forward,.....	\$	
J. Barney, \$3, W. Walker, \$3, A.		
Chase, \$2,.....	8 00	
		36 00
		<u>\$4,019 19</u>
Prison building, Job Eeles, 20 bhs.		
mortar hair, a 2s.....	\$5 00	
Foster & Co., 46 loads sand, a 3s.	17 25	
A. Warden, 4,598½ ft flagging, a 8c.	367 86	
65 feet coping, a 10c.....	6 50	
51 perch of stone, a 5s.....	31 88	
27 feet do a 15c.....	4 05	
A. Walcott & Co., 182 lbs. sash		
weights, a 5c.....	9 10	
49 lbs sheet copper, a 30c.....	14 70	
686½ lbs. do a 26c.....	178 43	
55 lbs. do a 25c.....	13 75	
48½ lbs. block tin, a 25c.....	12 06	
7½ lbs. solder, a 25c.....	1 82	
2 lbs. borax, a 2s. 6d.....	63	
David Mills, 1 mo. services, mas-		
ter mason,.....	50 00	
J. J. Hagaman, 4 mo. services,		
master carpenter,.....	50 00	
		763 03
Balance, cash in hand, carried down,.....	5,236 50	
		<u><u>\$10,018 72</u></u>

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
 CAYUGA COUNTY, } ss.

Samuel C. Dunham, Agent, and Hiram Bostwick, Clerk of the State Prison, Auburn, being duly sworn, do depose and say, that the foregoing account of monies received and paid on account of said prison, during the month ending 31st December, 1833, is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief; and further these deponents say not.

S. C. DUNHAM, *Agent.*

HIRAM BOSTWICK, *Clerk.*

Sworn and subscribed before me, this }

10th day of March, 1834. }

H. TIFFT, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

(No. 9.)

Agent's return to the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison accounts for the month of January, 1834.

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, }
February 1, 1834. }

To the Board of Inspectors,

The Agent respectfully reports: That the following is a correct return of all monies received and paid by him on account of the State Prison at Auburn, during the month ending 31st January, 1834.

1834.

Jan. 1.	Balance of December return bro't forward,..	\$5,236 50	
31.	Cash received from the following sources, viz:		
	Tailors' shop, Hotchkiss & Van		
	Anden,.....	\$580 96	
	S. Van Anden,.....	821 76	
			902 72
	Clock shop, A. Munger & Co.,.....		126 63
	Stone shop, Warren Hecox,.....	\$157 37	
	Amasa Curtis,.....	37 73	
	Coleman Curtis,.....	14 93	
	Halsey Phelps,.....	24 25	
			234 28
	Tool shop, T. J. McMaster & Co., \$15.49,		
	\$300, \$200,.....		515 49
	Comb shop, Wm. Jerome & Son,.....		286 56
	Coverlet weave shop, Barber & Loudon,....		112 29
	Shoe shop, E. & J. Pease,.....		150 00
	Coopers' shop, A. Wethey,.....		447 91
	Cabinet and chair shop, Cheny & Seymour,		
	\$29 19, \$400,.....		429 19
	Hame shop, C. & P. Hayden,.....		400 00
	Machine shop, A. Walcott & Co., \$29.89,		
	\$342.63,.....		372 52
	Clerk's office, visiters,.....	\$188 50	
	Custom weave shop,..	20 11	
	Prison,.....	2 63	
	Smith shop,.....	2 62	
			218 86
			<u>\$9,427 95</u>
1834. Feb. 1.	Balance brought forward,.....	\$5,663 85	

Cash expended on the following accounts:		
Officers and keepers, pay roll, 1 mo. services,	\$962	51
Guard, pay roll, 1 mo. services,.....	450	00
Matron, Lucinda Foot, 1 mo services,.....	20	00
Chaplain, B. C. Smith, 1 mo. do	\$31	94
H. Whitbeck, 4 mo. ser. a \$5.55,..	22	20
	54	14
Hospital, J. G. Morgan, 1 mo. ser...	\$41	66
Richard Steel, bill of medicine,....	22	60
S. R. Osborn, 3 lbs. beef, a 6d.....	19	
A. & J. Bostwick, hospital supplies,	7	85
J. Darrow, bill of medicine,.....	2	87
Hugh Ward, 62 qts. milk, a 4c.....	2	48
T. M. Hunt, bill of medicine,.....	2	87
	80	52
Provisions, A. Wethey, 20,922 rations, a 5½c.	\$1,150	71
Prison, T. J. McMaster & Co., planes		
and irons,.....	\$15	49
S. R. Osborn, 53½ lbs. tallow, a 10c.	5	35
Hinman Hurd, ½ day's team work,.	1	00
J. Freeland, burying dec'd convict,	3	00
J. H. Bostwick, surveying lot,.....	2	50
A. Walcott & Co., iron, wire, eme-		
ry, &c.....	13	51
A. & J. Bostwick, ½ doz. almanacs,	31	
Hyde, Watrous & Co., stove, saw,		
&c.,.....	16	38
Cheney & Seymour, rep'g chairs, &c.	6	42
G. C. Williams, ½ gall. currier's oil,	94	
	64	90
Horse, &c., Carhart & Polhemus, 30		
bhs. bran, a 9c.....	\$2	70
Wm. Woods, 2,585 lbs. Hay, a 40c.		
per 100 lbs.,.....	10	34
A. & J. Bostwick, 12 bhs. oats, a 3s.	4	50
	17	54
Clothing, G. C. Williams, 1 doz. calf		
skins,.....	\$13	50
2 doz. waxed uppers, 193½ lbs,		
a 3s. 6d.....	84	66
622½ lbs. sole leather, a 17c....	105	83
1,211 lbs. do a 18c....	217	98
H. Hurd, 1 second hand coat,....	1	25
1 do pant. ...	50	
B. C. Smith, 1 do do ..	2	00
1 do coat, ...	3	00
	428	72
Soap, &c., J. Polhemus, 175 lbs. soap		
grease, a 3c.....	\$5	25
Carried forward,.....\$	\$	

Brought forward,.....	\$	
A. & J. Bostwick, 259 lbs. soap		
grease, a 4c.....	10	36
D. Pinkham, 21½ bhs. ashes, a 9c..	1	94
		17 55
Repairs, Hawley Lord, 16 M. shingles,		
a \$3.....	\$48	00
4 M. feet pine boards, a \$11.25,	45	00
		93 00
Brooms, A. Benedict, 2 doz. brooms,		
a 22s.....	\$5	50
A. & J. Bostwick, 14 br'ms, a 1s. 6d.	2	63
2 do a 1s....	25	
		8 38
Fire wood, Augustus Pettibone, 72		
cords wood, a 15s.....	\$135	00
Aurelius Wheeler, 31½ cords		
wood, a 15s.....	59	60
		194 60
Discharged convicts, C. Whipple, \$2,		
J. Miller, \$2.....	\$4	00
H. Hoisington, \$3, Almon Goff, \$3,	6	06
J. McCurrin, \$3, H. Newland, \$3,..	6	00
A. Powers, \$3, Frederick Neal, \$3,	6	00
		22 00
		\$3,564 57
Repairing south wing, Richard Steel,		
paints and oil,.....	\$118	26
J. Hutchings, 10 bhs. m'r hair, a 2s.	2	50
Cheny & Seymour, paints and la-		
bor, ...	22	77
T. M. Hunt, paints and oil,.....	6	00
J. J. Hagaman, 1 mo. services,..	50	00
		199 53
Balance carried forward,.....	\$5,663	85
		\$9,427 95

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
CAYUGA COUNTY, } ss.

Samuel C. Dunham, Agent, and Hiram Bostwick, Clerk, of the State Prison, Auburn, being duly sworn do severally depose and say, that the foregoing account of monies received and paid on account of said prison, during the month of January, 1834, is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief; and further these deponents say not.

S. C. DUNHAM, *Agent.*

HIRAM BOSTWICK, *Clerk.*

Sworn and subscribed before me, this }
10th day of March, 1834. }

H. TIFFT, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

(No. 10.)

Agent's return to the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison accounts for the month of February, 1834.

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, }
March 1, 1834. }

To the Board of Inspectors,

The Agent respectfully reports: That the following is a correct return of all monies received and paid by him on the account of the State Prison at Auburn, during the month ending 28th of February, 1834.

1834.

Feb. 1. Balance of January return brought forward, \$5,663 85

28. Cash received from the following sources and persons:

Clock shop, A. Munger & Co., ...	144 25
Cotton weave shop, R. Muir & Co., ...	276 64
Stone shop, S. R. Myers, ...	20 00
Prison, A. Munger & Co., ...	13 08
Tool shop, T. J. McMaster & Co., ...	513 80
Shoe shop, E. & J. Pease, ...	50 00
Hame shop, C. & P. Hayden, ...	75 00
Comb shop, Wm. Jerome & Son, ...	293 60
Machine shop, A. Walcott & Co., ...	387 90
Coverlet weave shop, Barber & Loudon, ...	147 67
Coopers' shop, A. Wethey, ...	409 85
Clerk's office, visitors, ...	\$110 50
Smith shop, ...	8 25
Prison, ...	43
	119 18

\$8,114 82

1834. March 1. Balance brought forward, ... \$4,194 45

Cash expended on the following accounts:

Officers and keepers, 1 mo. services, pay roll,	\$962 51
Guard, 1 mo. services, pay roll, ...	450 00
Matron, Lucinda Foot, 1 mo. ser. as matron,	20 00
Chaplain, B. C. Smith, 1 mo. ser. as chaplain,	31 94
Hospital, J. G. Morgan, 1 mo. services as physician, ...	\$41 66
Edward Owen, rep'g surg'l instr't, ..	2 81
J. Darrow, bill of medicine, ...	23 12
Richard Steel, bill of medicine, ...	7 16
Hugh Ward, 56 qts. milk, a 4c.	2 24
A. & J. Bostwick, hospital supplies,	2 70
	79 69

Provisions, A Wethey, 18,885 rations, a 5½c. 1,038 67

Carried forward, ... \$

Brought forward,.....	\$		
Repairs, J. J. Hagaman, 1 mo. ser...	\$50	00	
A. Wethey, 1,619 ft. pine b'ds a \$2,	32	38	
A. Underwood, 361 ft. oak plank,			
a \$2,.....	7	22	
E. Corning & Co., 4 boxes tin, a			
\$15.70,.....	62	80	
Cartage on same,.....	13		
Richard Steel, bill of oil and paints,	30	78	
			183 31
Clothing, A. Treat, 36 runs thr'd, a 5s.	\$22	50	
B. C. Smith, 3 2d hand coats, a \$3,	9	00	
1 second hand pantaloons,.....	1	50	
2 vests, a 6s.....	1	50	
2 hats, a 4s.....	1	00	
J. J. Hagaman, 1 hat,.....	50		
B. C. Smith, 2 coats, a \$2,.....	4	00	
2 pantaloons, a \$1.50,.....	3	00	
2 vests, a 75c.....	1	50	
T. J. McMaster, 1 hat, 1 vest, 1 p't	1	50	
1 do 1 do	1	38	
R. & A. Riker, fulling 891 yds.			
blankets, a 2s.....	11	73	
Fulling 1,211½ yds. cloth, a 2s....	24	23	
Coloring 256 lbs. wool, a 3s.....	7	68	
A. Treat, 42 runs thread, a 5s.....	26	25	
Barber & Loudon, 25½ yds. satinett,			
a 55c.....	14	03	
			131 30
Stationary, U. F. Doubleday, blank books,			
quills, &c.			15 12
Prison, A. Munger & Co., 47½ lbs..			
sheet iron, a 10½c.....	\$4	99	
372 lbs. sheet iron, a 8½c.....	31	62	
Transportation on same,.....	2	21	
S. C. Dunham, removing a convict			
from lunatic asylum,.....	80	62	
E. Corning & Co., 3½ lbs. steel wire,			
a 12s.....	5	25	
S. C. Dunham, board in Albany,...	26	63	
A. Cook & Son, 12 white wash			
brushes,.....	12	00	
U. F. Doubleday, bibles and spelling			
books, ...	16	25	
			179 57
Soap, &c., H. Polhemus, 175 lbs.			
grease, a 3c.....	\$5	25	
Carhart & Polhemus, 171 lbs. grease,			
a 3c.....	5	13	
			10 38
Carried forward,.....	\$		

Brought forward,.....		\$	
Horse, &c., Carhart & Polhemus, 18			
bhs. bran, a 9c.....	\$1 62		
Carpenter & Bodley, 2 buffalo skins, 13 50			
		15 12	
Oil and lamps, A. Cock & Son, 113 galls.			
oil, a 10s.....		141 25	
Fire wood, J. B. Dill, 215 $\frac{1}{4}$ cords			
wood, a 14s. 9d.....	\$397 56		
D. Miller, 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ c'ds wood, a 15s. 73 48			
		471 04	
Brooms, B. Underwood, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.			
brooms, a 22s.	\$50 42		
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. brooms, a 18s.....	33 37		
		83 79	
Charcoal, P. Ocobock, 646 bhs. coal, a 8c....		51 68	
Discharged convicts, A. Baily, \$2, W.			
H. Wheeler, \$2,.....	\$4 00		
E. Barker, \$2, W. Barlos, \$3,.....	5 00		
J. G. Nash, \$3, J. A. Smith, \$3,....	6 00		
L. Traverse, \$3, M. Chilson, \$3,...	6 00		
Ab'm Bort, \$3, H. P. Smith, \$3,....	6 00		
G. Shingleton, \$3, G. Moore, \$3,...	6 00		
H. Cookingham, \$3, C. McCoskey, \$4, 7 00			
D. Capron, \$4, R. Owen, \$5,.....	9 00		
Susan Rector,.....	6 00		
		55 00	
Balance carried forward,.....		4,194 45	
		<u>\$8,114 82</u>	

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
 CAYUGA COUNTY, } ss.

Samuel C. Dunham, Agent, and H. Bostwick, Clerk, of the State Prison, Auburn, being duly sworn do depose and say, that the within account of monies received and expended on account of said prison during the month of February, 1834, is correct and true in every respect according to the best of their knowledge and belief; and further these deponents say not.

S. C. DUNHAM, *Agent*,
 HIRAM BOSTWICK, *Clerk*.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this }

7th day of April, 1834. }

H. TIFFT, *Commissioner of Deeds*.

(No. 11.)

Agent's return to the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison accounts for the month of March, 1834.

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, }
April 1, 1834. }

To the Board of Inspectors,

The Agent respectfully reports: That the following is a correct return of all monies received and expended by him on account of this prison during the month ending 31st March, 1834.

1834.

March 1. Balance of return for February bro't forward, \$4,194 45

31. Cash received this month from the following sources, viz:

Prison, R. & A. Riker,.....	\$31 25	
Skinner & Hills,.....	85 72	
A. Cock & Son,....	12 50	
Supervisors of Oneida county,	122 75	
Skinner & Hoskins,.....	4 07	
		256 29
Clock shop, A. Munger & Co.,.....		363 15
Tailors' shop, S. Van Anden,.....		294 94
Machine shop, A. Walcott & Co.,.....		376 76
Coopers' shop, A. Wethey,.....		475 48
Shoe shop, E. & J. Pease,.....		97 50
Comb shop, Wm. Jerome & Son,.....		250 00
Hame shop, E. & P. Hayden,.....		333 57
Coverlet weave shop, Barber & Loudon,....		16 36
Cabinet shop, Cheny & Seymour,.....		200 00
Clerk's office, visiters,.....	\$51 25	
Smith shop,.....	2 50	
Prison, ...	2 25	
Coverlet weave shop,...	2 00	
		58 00
		<u>\$6,856 50</u>

1834. April 1. Balance brought forward,..... \$2,681 94

Cash expended on the following accounts:

Officers and keepers, 1 mo. services, pay roll,	\$262 51
Guard, 1 mo. services, pay roll,....	\$425 00
R. W. Morgan, 29 days services,.	23 38
	448 38
Matron, Lucinda Foote, 1 mo. services,.....	20 00
Chaplain, B. C. Smith, 1 mo. do	31 94
Hospital, J. G. Morgan, 1 mo. do	\$41 66
L. B. White, stom'h pump apparatus,	5 00

Carried forward,..... * *

Brought forward,.....\$		
A. & J. Bostwick, hospital supplies, 6 66		
T. M. Hunt, bill of medicine,..... 8 01		
H. Ward, 62 qts. milk, a 4c..... 2 48		
Richard Steel, bill of medicine,.... 7 72		
		71 53
Repairs, J. J. Hagaman, 1 mo. servi-		
ces, master carpenter,.....\$50 00		
Hyde, Watrous & Co., butts, screws,		
&c., ... 5 00		
A. Wethey, 500 ft. plank, a \$2,.... 10 00		
1,600 do a \$1.50, 24 00		
Hyde, Watrous & Co. nails, steel, &c. 21 24		
Richard Steel, 100lbs. white lead,.. 11 00		
J. S. Miller, nails, screws, files, &c. 27 93		
		149 17
Provisions, A. Wethey, 21,061 rations, a 5½c.,		1,158 36
Prison, A. Walcott & Co., iron, steel,		
&c., ... \$17 67		
Iron, steel, &c..... 24 43		
A. Wethey, team work, 1 day,... 2 00		
A. Cock & Son, 44 lbs. bees wax,		
a 20c..... 8 80		
L. Hinman, 7 white wash brushes, 5 25		
S. C. Dunham, removing convict to		
house of refuge, city N. York, 124 38		
		182 53
Horse, &c., A. Wethey, shoeing horse,.\$1 88		
Applegate & Lec, rep'g sleigh,..... 2 50		
E. Tyler, 2,160 lbs. hay, a 35c pr 100, 7 56		
		11 94
Fire wood, J. B. Dill, 295½ c'ds wood,		
a 14s. 9d.....\$545 29		
S. Tyler, 17½ c'ds wood, a 14s. 9d. 32 27		
		577 56
Soap, L. White, 6 bhs. ashes, a 8d.....\$0 50		
A. & J. Bostwick, 63½ lbs. soap, a 8d.		
box, 1s. 6d..... 5 48		
Carhart & Polhemus, 140 lbs. grease,		
a 3c..... 4 20		
		10 18
Clothing, Wm. Woods, 63½ lbs. wool,		
a 40c.....\$25 50		
A. Cock & Son, sew'g silk, th'd, &c. 2 11		
E. & J. Pease, 325lbs. wool, a 30c. 97 50		
H. Hurd, a lot of 2d hand clothing		
for disch'd convicts,..... 49 25		
B. C. Smith, a lot do 13 50		
Hinman Hind, do 16 50		
Carried forward,.....\$		

Brought forward,.....\$	\$	
Barber & Loudon, 29½ yds. satinett, a 55c.	16 36	
A. & J. Bostwick, bed cords,.....	4 62	
A. Treat, 45 runs thread, a 5s.	28 13	
Keys & Smith, 2 hats for disch'd convicts, ...	1 00	
Carhart & Polhemus, 3 skeins silk,	13	
		254 60
Stationary, G. C. Skinner, 4 reams ruled paper,.....	\$16 00	
Binding 6 3 quire blank books,...	3 50	
do 4 vol. State Laws,.....	4 00	
T. M. Skinner, advertising & quills,	10 19	
		33 69
Oil, &c., A. Cock & Son, 104 galls. oil, a 10s.	\$130 00	
Less, for short measure,	12	
		129 88
30 galls. oil, a 10s.	37 50	
		167 38
Postage, Geo. B. Throop, 1 qr. postage,....		15 29
Discharged convicts, A. Warner, \$2, J. H. Walker, \$2,.....	\$4 00	
R. Bolson, \$2, C. Carr, \$3,.....	5 00	
J. Lanning, \$3, W. M. Webster, \$3, N. Armstrong, \$3,.....	9 00	
R. Bell, \$3, W. Kimball, \$3, A. Mc- Cann, \$3,.....	9 00	
J. Van Hoesen, \$3, E. Goodrich, \$3, J. Kelly, \$3,.....	9 00	
C. Pool, \$3, W. Sullivan, \$3, H. Bas- sitt, \$3,.....	9 00	
E. R. Smith, \$3, W. Hosmer, \$3, J. Hoxley, \$3,.....	9 00	
J. McDermot, \$3, H. B. Brown, \$3, J. Cutten, \$3,.....	9 00	
J. Woodworth, \$3, J. T. Ross, \$3, C. Van Slick, \$3,.....	9 00	
S. Elsworth, \$3.50, J. Evander, \$4,	7 50	
27 convicts receipts,.....		79 50
Balance carried forward,.....		2,681 94
		<u>\$6,856 50</u>

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
 CAYUGA COUNTY, } ss.

Samuel C. Dunham, Agent, and Hiram Bostwick, Clerk, of the State Prison, Auburn, being duly sworn do depose and say, that the within account of monies received and expended on account of said prison during the month of March, 1834, is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief; and further these deponents say not.

S. C. DUNHAM, *Agent*,
 HIRAM BOSTWICK, *Clerk*.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this }
 7th day of April, 1834. }

H. TIFFT, *Commissioner of Deeds*.

(No. 12.)

Agent's return to the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison accounts for the 7th of April, 1834.

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, }
 April 8, 1834. }

To the Board of Inspectors,

The Agent respectfully reports: That the following is a correct return of all monies received and expended by him on account of the State Prison, Auburn, from the 1st to the 7th, both inclusive, of April, 1834.

1834.

April 1. Balance of March return bro't forward,....	\$2,681 94
7. Cash received from the following sources, viz:	
Cotton weave shop, R. Muir & Co.,.....	87 48
Clock shop, A. Munger & Co.,.....	160 35
Tool shop, T. J. McMaster & Co., ...	200 00
Clerk's office, visiters,.....	\$13 75
Smith shop,.....	2 44
	16 19
	\$3,145 93
1834. April 8. Balance brought forward, ...	\$2,987 25

Cash expended on the following accounts, viz:

Turnkeys and keepers, 1 day's ser. A. Parks,	\$1 25
Repairs, J. Hutchens, 5 bhs. hair, a 2s.	\$1 25
C. Saxton, 200 selected brick, a 5s.	1 25
5,000 do a \$5,	25 00
	27 50

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
Charcoal, W. P. Hamblin, 53 bhs. coal,		
a 8c.....	\$4	24
Wm. Hamblin, 55 bhs. coal, a 8c....	4	40
		8 64
Clothing, Auburn manufacturing co.,		
191 lbs. cotton filling, No. 16., a 30c.	\$57	30
1 piece cotton cord,.....		18
100 lbs. cot. filling, No. 16. a 30c..	30	00
R. & A. Riker, fulling 582 yds. stri-		
ped cloth, a 2c.....	11	64
Coloring 55 lbs. wool, a 4c.....	2	20
		101 32
Discharged convicts, E. Colland, \$3,		
A. Finehout, \$3,.....	\$6	00
N. Jacobs, \$2, J. Van Everal, \$3,..	5	00
R. Young, \$3, T. Lyon, \$3,.....	6	00
Robert Hughes,.....	3	00
		20 00
Balance carried forward,.....	2,987	25
		<u>\$3,145 96</u>

STATE OF NEW-YORK, { ss.
CAYUGA COUNTY, }

Samuel C. Dunham, late Agent, and Hiram Bostwick, Clerk, of the State Prison, Auburn, being duly sworn do depose and say, that the within account of monies received and expended on account of said prison, from the first to the seventh, both inclusive, of April, 1834, is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief; and further these deponents say not.

S. C. DUNHAM, *Agent*,
HIRAM BOSTWICK, *Clerk*.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this }
12th day of April, 1834. }

H. TIFFT, *Commissioner of Deeds*.

(No. 13.)

Agent's return to the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison accounts from 8th to 30th April, 1834.

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, }
May 1, 1834. }

To the Board of Inspectors,

The Agent respectfully reports: That the following is a correct return of all monies received and expended by him on account of the prison, from the 8th to 30th, both inclusive, of April, 1834.

1834.

April 8. Cash rec'd from S. C. Dunham, late Agent, it being the balance of his account with the State,.....	\$2,987 25
30. Cash received from the following sources, viz:	
Tool shop, T. J. McMaster & Co.,.....	400 00
Comb shop, Wm. Jerome & Son,.....	208 50
Machine shop, A. Walcott & Co.,...\$385 50	
Hitchcock & Walcott, 396 00	
	781 50
Cabinet shop, Cheny & Seymour, ...	583 89
Coopers' shop, A. Wethey,.....	536 18
Hame shop, C. & P. Hayden,.....	197 50
Clerk's office, visitors,.....\$63 75	
Weave shop,..... 7 25	
Smith shop,..... 3 00	
	74 00
	<u>\$5,768 82</u>
1834. May 1. Balance brought forward,.....	<u>\$2,370 14</u>

Cash expended on the following accounts, viz:
Officers and keepers, pay roll, 1 mo.

services, ...	\$820 84
S. C. Dunham, 7 days ser. as ag't, 24 31	
Levi Lewis, 23 days ser. as agent, 79 86	
Z. L. Webb, 29 do do 36 25	
	961 26
Guard, pay roll, 1 mo. services,.....	450 00
Matron, Lucinda Foot, 1 mo. services,.....	20 00
Chaplain, B. C. Smith, 1 mo. do \$31 94	
Geo. Peck, 3 mo. services,..... 16 65	
	48 59
Hospital, J. G. Morgan, 7 days servi- ces as physician,..... \$9 72	
L. B. Bigelow, 23 days services as physician,..... 31 94	

Carried forward,.....\$ \$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
A. & J. Bostwick, bill of hospital supplies, ...	14	81
T. M. Hunt, bill of medicine,.....	8	23
Richard Steel, do		33
J. Darrow, do	3	69
Hugh Ward, 60 qts. milk, a 4c.....	2	40
Elijah Sperry, 3 bbls. flour, a \$5.50, 16	50	
		87 82
Provisions, A. Wethey, 20,270 rations, a 5½c.	\$1,114	85
Repairs, J. J. Hagaman, 1 mo. services, master carpenter,.....	\$50	00
N. Eggleston, 36 bhs. lime, a 1s....	4	50
A. Wethey, 518 ft. pine b'ds, a 12s.	7	77
209 do a 16s.	4	18
1 M. shingles,.....	2	25
Hyde, Watrous & Co., st'l, screws, &c.,.....	18	27
Richard Steel, bill of paints & oils,	53	18
Foster & Edsall, 42 f'ds sand, a 3.	15	75
13 loads flagging sand, a 2s. 6d.	4	06
A. Warden, 1,270 loads flagging stone, a 8c.....	101	60
80 loads drain stone, a 30c.,...	24	00
		285 56
Horse, &c. D. O. Durkee, 3,000 lbs. hay, a \$7.33 per ton,.....	\$11	00
A. & J. Bostwick, 12 bhs. oats, a 3s.	4	50
A. Wethey, shoeing horse,.....		78
		16 28
Stationary, H. Ivison & Co., blank books, &c.,		4 75
Fire wood, J. B. Dill, 59½ c'ds wood, a 14s 9d.		110 07
Soap, &c., A. Wethey, 1,372 lbs. soap grease, a 3c.....	\$41	16
356 lbs. soap grease, a 3c.....	10	68
		51 84
Charcoal, David Cogswell, 192 bhs. coal, a 7c.....	\$13	44
A. Young, 62½ bhs coal, a 7c....	4	24
E. Baldwin, 76 do a 7c....	5	32
T. Tucker, 70 do a 6c....	4	20
D. Cogswell, 61 do a 6c....	3	66
K. Ellis, 31 do a 6c....	1	86
A. Young, 142 do a 6c....	8	52
M. Reed, 80 do a 6c....	4	80
A. Young, 66 do a 6c....	3	96
T. Tucker, 123 do a 6c....	7	38
A. Young, 137 do a 6c....	8	22
M. Reed, 83 do a 5½c...	4	56
		70 16

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward,.....		\$
Prison, T. M. Hunt, spirits turpentine,		
twine, &c.,.....	\$6 05	
A. Walcott &c., castings, steel, &c.,	15 28	
A. & J. Bostwick, 4 white wash		
brushes, a 3s. 6d.....	1 75	
2 white wash brushes, a 8s. 6d...	2 12	
A. Wethey, 1½ ds. team work, a 16s.	3 00	
Lot of staves and hoop iron,....	1 41	
Lot of hickory timber,.....	3 00	
Levi Lewis, ex's to & from Albany,	20 00	
		52 61
Clothing, Barber & Loudon, 200 lbs.		
cotton yarn, a 27c.....	\$54 00	
A. Treat, 32 runs flax thread, a 6s.	24 00	
		78 00
Discharged convicts, H. S. Reed, \$3,		
H. N. Wilcox, \$3, E. Williams, \$3,	\$9 00	
J. McDonald, \$3, P. Cornell, \$3, P.		
Williams, 4,.....	10 00	
John Adams, \$1, Wm Lewis, \$3, E.		
P. Sherman, \$3,.....	7 00	
H. Fashion, \$3, J. Umfely, \$3, John		
Smith, \$3,.....	9 00	
Wm. Kennedy, \$3, M. Henry, \$3,		
E. Eastman, \$3,.....	9 00	
Charles Butler,.....	3 00	
16 convicts receipts,.....	47 00	
Balance carried forward,.....	2,370 14	
		<u>\$5,768 82</u>

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
 CAYUGA COUNTY, } ss.

Levi Lewis, Agent, and Hiram Bostwick, Clerk, of the State Prison, Auburn, being duly sworn do depose and say, that the foregoing return of monies received and expended on account of the prison, from the 8th to 30th, both inclusive, of April, 1834, is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief; and further these deponents say not.

LEVI LEWIS,
 HIRAM BOSTWICK.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this }
 10th day of May, 1834. }

H. TIFFT, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

(No. 14.)

Agent's return to the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison accounts for the month of May, 1834.

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, }
June 1, 1834. }

To the Board of Inspectors,

The Agent respectfully reports: That the following is a correct return of all monies received and paid by him on account of the prison, during the month ending 31st May, 1834.

1834.

May 1. Balance of April return brought forward,....	\$2,370 14
31. Cash received this month from the following:	
Comb shop, Wm. Jerome & Son,.....	249 99
Clock shop, A. Munger & Co.,.....	170 60
Tool shop, T. J. McMaster & Co.,.....	650 00
Tailors' shop, S. Van Anden,.....	877 16
Cotton weave shop, R. Muir & Co.,.....	1,088 01
Coopers' shop, A. Wethey,.....	406 35
Cabinet shop, Cheny & Seymour,.....	400 00
Machine shop, A. Walcott & Co.,.....	350 20
Coverlet weave shop, Barber & Loudon,....	52 00
Shoe shop, E. & J. Pease,.....	180 00
Hame shop, C. & P. Hayden,.....	547 82
Clerk's office, visitors,.....	\$136 75
Smith shop,.....	3 00
Stone shop,.....	1 89
	141 64
	\$7,583 91

1834. June 1. Balance brought forward,..... \$1,511 93

Cash expended this month for the following:

Officers and turnkeys, pay roll, 1 mo.

services,.....\$925 01

Z. L. Webb, 24 days ser., turnkey, 29 59

954 60

Guard, pay roll, 1 mo. services,....\$425 00

Eli Stone, 9 days ser. as guard,... 7 26

S. Edwards, 23 days ser. do ... 18 55

450 81

Matron, Lucinda Foot, 1 mo. services,..... 20 00

Chaplain, B. C. Smith, 1 mo. do 31 94

Hospital, L. B. Bigelow 1 mo. ser...\$41 66

A. & J. Bostwick, hospital supplies, 22 84

E. Sperry, 1 bbl. flour,..... 5 50

H. Ward, 62 qts. milk, a 4c..... 2 48

72 48

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward,.....		\$
Repairs, J. J. Hagaman, 1 mo. ser.		
master carpenter,.....	\$50 00	
A. Wheeler, 2,832 ft oak joists, a 10s.	35 40	
A. Stevens, carting 1,538 lbs. iron		
from Weedsport,.....	1 13	
J. S. Milier, 100 lbs. nails,.....	7 50	
A. Wethey, 11 ds. team work, a \$2	22 00	
Foster & Odsell, 43 loads mortar		
sand, a 3s.....	16 13	
5 loads flagging sand, a 2s. 6d...	1 56	
Rice & Olds, freight and charges		
from Albany, on 4,081 lbs. iron,	19 67	
A. Warden, 107½ perch of stone,		
a 5s.....	67 35	
A. Stevens, carting 2,543 lbs. iron		
from Weedsport,.....	1 59	
		222 33
Provisions, A. Wethey, 20,796 rations, a 5½c.		1,143 78
Prison, Rice & Olds, freight on bibles, \$2	32	
Barber & Loudon, 1 wool picker,..	55 72	
J. Freeland, burying dec'd convict,	3 00	
J. S. Miller, white wash brushes,		
glue, &c.,.....	10 92	
A. Wethey, hickory timber, and		
hoop iron,.....	17 32	
A. & J. Bostwick, 22½ lbs. powder,		
a 2s. 6d.....	7 66	
Hyde, Watrous & Co., screws, iron,		
files, &c.....	46 41	
		143 35
Charcoal, Abram Young, 62½ bhs. coal,		
a 6c.....	\$3 75	
52 bhs. coal, a 6c.....	3 12	
N. Cogswell, 338 bhs. coal, a 5½c.	19 44	
John Covert, 75 do a 5½c.	4 13	
		30 44
Oil and candles, Obed Folger, 29 galls. sperm		
oil, a 8s. 6d.....	30 81	
Fire wood, A. Wheeler, ½ cord wood, a 15s.	1 41	
Soap, &c., J. Kilburn, 97½ bhs. ashes,		
a 10c.....	\$9 75	
L. Walker, 100 lbs. soap grease, a 3c.	3 00	
		12 75
Clothing, Carpenter, 3 2d h'd hats, a 4s.	\$1 50	
A. Treat, 31½ runs thread, a 6s....	25 88	
Barber & Loudon, 100 lbs. cotton		
yarn, a 27c.....	27 00	
100 lbs. cotton yarn, a 25c.....	25 00	
Carried forward,.....	\$	\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$	
B. C. Smith, 2 coats, a 20s. 1 a 16s.	7	00	
3 pants, a 8s., 1 coat, a 8s.....	4	00	
2 vests, a 4s., 1 hat, 4s.....	1	50	
Cha's Briggs. 89½ lbs. upper leather, a 3s.....	33	56	
			125 44
Discharged convicts, D. Lewis, \$3, J. Steel, \$2, F. La Pomeroy, \$5,...	\$10	00	
J. Clark, \$3, J. Vanderpool, \$2, J. Marshall, \$3, ...	8	00	
S. Bucklin, \$3, G. Trumbull, \$2, S, Barker, \$1, ...	6	00	
			24 00
			<u>\$3,264 14</u>
Enlarging prison grounds, J. B. Dill, purchase 13 ac. land,	\$2,700	00	
M. Smith, 2,100 ft. oak post and railing, a 9s. 6d.....	24	94	
E. Sperry, 1,500 feet hemlock plank, a 70c.....	10	50	
2,000 ft. heml'k boards, a 75c.	15	00	
Hyde, Watrous & Co., 200 lbs. nails, a \$7.50,.....	15	00	
59 lbs. crowbars, a 10c.....	5	90	
100 lbs. nails, a \$7.50,.....	7	50	
½ doz. spades, a \$12,.....	6	00	
150 lbs. nails, a \$7.50,.....	11	25	
50 lbs. 3d. nails, a \$8.50,....	4	25	
100 lbs. 6d. do a \$7.50,....	7	50	
			2,807 84
Balance carried forward,.....	1,511	93	
			<u><u>\$7,583 91</u></u>

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
CAYUGA COUNTY, } ss.

Levi Lewis, Agent, and Hiram Bostwick, Clerk of State Prison, Auburn, being duly sworn, do depose and say, that the within account of monies received and expended on account of said prison, during the month ending 31st May, 1834, is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief; and further these deponents say not.

LEVI LEWIS,
HIRAM BOSTWICK,

Sworn and subscribed before me, this }
10th day of June, 1834. }

H. TIFFT, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

(No. 15.)

Agent's return to the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison accounts for the month of June, 1834.

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, }
July 1, 1834. }

To the Board of Inspectors,

The Agent respectfully reports: That the following is a correct return of all monies received and expended by him on account of this prison during the month ending 30th June, 1834.

1834.

June 1. Balance of May return bro't forward,..... \$1,511 93

30. Cash received this month from the following sources:

Stone shop, Munger & Benedict,..	\$107 74	
Wm. Palmer & Son,..	213 00	
David Foot,.....	14 13	
Wm. P. Smith,.....	25 00	
A. Warden,.....	58 91	
A. D. Leonard,.....	153 87	
		572 65

Button shop, David Foot,.....	46 21	
-------------------------------	-------	--

Prison, John Clark,.....	102 07	
--------------------------	--------	--

Hame shop, C. & P. Hayden,.....		1,026 72
---------------------------------	--	----------

Machine shop, Hitchcock & Walcott, \$54 08		
--	--	--

A. Walcott & Co.,... 387 95		
-----------------------------	--	--

442 03

Cotton weave shop, R. Muir & Co.,.....	933 90	
--	--------	--

Comb shop, Wm. Jerome & Son,.....	398 63	
-----------------------------------	--------	--

Coverlet weave shop, Barber & Loudon,....	249 35	
---	--------	--

Tool shop, T. J. McMaster & Co.,.....	200 00	
---------------------------------------	--------	--

Shoe shop, E. & J. Pease,.....	397 60	
--------------------------------	--------	--

Cabinet shop, J. Seymour,.....	585 28	
--------------------------------	--------	--

Coopers' shop, A. Wethey,.....	451 08	
--------------------------------	--------	--

Tailors' shop, S. Van Anden,.....	244 69	
-----------------------------------	--------	--

Clerk's office, visitors,.....	\$160 00	
--------------------------------	----------	--

Weave shop,.....	8 00	
------------------	------	--

Stone shop,.....	4 00	
------------------	------	--

172 00

\$7,334 44

1834. July 1. Balance brought forward,..... \$2,706 17

Cash expended this month on the following accounts:

Officers and keepers, pay roll, 1 mo.

services, ...	\$887	51
C. G. Wood, 11 days ser. keeper,	13	56
J. Bowker, 25 days ser. do	30	82
J. Locke, 5 do do	6	16
G. Stone, 19 do do	23	42

961 47

Guard, pay roll, 1 mo. services.....

450 00

Matron, Lucinda Foot, 1 mo. services,.....

20 00

Chaplain, B. C. Smith, 1 mo. do

31 94

Hospital, L. B. Bigelow, 1 mo. do \$41 66

Hugh Ward, 60 qts. milk, a 4c.... 2 40

T. M. Hunt, bill of medicine,..... 20 53

A. & J. Bostwick, hospital supplies, 26 45

91 04

Provisions, A. Wethey, 20,113 rations, a 5½c.

1,106 22

Repairs, J. J. Hagaman, 1 mo. ser-

vices, master carpenter,..... \$50 00

N. Egleston, 509 bhs. lime, a 10½c. 53 45

E. Banker, 50½ lbs. l'd pipe, a 10c. 5 05

repairing water works, 2 00

A. Warden, bill of stone,..... 296 59

E. Banker, rep'g water works,... 1 50

H. Lord, bill pine lumber,..... 95 18

S. Yates, 9 M. shingles, a \$2,... 18 00

E. Sheldon, 667 ft. timber, a 6s... 5 00

A. Wethey, 427 ft. plank, a 1½s... 5 85

1 days team work,,... 2 00

Hyde, Watrous & Co., iron, steel

and nails,..... 56 45

A. Walcott & Co., iron, copper,

and labor,..... 36 15

C. Pomeroy, 1,000 ft. lumber, a \$1, 10 00

Foster & Edsell, sand and gravel, 15 13

T. M. Hunt, glass, paints, &c.,... 35 27

687 62

Oil and candles, O. Folger, 28½ galls.

oil, a 8s. 6d.....\$30 28

27 galls. oil, a 8s. 6d..... 28 68

30½ do a 8s. 6d..... 32 40

J. Seymour, 34 galls. oil, a 6s.... 25 50

Freight from New-York,..... 1 30

118 16

Clothing, Peter Wilson, 5½ lbs. wool,

a 30c..... \$1 76

Millard & Bocker, 42½ yds. can-

vass, a 27c..... 11 48

Carried forward, ... \$ \$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
B. C. Smith, 3 coats for discharged convicts, a \$3,.....	9	00
1 pant. 4s., 1 vest, 4s.....	1	00
Assignees of A. Merritt, 11½ yds. canvass, a 22c.....	2	53
43 yds. canvass, a 24c.....	10	32
Materials for bonnets for disch'd convicts,.....	1	76
J. Scott, 167 $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. of wool, a 30c.	50	14
N. Lamkin, 59½ do a 30c.	17	85
I. Peterson, 110 do a 30c.	33	00
J. Scantlebury, 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ do a 30c.	38	59
Barber & Loudon, 50 lbs. cotton yarn, a 27c.....	13	59
H. G. Harkness, 7½ lbs. wool, a 30c.	2	25
R. & A. Riker, fulling 64 yds. cloth, a 2c.....	1	28
Fulling 76 blankets, a 3c.....	2	28
Robert Mead, 35½ lbs. wool, a 30c.	10	72
Barber & Loudon, 26½ yds. satinett, a 60c.....	16	05
36 yds. satinett, a 55c.....	19	80
J. Durgee, 22 lbs. wool, a 25c.	5	50
W. Peacock, 132 do a 30c.	39	60
J. Aurrin, 45½ do a 30c.	13	65
J. Larzelere, 67 do a 30c.	20	10
A. Treat, 32½ runs thread, a 6s...	24	38
E. & J. Pease, 2330½ lbs. sole leather, a 15c.....	349	57
Freight from New-York,.....	11	28
B. C. Smith, clothing for disch'd convicts,.....	10	25
		717 64
Soap, &c., J. Kilburn, 253 lbs. s'p grease, a 6c.	15	18
Charcoal, N. Cogswell, 198 bhs. coal, a 5½c.	11	38
Postage, Geo. B. Throop, 1 qr. postage,....	9	18
Prison, Wm. Jerome & Son, bill of trap combs,.....	\$5	26
E. Wooley, lot of hickory timber,	2	00
H. G. Van Dusen, ½ ds. team work,	1	00
B. C. Smith, 6 w. wash'bru's, a 8s.	6	00
E. & J. Pease, bill shoemakers' awls,	36	75
A. & J. Bostwick, bed c'ds, soap, &c.	29	47
		80 48
Stationary, A. & J. Bostwick, blank books,..	4	38
Discharged convicts, D. Watkins, \$2,		
C. Alexander, \$2, R. Hazard, \$2, \$6 00		
Brought forward,.....	\$	\$
		199 53

Brought forward,.....\$	\$
Wm. Rose, \$3, J. Perkins, \$3, A.	
P. Beeden, \$3,.....	9 00
Jno. Reed, \$2, J. Anderson, \$3, A.	
Randolph, \$3,.....	8 00
P. Stroud, \$3, J. Emmit, \$3, H. Al-	
bright, \$4,.....	10 00
J. Wilson, \$3, D. Haver, \$3, J.	
Dutcher, \$3,.....	9 00
L. L. May, \$3, T. Dailey, \$3, A.	
Baker, \$4,.....	10 00
T. Castleman, \$4, A. Loveland, \$3,	7 00
	59 00
	\$4,363 69
Enlarging prison grounds & enclosures,	
Porter & Pardee, 100 lbs. 30d. nails,	\$7 00
Porter & E. Wethey, 200 large	
posts, a 38c.....	76 00
Porter Wethey, 3,178 feet fence	
railing, a 6s.....	23 83
H. Lord, 21,033 feet pine plank,	
a \$7.50,.....	157 75
	264 58
Balance carried forward,.....	2,706 17
	\$7,334 44

STATE OF NEW-YORK, { ss.
 CAYUGA COUNTY, }

Levi Lewis, Agent, and Hiram Bostwick, Clerk, of the State Prison at Auburn, being duly sworn do depose and say, that the foregoing return of monies received and expended on account of said prison during the month of June, 1834, is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief; and further these deponents say not.

LEVI LEWIS, *Agent,*
 H. BOSTWICK, *Clerk.*

Sworn and subscribed before me, this }
 5th day of September, 1834. }

H. TIFFT, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

(No. 16.)

Agent's return to the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison accounts for the month of July, 1834.

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, }
August 8, 1834. }

To the Board of Inspectors,

The Agent respectfully reports: That the following is a correct return of all monies received and expended by him on account of the prison, during the month ending 31st July, 1834.

1834.

July 1. Balance of June return brought forward,... \$2,706 17

31. Cash received this month from the following sources, viz:

Clock shop, A. Munger & Co.,.....	349 21
Coverlet weave shop, Barber & Loudon,....	110 38
Tool shop, T. J. McMaster & Co.,.....	563 38
Comb shop, Wm. Jerome & Son,.....	312 50
Machine shop, A. Walcott & Co.,.....	412 35
Hame shop, C. & P. Hayden,.....	350 00
Tailors' shop, S. Van Anden,.....	229 82
Cabinet shop, J. Seymour,.....	426 07
Shoe shop, E. & J. Pease,.....	100 00
Coopers' shop, A. Wethey,.....	440 08
Clerk's office, visitors,.....	\$190 50
Stone shop,.....	10 93
	201 43

\$6,201 39

1834. Aug. 1. Balance brought forward,..... \$2,568 66

1834.

July 31. Cash expended this month on the following accounts:

Officers and keepers, pay roll, 1 mo.

services, ...\$737 51

J. P. Hubbard, 23 days services,.. 28 36

Levi Hopkins, 15 do .. 18 50

J. P. Hubbard, 1 do .. 1 23

Ira Dunning, 16 do .. 19 73

Gardner Stone, 1 mo. services,... 37 50

Lyman Doty, 1 mo. do .. 37 50

880 33

Guard, pay roll, 1 mo. services,..... 400 00

Matron, Lucinda Foot, 1 mo. services,..... 20 00

Chaplain, B. C. Smith, 1 mo. do 31 94

Carried forward,..... *

Brought forward,.....		•
Hospital, L. B. Bigelow, 1 mo. servi-		
ces as physican,.....	\$41 66	
A. & J. Bostwick, hospital supplies, 14 14		
Richard Steel, medicine,.....	5 85	
T. M. Hunt, do	13 99	
H. Ward, 62 qts. milk, a 4c.....	2 48	
		78 12
Repairs, J. J. Hagaman, 1 mo. ser.	\$50 00	
Charles Saxton, 10,000 brick, a \$5,	50 00	
Cha's W. Pomeroy, 2,200 feet		
boards, a 8s. 6d.....	23 38	
S. Yates, 18 M. shingles, a \$2,...	36 00	
A. Warden, team work,.....	7 25	
E. Corning & Co., 40. 3. 3. cwt.		
iron, a 28s.....	142 84	
Cartage, ...	68	
A. Wethey, 35 galls. linseed oil,		
a 8s.....	35 00	
Cask,.....	1 50	
1 quart boiled oil,.....	37	
T. M. Hunt, 4 boxes glass, a 23s.	11 50	
R. Steel, white lead, &c.....	16 96	
A. Walcott & Co., 834 lbs. gud-		
geon irons, a 41c.....	39 62	
Turning the same,.....	2 00	
Foster & Edsell, 44 l'ds sand, a 3s.	16 50	
Carting 2 loads lumber, a 2s....	50	
		434 05
Rations, A. Wethey, 20,853 rations, a 51c.,...		1,146 91
Prison, T. J. McMaster & Co., bill		
plane irons, &c.,.....	\$4 14	
A. & J. Bostwick, 12 white wash		
brushes, a 9s. 1d.....	13 63	
2 white wash brushes, a 5s.....	1 25	
A. Wethey, hoop iron, timber, &c.	7 67	
R. Steel, 4 doz. lamp wicks, a 1s. 6d.	75	
D. Hewson, 31½ lbs. tallow, a 10c.	3 13	
		30 57
Clothing, Smith & Keys, 8 2d hand		
hats, a 4s.....	\$1 00	
J. Powers, 28½ lbs. wool, a 30c.	8 59	
J. Griswold, 17½ do a 30c.	5 35	
W. Grove, 49 do a 30c.	14 70	
S. Taylor, 60 do a 37½c.	22 50	
175½ do a 36c.	63 18	
19 do a 31c.	5 89	
2 wool sacks, a 3s...	75	
Wm. Bruce, lot 2d hand clothing,..	3 25	
Carried forward,.....		•

Brought forward,.....		
R. Steel, 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs. sew'g twine, a 3s.	2 42	
H. G. Van Dusen, lot 2d h'd cloth'g,	6 50	
F. Van Dusen, do do	1 50	
W. Peacock, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. wool, a 30c.	3 68	
A. & J. Bostwick, 12 bed c'ds, 2s. 9d.	4 12	
A. Treat, 31 runs thread, a 6s.....	23 25	
Barber & Loudon, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. cotton		
yarn, a 27c.....	27 88	
50 lbs. cotton yarn, a 25c.....	12 50	
		210 06
Charcoal, N. Cogswell, 306 $\frac{1}{2}$ bhs coal,		
a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	\$17 62	
620 bhs. coal, a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	35 65	
		53 27
Stationary, A. & J. Bostwick, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream letter		
paper, a \$5,.....	2 50	
Horse, &c., A. Wethey, shoeing horse,.....	1 25	
Discharged convicts, E. Hammond, \$3, \$3 00		
C. Thompson, \$4, T. L. Mayne, \$2, 6 00		
T. Edwards, \$3, A. Williams, \$2,.. 5 00		
		14 00
		<u>\$3,303 00</u>
Enlarging prison grounds and enclosures,		
Rice & Olds, freight on nails,.....	\$1 07	
J. Sheldon, 1 ox yoke,.....	1 00	
J. Hopkins, 2,051 ft. boards, a 6s...	15 38	
Hyde, Watrous & Co., 698 lbs. O. S.		
iron, a \$6,.....	41 88	
100 lbs. round iron,.....	7 00	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. shovels, a \$12,.....	21 00	
76 lbs. crowbars, \$10,.....	7 60	
nails, screws, &c.....	4 12	
A. Wethey, 1 yoke oxen,.....	70 00	
16 days team work, a \$2,.....	32 00	
Boards and plank,.....	2 18	
J. H. Bostwick levelling yard,....	1 50	
D. Mills, 1 mo. services, turnkey,..	37 50	
S. Sharp, 1 mo. do do ..	37 50	
P. Clark, 1mo. do guard, ...	25 00	
H. Arnold, 1 mo. do do	25 00	
		329 73
Balance carried forward,.....		2,568 66
		<u>\$6,201 39</u>

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
 ss.
 CAYUGA COUNTY, }

Levi Lewis, Agent, and Hiram Bostwick, Clerk, of the State Prison, at Auburn, being duly sworn do depose and say, that the foregoing return of monies received and expended on account of said prison during the month of July, 1834, is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief; and further these deponents say not.

LEVI LEWIS, *Agent*,
 H. BOSTWICK *Clerk*.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this }
 5th day of September, 1834. }
 H. TIFFT, *Commissioner of Deeds*.

(No. 17.)

Agent's return to the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison accounts for the month of August, 1834.

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, }
 September 1, 1834. }

To the Board of Inspectors,

The Agent respectfully reports: That the following is a correct return of all monies received and expended by him on account of the prison during the month ending 31st August, 1834.

1834.

Aug. 1. Balance of July return bro't forward,.....	\$2,568 66
31. Cash received this month from the following sources, viz:	
Coverlet weave shop, Barber & Loudon,....	224 35
Tool shop, T. J. McMaster & Co., ...	800 00
Shoe shop, E. & J. Pease,.....	332 00
Machine shop, Hitchcock & Walcott, \$227 86	
A. Walcott & Co.,... 454 35	
	682 21
Cabinet shop, J. Seymour,.....	624 03
Comb shop, Wm. Jerome & Son,.....	327 15
Hame shop, C. & P. Hayden,.....	400 00
Clock shop, Benedict & Hotchkiss,.....	189 77
Coopers' shop, A. Wethey,.....	448 73
Clerk's office, visiters,.... \$216 25	
Stone shop,..... 10 00	
Weave shop,..... 5 00	
Smith shop,..... 4 75	
Prison, ... 2 00	
	238 00
	<u>\$6,834 90</u>
1834. Sept. 1. Balance brought forward, ...	<u><u>\$3,433 49</u></u>

1834.

Aug. 31. Cash expended on the following accounts, viz:

Officers and keepers, pay roll, 1 mo.		
services, ...	\$812 51	
J. Locke, 2 days services, ...	2 47	
L. Doty, 24 do	29 59	
J. Bowker, 30 do	36 98	
J. Locke, 7 do	8 63	
		890 18
Guard, pay roll, 1 mo. do	\$375 00	
E. Mooney, 14 days do	11 66	
		386 66
Matron, Lucinda Foot, 1 mo. services, ...		20 00
Chaplain, B. C. Smith, 1 mo. do	\$31 94	
Geo. Peck, 3 mo. services, ...	16 65	
		48 59
Hospital, L. B. Bigelow, 1 mo. servi-		
ces as physician, ...	\$41 66	
J. Barber, 2 small buck skins, ...	1 25	
T. M. Hunt, bill of medicine, ...	13 77	
A. & J. Bostwick, hospital supplies, ...	39 09	
R. Steel, bill of medicine, ...	37	
Hugh Ward, 62 qts. milk, a 4c.	2 48	
		98 62
Provisions, A. Wethey, 20,675 rations, a 5½c.		1,137 13
Repairs, J. J. Hagaman, 1 mo. servi-		
ces as carpenter, ...	\$50 00	
D. Hewson, ½ box tin, ...	6 00	
A. Eggleston, 218½ bhs. lime, a 10½c.	22 89	
E. Banker, 7 days labor, ...	14 00	
220 ft. pump logs, a 5c.	11 00	
A. Walcott & Co. bill of copper, &c.	9 80	
T. M. Hunt, paints, &c., ...	4 66	
Hyde, Watrous & Co., steel, iron,		
and nails, ...	113 29	
		231 64
Oil and candles, O. Folger, 70 gs. oil, a 8s. 3d.		72 19
Fire wood, B. B. Tyler, 24½½ cords wood,		
a 14s. 9d.		45 75
Horse, &c., J. McDonald, 1 bridle, ...	\$1 75	
A. Wethey, shoeing horse, ...	75	
		2 50
Soap, &c., A. & J. Bostwick, 54½ lbs. soap,		
and box, a 8d.		4 55
Stationary, A. & J. Bostwick, pencils and		
wafers, ...		1 25
Clothing, R. Mitchel, 47½ lbs. wool,		
a 30c., ...	\$14 33	
C. W. Pomeroy, lot of 2d h'd cloth'g,	3 50	

Carried forward, ...

Brought forward,.....*		\$
J. T. & A. S. Durkee, 165 lbs. up- per leather, a 36c.....	59 40	
A. P. Selover, 10½ lbs. wool, a 30c.	3 08	
Barber & Loudon, 100 lbs. c. yarn,	25 00	
R. Mitchel, 46½ lbs. wool, a 30c...	13 88	
T. Farrah, 23¼ lbs. do a 30c...	7 02	
A. Treat, 33 runs thread, a 6s.....	24 75	
J. Powers, 16 dressed sheep skins, a 5s.....	10 00	
4 lbs. wool, a 30c.....	1 20	
		162 16
Prison, Hyde, Watrous & Co., chisels, files, screws, &c.,....	\$14 75	
R. Steel, rope, twine, oil, &c.,....	9 50	
A. Wethey, soap tub and staves,..	2 80	
J. J. Hagaman, brace and bitts,...	7 50	
		34 55
Discharged convicts, J. Hatmaker, \$2, Wm. Patterson, \$3.....	\$5 00	
J. P. Getman, \$3, Geo. Johnson, \$3.	6 00	
J. Keane, \$3, W. Bradshaw, \$3,....	6 00	
R. Robinson, \$2,.....	2 00	
		19 00
		\$3,154 77
Enlarging prison grounds and enclosures, Sickles & Tainter, building cart,..	\$21 81	
H. G. Van Dusen, 15½ ds. t'm work,	30 50	
A. Wethey, 1,615 ft. lumber, a 8s.	16 15	
924 do a 6s.	6 93	
5 M. shingles, a 18s.	11 25	
A. Wethey, 5 days t'm work, a \$2,	10 00	
D. Mills, 1 mo. services, turnkey,..	37 50	
S. Sharp, 1 mo. do ..	37 50	
H. Arnold, 1 mo. do guard,....	25 00	
P. Clark, 1 mo. do do	25 00	
D. Husk, 1 mo. do do	25 00	
		246 64
Balance carried forward,.....	3,433 49	
		\$6,834 90

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
 CAYUGA COUNTY, } ss.

Levi Lewis, Agent, and Hiram Bostwick, Clerk of the State Prison at Auburn, being duly sworn, do depose and say, that the foregoing return of monies received and expended on account of said prison, during the month of August, A. D. 1834, is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief; and further these deponents say not.

LEVI LEWIS, *Agent*,
 HIRAM BOSTWICK,

Sworn and subscribed before me, this }
 22d day of October, 1834. }

H. TIFFT, *Commissioner of Deeds*.

(No. 18.)

Agent's return to the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison accounts for the month of September, 1834.

STATE PRISON, AUBURN, }
 October 1, 1834. }

To the Board of Inspectors,

The Agent respectfully reports: That the following is a correct return of all monies received and expended by him on account of said prison during the month ending 30th September, 1834.

1834.

Sept. 1. Balance of August return bro't forward,.... \$3,433 49
 30. Cash received this month from the following

sources:

Stone shop, building com. of Cay'a

Co. Bank,.....\$500 00

A. D. Leonard,..... 95 00

Geo. B. Chase,..... 191 46

A. Warden,..... 32 22

818 68

Shoe shop, E. & J. Pease,.....

424 16

Tool shop, T. J. McMaster & Co.,.....

500 00

Clock shop, Benedict & Hotchkiss,.....

171 87

Comb shop, Wm. Jerome & Son,.....

279 52

Tailors' shop, S. Van Anden,.....

507 09

Cabinet shop, J. Seymour,.....

290 00

Machine shop, A. Walcott & Co.,.....

328 20

Coopers' shop, A. Wethey,.....

404 06

Hame shop, C. & P. Hayden,.....

400 00

Cotton weave shop, Hills & Muir, ...

255 70

Coverlet weave shop, Barber & Loudon,....

123 77

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
Clerk's office, visitors,.....	\$309	00
Stone shop,.....	8	75
Smith shop,.....	2	50
Prison,.....		50
		320 75
		\$3,257 29
1834. Oct. 1. Balance brought forward,.....	\$2,399	82

1834.

Sept. 30 Cash expended this month on the following accounts:

Officers and keepers, pay roll, 1 mo. services, ...	\$737	51	
J. Bowker, 1 mo. services,.....	37	50	
Ira Dunning, 12 days do	14	79	
Lyman Doty, 24 do do	29	59	
D. B. Wheeler, 18 do do	22	19	
Wm. Backus, 26 do do	32	05	
			\$873 62
Guard, pay roll, 1 mo. services,.....	\$350	00	
Jonas White, 18 days do	15	00	
Eli Stone, 8 do	6	66	
A. Loveland, 17 do	14	17	
			385 83
Matron, Lucinda Foot, 1 mo. services,.....		20	00
Chaplain, B. C. Smith, 1 mo. do		31	94
Hospital, L. B. Bigelow, 1 mo. do	\$41	66	
E. Sperry, 247 lbs. flour, a 20s....	6	18	
1 bbl. do	5	50	
Hyde, Watrous & Co., 1½ doz. spec-			
tacles, ...	5	75	
T. M. Hunt, bill of medicine,.....	5	14	
E. Sperry, 202 lbs. flour, a 22c....	5	55	
Hugh Ward, 60 qts. milk, a 4c....	2	40	
A. & J. Bostwick, hospital supplies,	15	24	
			87 42
Provisions, A. Wethey, 19,667 rations, a 5½c.			1,081 68
Repairs, and improvements,			
J. J. Hagaman, 1 mo. ser. asm. c.,	\$50	00	
E. Hunter, 38 ds. lab. at w. wheel	76	00	
E. Sperry, 4,264 ft. oak pl'k. a 10s.	53	30	
S. F. Dexter, 1 metallic pump,....	15	00	
7 ds. labor putting up same,....	14	00	
P. Wethey, 3,688-ft. timb, a 5s. 6d.	45	98	
J. Clark. bill of timb. for w. wheel,	38	52	
Carried forward,.....	\$		\$

Brought forward,.....	\$	\$	
A. Wheeler, 3,110 ft. oak plank, a 9s. 6d.....	36	93	
562½ ft. white wood, a 8s.....	5	62	
Foster & Edsell, sand and loam,..	20	50	
M. Banker, 26 ft. of pump, a 4s...	13	00	
E. Sperry, 2,104 ft. a 70c., 1,003 a 75c., lumber,.....	22	25	
Hyde, Watrous & Co., iron, nails, screws, &c.,.....	65	48	
Allen Warden, 668 feet flagging stone, a 8c.....	53	44	
Sundry small stone,.....	8	88	
P. Wethey, 2,138 ft. timb. a 5s. 6d.	14	70	
10 sleepers, a 4s.....	5	00	
C. Stevens, 34½ lbs. sh. cop'r a 30c.	10	35	
Wm. Woods, pay't in purchase of building, &c.,.....	640	00	
H. Miller, 5 bhs. mor. hair, a 2s.	1	25	
G. B. Chase, bill of stone,.....	101	46	
			1,381 66
Soap, &c., J. Kilburn, 51 lbs. soap grease, a 6c.....	63	06	
A. Wethey, 665 lbs. lard, a 6c.....	39	90	
2 large soap tubs, a 20s.	5	00	
			47 96
Charcoal, M. Cogswell, 612 b. c'l, a 5¼c.	335	20	
D. Cogswell, 418 do a 5¼c.	24	04	
			59 24
Prison, Wm. Goodwin, 137 lbs. broken glass, a 2d.....	2	85	
A. Wethey, 240½ lbs. tallow, a 6d.	15	60	
50 Irish staves,.....	1	00	
A. & J. Bostwick, powder, &c.,....	11	83	
A. Walcott & Co., sundries,.....	19	73	
			51 01
Clothing, J. McCann, clothing for dis- charged convicts,.....	26	25	
Whiteside & Cramer, fr't on wool,	2	19	
P. Holley, 5 hats for dis. convicts,	2	50	
J. Keyes, 8 do do	4	00	
Wm. Stewart, 840 lbs. wool, a 40c.	336	00	
27½ yds. sacks, a 20c.....	5	50	
T. Williams, 230½ lbs. wool, a 35c.	80	76	
A. Treat, 34 runs thread, a 6s....	25	50	
A. Wethey, 401½ lbs. wool, a 40c.	160	50	
T. M. Hunt, 10 lbs. twine, a 2s....	2	50	
J. Swift, 637 lbs. wool, a 43c.....	273	91	
Steel & Groat, 27 yds. canv's a 24c.	8	88	
			908 49

Oil & Candles, Obed Folger, 116 gals. sperm oil, a 8s. 3d.....	\$119 62
Postage, Geo. B. Throop, 1 quarter's postage, Horse, &c., A. Warden, exchange for horse,	78 36
Stationary, S. Barnes, 2 reams paper, A. & J. Bostwick, 25 quills,.....	70 00
75	
Skinner & Hills, book-binding, &c....	9 50
H. Ivison & Co., quills,.....	5 38
Williams' Annual Register,.....	1 50
	24 63

Discharged convicts, O. Boutell, \$3, S. Hurd, \$3, T. Chilson, \$3,.....	\$9 00
E. Porter, \$3, J. Brown, \$3, J. W. Reily, \$3,.....	9 00
S. Robinson, \$3, J. Onderkirk, \$3, G. W. Parker, \$3, ...	9 00
J. Nelson, \$3, F. J. Storm, \$3, J. Rice, \$3,.....	9 00
J. McMarling, \$3, Wm. Carr, \$2, B. A. Wandell, \$3,.....	8 00
R. Gelston, \$4, A. Sweet, \$3, P. Coshley, \$2,.....	9 00
J. Carpenter, \$3, P. Henry, \$3, D. Foley, \$3,.....	9 00
P. O. Reiley, \$3, S. S. Beman, \$5, A. C. Shelden, \$3,.....	11 00
G. Wilkenson, \$3, S. Greenfield, \$2, E. Thomas, \$1,.....	6 00
M. Silmsen, \$3, T. Webster, \$2, J. Castello, \$3,.....	8 00
W. Simons, \$3, L. Bowe, \$4, J. Harper, \$2,.....	9 00
Geo. High, \$3,.....	3 00
34 convicts receipts,.....	99 00
	\$5,320 47

Enlarging prison grounds and enclosures,	
E. Sperry, 320 ft. plank, a 8s.....	\$3 20
4,140 do a 70c....	28 98
H. Lord, 40,873 ft. pine lumber, a \$7.50,	306 55
314 do do a 10s.	3 93
234 do do a 8s.	2 34
A. Wheeler, 1 ox yoke,.....	1 00
A. Wethey, 5½ ds. t'm work, a \$2,	11 00
E. Lynds & Son, 400 lbs. spikes, a 7½c.....	30 00
D. Mills, 1 mo. services, turnkey,	37 50
S. Sharp, 1 mo. do do	37 50

Carried forward,.....\$ \$

Brought forward,.....\$				•
H. Arnold, 1 mo.	do	guard,..	25 00	
D. Husk, 1 mo.	do	do ..	25 00	
P. Clark, 1 mo.	do	do ..	25 00	
				537 00
Balance carried forward,.....				2,399 82
				\$8,257 29

(No. 19.)

INVENTORY

Of property in the State Prison, Auburn, belonging to the State of New-York, on the 30th day of September, 1834.

Hame shop, tools, furniture, &c.,.....	\$105 76
Cabinet shop, do	14 24
Carpet weave shop, looms, carding machine, &c.,....	716 95
Comb shop, tools and furniture,.....	105 04
Smith shop, stock, do do	949 53
Clock and tailors' shops, do do	132 69
Shoe shop, stock, do do	777 09
Cotton weave shop, looms, do do	453 28
Tool shop, do do	18 76
Coopers' shop, tools, do	943 63
Carpenters' shop, stock, do do	324 36
Stone shop, do do	620 74
West yard, fuel, lumber, tools, oxen, &c.,.....	1,328 67
Wood house, looms, tools, paints, &c.,.....	293 56
Soap house, soap, grease, ashes, kettles, &c.,.....	333 70
Stable, horse, wagons, harnesses, &c.,.....	406 82
Engine house, fire engine and furniture,.....	1,001 26
Wash room, kettles, barrels, &c.,.....	40 44
Kitchen, kettles, furniture, tables, &c.,.....	946 93
Female department, furniture, &c.,.....	112 39
North and south wings, furniture and fixtures,.....	496 40
Beds and bedding,.....	5,520 68
Store rooms, clothing,.....	9,446 12
Looms, tools, ropes and sundries,.....	485 25
Barber's hall, furniture, &c.,.....	43 60
Hospital furniture and medicines,.....	388 71
Chapel, furniture, &c.,.....	140 45
Guard house, furniture, muskets and ammunition,....	270 75
Keeper's hall, furniture,.....	91 44
Clerk's office, stationary, furniture, &c.,.....	470 91

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward,.....	\$	
Agent's office, furniture,.....		37 38
Chaplain's office, do		10 68
Stoves, in prison,.....		1,086 46
		<u>\$28,114 82</u>
Amount of inventory as taken 30th September, 1833,		27,237 07
		<u> </u>
Increase for this year,.....	\$	<u>877 75</u>

(No. 20.)
STATEMENT

Of the monies received, and the sources from whence received; and monies paid, and on what account paid, by the Agent of the State Prison at Auburn, during the year ending 30th September, 1834.

1834. September 30. Cash received on the following accounts:		
Cotton weavers, ...	\$3,975	06
Shoemakers,.....	2,654	49
Coopers, ...	5,223	16
Hame makers,.....	4,930	61
Satinett weavers,.....	804	08
Tailors,.....	4,504	95
Cabinet makers,.....	5,129	46
Tool makers, ...	5,642	67
Machinists,.....	4,601	96
Comb makers,.....	3,475	75
Stone cutters,.....	2,848	40
Blacksmiths,.....	292	31
Clock makers,.....	2,026	77
Check weavers,.....	143	70
Prison, or miscellaneous,.....	566	65
Custom weavers,.....	104	03
Button makers,.....	175	40
Coverlet weavers,.....	1,036	17
Visitors, ...	1,859	59
		<u>\$49,998 12</u>

1834. Sept. 30. Cash expended on the following accounts:		
Officers and keepers,.	\$11,185	28
Guard,.....	5,221	68
Matron, ...	240	00
Chaplain,.....	436	78
Hospital, ...	982	83

Carried forward,..... \$

Brought forward,..... \$

Provisions, ...	13,386 93
Building south wing and enlarging prison grounds,...	5,715 62
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary,.....	4,174 30
Clothing,.....	3,629 63
Oil and candles,.....	905 34
Fire wood,..... ,.....	1,445 29
Charcoal, ...	384 24
Stationary,.....	167 35
Horse, &c.,.....	157 83
Soap,.....	240 34
Brooms,.....	115 55
Postage, ...	117 65
Discharged convicts, ...	576 50
Prison, or miscellanies,.....	1,542 62

\$50,627 66

(No. 21.)

STATEMENT

Of monthly earnings of convicts charged to contractors; also the earnings and profits of other convicts and prison sources not under contract; together with the monthly receipts and expenditures for the year ending 30th September, 1834.

	Earnings of convicts under contract.	Receipts from prison sources.	Expenditure for general support.	Rebuilding and enlarging south wing.	Enlarging prison grounds.	Repairs ordinary and extra.
1833. October, ...	\$3,619 19	\$4,374 45	\$3,089 13	\$217 22	.....	\$169 84
November, ...	3,533 12	3,311 80	3,010 92	350 05	.....	308 62
December, ...	3,665 22	6,140 27	3,710 57	763 03	.....	93 00
1834. January, ...	3,868 65	4,191 45	3,471 57	199 53	.....	183 31
February, ...	3,413 11	2,450 97	3,737 06	.....	.....	149 17
March, ...	3,734 13	2,662 05	4,025 39	.....	.....	313 06
April, ...	3,660 78	3,245 59	3,244 33	.....	\$2,807 84	222 33
May, ...	3,754 72	5,213 77	3,041 81	.....	264 58	687 62
June, ...	3,334 69	5,822 51	3,676 07	.....	329 73	434 05
July, ...	3,476 02	3,495 22	2,868 95	.....	246 04	231 64
August, ...	3,472 59	4,266 24	2,923 13	.....		

September,.....	3,472 17	4,823 80	3,938 81	.....	537 00	1,381 86
<i>Other earnings.</i>	\$43,004 39					
Stone shop,.....	3,122 37					
Smith shop,.....	244 18					
Remov'g conv't to H. of Refuge,	122 75					
Rent prison buildings, ...	143 75					
Maintenance U. S. convict,.....	98 83					
Prison slops,.....	50 00					
Sundries,.....	77 70					
Visitors, ...	1,859 50					
	\$47,723 47	\$49,998 12	\$40,737 74	\$1,529 83	\$4,185 79	\$4,174 30

(No. 22.)

STATEMENT,

*Shewing the employment of all the convicts in the State Prison at
Auburn, December 31, 1834.*

Cotton weave shop—

On contract.

Weaving tickings, &c., ...	34	
Spooling, ...	7	
Making harness, ...	1	
Carpenter, ...	1	
Packing cloth, ...	1	
Warping and sizing, ...	1	
Waiter, ...	1	
		46

For the State.

Weaving stockings, ...	2	
do shirtings, ...	2	
do stripe, ...	1	
Spooling, ...	2	
Invalid, ...	1	
		8
		54

Tailors' shop—

On contract.

Tailors, ...	40	
Waiter, ...	1	
		41

For the State.

Tailors, ...	2	
Barbers, ...	3	
Invalid, ...	1	
		6
		47

Tool shop—

On contract.

Plane makers, ...	29	
Dressing and piling timber, ...	5	
Riving timber, ...	3	
Oiler, ...	1	
Fireman, ...	1	
Waiter, ...	1	
		39
		39

Machine shop—

On contract.

Blacksmiths, ...	6	
Copper smiths, ...	6	

Lock smiths, ...	13
Machinists, ...	17
Brass founder, ...	1
Waiter, ...	1
	46

For the State.

Blacksmiths, ...	5
Tinker, ...	1
Waiter, ...	1
	7

53

Comb shop—

On contract.

Sawing stock, ...	1
Pressing stock, ...	4
Scraping stock, ...	2
Making dress combs, ...	2
do trap do	1
do side do	5
do large do	5
Polishing combs, ...	8
Bending do	1
Cutting side combs, &c., ...	2
Packing, ...	2
Rubbing and oiling, ...	1
Washing combs, ...	1
Grinding, ...	1
Carving, ...	1
Pointing side combs, ...	1
Patent buff, ...	2
Waiter, ...	1
Staining combs, ...	3
	44

For the State.

Making kids, cans, &c., ...	1
	1

45

Coverlet weave shop—

On contract.

Carpet weavers, ...	5
Coverlet and diaper weavers, ...	3
Satinett weavers, ...	5
Flannel weavers, ...	4
Carder, ...	2
Spinners, ...	3
Drawboys, ...	3
Warpers, ...	2
Carpenter, ...	1
Spoolers and bobbin winders, ...	8
	36

36

Cabinet shop—*On contract.*

Bedstead makers.....	2
Cabinet makers,.....	16
Chair makers,.....	6
Turners,.....	4
Painters,.....	6
Polishers,.....	3
Matters,.....	16
Sawyers,.....	2
Carver,.....	1
Hair pickers,.....	2
Waiters,.....	2
	60

60

Hame shop—*On contract.*

Hame makers,.....	6
Blacksmiths,.....	6
Filers,.....	4
Platers,.....	6
Saddle-tree makers,.....	20
Riving timber,.....	2
Waiters,.....	2
	45

45

Shoe shop—*On contract.*

Fine boots and shoes,.....	7
Coarse do do.....	7
Women's and misses' shoes and cacks,.....	20
Binding,.....	5
Cramping boots,.....	1
Dressing work and waiter,.....	1
	41

For the State.

Shoemakers,.....	8
Barber,.....	1
Invalid,.....	1
	10

51

Coopers' shop—*On contract.*

Making whiskey barrels,.....	18
do provision do.....	10
do do tubs,.....	2
do beer barrels,.....	1
do do hhd's,.....	1
do flour barrels,.....	18
do do do.....	1
do churns,.....	1

Making pails, ...	2
do and repairing tools, ...	1
Tending kiln and grinding tools, ...	1
Sawing staves, ...	2
Repairing contractors' wagons, ...	1
Blacksmiths, ...	2

61

For the State.

Coopering, ...	1
Waiter, ...	1

2

63

Clock shop—

On contract.

Brass clock makers, ...	16
Case makers, ...	6
Painters, ...	2
Waiters, ...	1

25

Kitchen—

For the State.

Bakers, ...	2
Cooks, ...	2
Table waiters, ...	4
Dish washers, &c., ...	6
Hall waiters, ...	2
Cutting rations, ...	1
Waiter, ...	1
Invalids, ...	3

21

Hospital—

Sick, ...	4
Nurses, ...	2

6

North wing—

For the State.

Hammock mender, ...	1
White washer, ...	1
Sweeping and washing, ...	5
Invalids, ...	3

10

South wing—

For the State.

Sweeping and washing, ...	2
-----------------------------	---

North yard—

On contract.

Making Burr mill stones, ...	4
--------------------------------	---

For the State.

Cutting stone, ...	11
Masons, ...	3
Glazier, ...	1

Carpenters, ...	5	
Soap boilers, ...	2	
Ostler, ...	1	
Waiter, ...	1	
Invalids, ...	2	
Sawing wood, cleaning, &c., ...	25	
		51
Females—		55
<i>For the State.</i>		
Making and repairing clothing, ...		27
Wash room—		
<i>For the State.</i>		
Washing convicts' clothes, ...		7
Keepers' house—		
<i>For the State.</i>		
Cooks and waiters, ...		2
		649

RECAPITULATION.

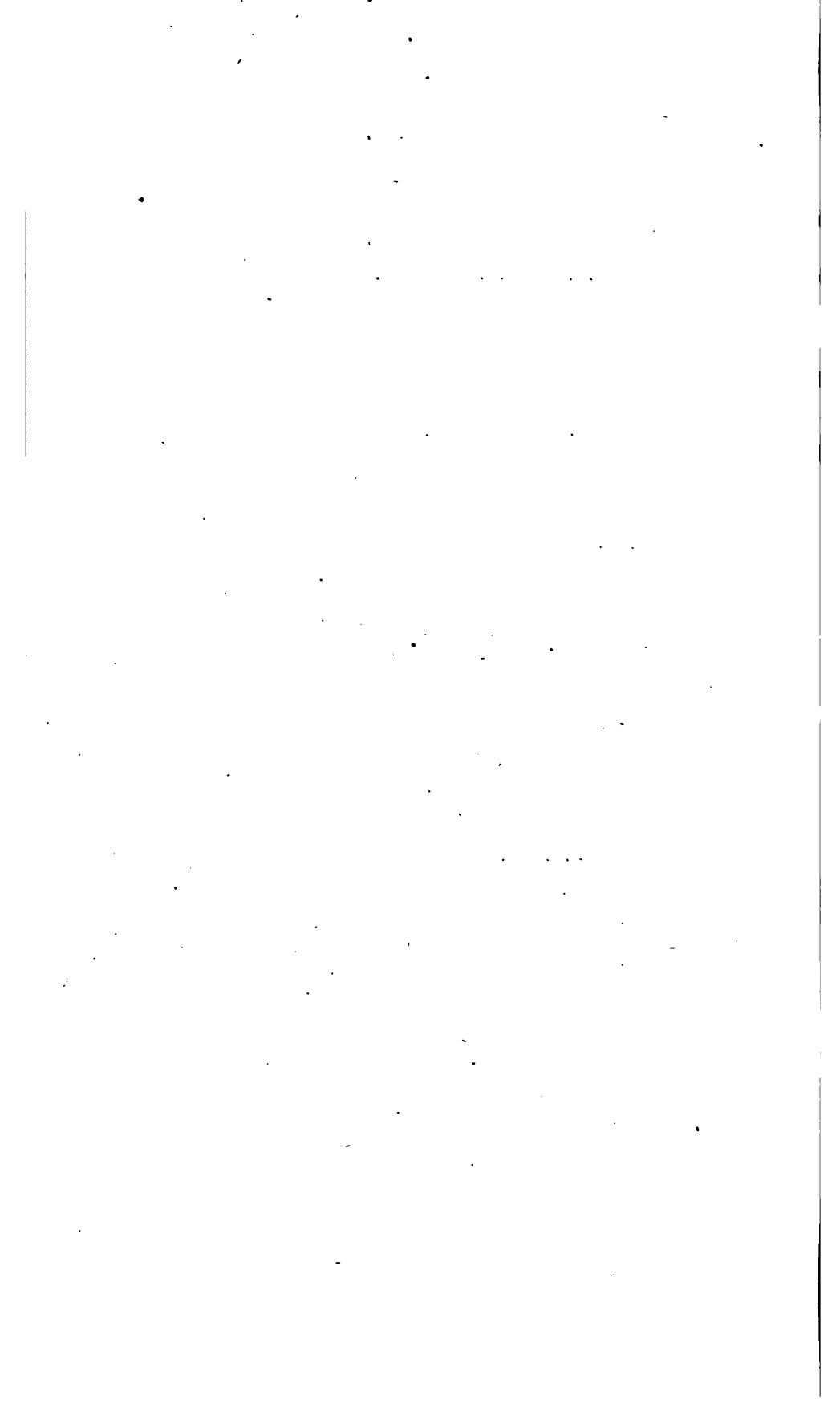
Shops, &c.,	On contract.	For the State.	Total.
Cotton weave shop, ...	46	8	54
Tailors' shop, ...	41	6	47
Tool shop, ...	39		39
Machine shop, ...	46	7	53
Comb shop, ...	44	1	45
Coverlet weave shop, ...	36		36
Cabinet shop, ...	60		60
Hame shop, ...	46		46
Shoe shop, ...	41	10	51
Coopers' shop, ...	61	2	63
Clock shop, ...	25		25
Kitchen, ...		21	21
Hospital, ...		6	6
North wing, ...		10	10
South wing, ...		2	2
North yard, ...	4	51	55
Females, ...		27	27
Wash room, ...		7	7
Keepers' house, ...		2	2
	489	160	649

(No. 23.)

STATEMENT,

Shewing the number of men employed on each contract, and the prices per man, per day, and the prices per each piece.

	Price pr day.	No. men.	Total.
Cotton weave shop,.....	25c.	37	
	15c.	8	
	50c.	1 =	46
Tool shop,.....	30c.	38	
	25c.	1 =	39
Machine shop,.....	40c.	25	
	30c.	21 =	46
Comb shop,.....	32c.	43	
	25c.	1 =	44
Coverlet weave shop,.....	30c.	23	
	25c.	3	
	15c.	10 =	36
Cabinet shop,.....	35c.	47	
	25c.	9	
	50c.	1	
	17½c.	1	
Hair pickers, ...	2c. pr lb.	2	60
Hame shop,.....	30c.	39	
	50c.	5	
	25c.	2 =	46
Coopers' shop, ...	28c.	50	
	30c.	6	
	50c.	1	
	12½c.	4 =	61
Clock shop,.....	32c.	24	
	25c.	1 =	25
Burr mill stones,.....	37½c.	4 =	4
Tailors' shop, pr piece, gr. coats, 18s., box coats, 16s., coats, 14s., pantaloons, 4s., vests, 4s., ...			41
Shoe shop, pr piece, fine boots, 16s., fine shoes, 5s., coarse boots, 6s., stoga fine boots, 8s., coarse shoes, 3s., women's shoes, 3s., lace boots, 6s., misses' shoes, 2s. 6d., cacks, 1s. 6d., ...			41
			489



No. 14.

IN SENATE,

January 17, 1835.

REPORT

Of the commissioners appointed to survey a road from Whitehall, in the county of Washington, to Port-Henry, in the county of Essex.

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of New-York :

The commissioners appointed by the act entitled, " An act to survey and estimate the expense of making a road from Whitehall, in the county of Washington, to Port-Henry, in the county of Essex," passed May the 6th, 1834, and to report to the next Legislature,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That they have caused a survey to be made of said road by Leman Barnes, esq. surveyor, which survey is attached to this report; and your commissioners, after having carefully examined the said route, have estimated the expense as follows:

The survey of the road commences at Mr. Smith's store house, at the north end of the village of Whitehall, on the bar. The bar is a narrow strip of land dividing the lake from the marsh, and extends, with two exceptions, several miles north of Whitehall, and is from two to four feet above low water mark, and about the same below high water mark, and is from 30 to 60 feet in width.

From the commencement at Smith's store house, thence on the bar 31 chains and 47 links, with embankment of earth and stone,

including necessary outside wall, at \$7 per rod, and 6 chains across the marsh to hard land, ...	\$1,122 00
Thence on the hard land to the marsh, 27 chains and 65 links, ...	89 00
Thence across the marsh to Putt's rock, 4 chains and 26 links, ...	40 00
Thence across Putt's rock to the bar, 8 chains and 93 links, ...	108 00
Thence to the mouth of South Bay, 103 chains and 76 links, requiring 152,159 cubic yards of embankment, to be 3 feet high and 20 feet wide, with the necessary outside wall, at 20 cents per cubic yard, ...	3,048 00
Thence across the mouth of South Bay, 2 chains to be bridged, ...	300 00
Thence to a point of hard land, called Bell's Point, 41 chains and 50 links, requiring 8,513 c. yds. of embankment, 4 feet high and 20 feet wide, with necessary outside wall at 20c. per cubic yd., ...	1,702 00
Thence along the hard land, or the edge thereof, 340 rods; part of said distance is across small marshes, and will require an embankment of 6 feet high, at about \$3.70 per rod, ...	1,252 00
Thence from the marsh opposite Ebenezer Chapman's on the hard land, and over a mountain 624 rods to the fields near John Jones, at \$1.50 per rod, ...	936 00
Thence to the point of a hill west of Gen. Barritt's 1,002 rods, at \$1 per rod, ...	1,002 00
Thence to the top of hill north of the Belden settlement, 1,244 rods, crossing two narrow marshes, and some considerable hills and hollows, new road through cleared fields, \$1 per rod, ...	1,244 00
Thence to the district road in the town of Putnam, near Daniel Williams', 307 rods, new road through cleared fields most of the distance, at 75c. per rod, ...	230 00
Thence through the town of Putnam to the lake shore, south of Mount Defiance, in the town of Ticonderoga, following nearly the present road, diverging from it at two or three different points, for the purpose of improving the hills and straightening the road, ...	700 00
Carried forward, ...	\$

Brought forward, ...		\$
Thence around Mount Defiance to the lower fall in Ticonderoga, for completing the present road, ...	300 00	
Thence following the present road through the towns of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, to the south line of the town of Moriah, improving the hills, and straightening it at two or three places.....	300 00	
Thence to Bullwagga bay, 219 rods, principally new road, and through the woods, \$2 per rod, ...	438 00	
Thence around Bullwagga hill to Mr. McKenzie's 472 rods. Of the above distance, 68½ rods will be required to be made partly in the edge of the water, and require some docking, estimate \$10 per rod, ...	\$685 00	
160 rods is rocky, with some large detached rocks to be removed, at \$5 per rod, .	830 00	
The remaining 244 rods at \$2 per rod, ...	488 00	
		2,003 00

Thence in the present road to Port-Henry. The whole distance of the road is 38 miles 56 rods and 23 links.

The commissioners having considered the road which they were directed by your honorable body to survey and estimate the probable expense of constructing, as a very important one, when completed, not only to the inhabitants living on the route, but to the travelling public generally, who are passing between the Canadas and Albany, have examined the different routes suggested by the inhabitants living in the different towns through which said road is contemplated to pass, diligently and carefully, and finally decided on the one described in the accompanying survey.

From the description and estimate given, it will be perceived that the most difficult and expensive part of the route is between Whitehall and the intersection of the district road in the town of Putnam, near Daniel Williamson's; the distance being 13 miles and 59 rods; the soil for a road, excepting the marshes in the above mentioned distance is generally good, and the hills not very formidable.

The route of the survey from Daniel Williamson's follows nearly the present road to Port-Henry, diverging from it occasionally to straighten it at some points, and to pass Sugar-Hill in the town of Crown-Point, and Bullwagga-Hill in, the town of Moriah.

The soil on which said road is made, is generally a sandy loam, and your commissioners think that when the estimated expense is laid out in improving it at the different points suggested, that it will be a tolerable good carriage road.

The whole distance of the route from Whitehall to Port-Henry, is 38 miles 56 rods and 23 links, and the whole estimated expense of building the same, is fourteen thousand eight hundred and nine dollars.

All which is respectfully submitted.

PLATT R. HALSTEAD,
DAVID BARRETT,

Commissioners.

Whitehall, January 7th, 1835.

DOCUMENTS.

To Platt R. Halstead and David Barrett, Esquires,

Commissioners appointed under the act entitled, "An act for the survey of a road from Whitehall, in the county of Washington, to Port-Henry, in the county of Essex," passed May 6th, 1834.

GENTLEMEN,

Having been employed by you to survey a road upon such route as you might dictate, between the village of Whitehall, in the county of Washington, and Port-Henry, in the town of Moriah in the county of Essex, I herewith, pursuant to that undertaking, submit the following survey, giving distances between certain sections of the contemplated road, and the lines upon which, after a close examination, it is proposed to open the said road.

And firstly, I commenced this survey at the basin at Whitehall, landing on the westerly side of said basin at the northwesterly corner of the red store house, formerly called Smith's red store; thence north 37° east, 9 chains and 12 links on the margin of the channel of lake Champlain; thence north 17° west, 11 chains 65 links on the margin of the channel of lake Champlain; thence north 16° 30' west, 10 chains 70 links on margin of channel of the lake,.....	Distance from place to place in chains and links.	
Thence north 46° 20' west, 6 chains from margin of channel across marsh to head or main land. The above 6 chains immersed in water from 2 to 3 feet in the spring of the year, though bottom is good, and materials handy, ...		Chs. lks. 31 74
Thence north 46° 20' west, 12 chains 75 links on hard land, level and smooth; thence north 19° 15' west, 7 chains 60 links on hard land, level and smooth; thence north 10° east, 7 chains 30 links, to a small marsh,.....		6 00
Thence north 5° east, 4 chs. 20 links, cross the marsh; bottom hard, and barely covered with water in the spring season, ...		27 65
Thence north 31° 25' west, 2 chains 18 links over on to Putt's rock, so called; thence north 7° 45' west, 6 chains 75 links over said Putt's rock to margin of		4 26

Carried forward, ...

Brought forward, ...	
channel. The rise over said rock gradual and not high, ...	8 93
Thence north 39° 30' west, 3 chains 13 links on bank of channel; thence north 36° 30' west, 15 chains 90 links; thence north 45° 20' west, 5 chains 20 links; thence north 45° 45' west, 6 chains 67 links; thence north 48° 30' west, 15 chains 80 links; thence north 43° west, 8 chains 90 links; thence north 31° west, 6 chains 90 links; thence north 19° 30' west, 11 chains 30 links; thence north 26° west, 4 chains 84 links; thence north 43° 15' west, 2 chains 30 links; thence north 57° 45' west, 3 chains 50 links; thence north 70° 30' west, 5 chains 12 links; thence north 73° west, 9 chains 50 links; thence north 67° 40' west, 4 chains and 70 links, on the margin of channel to mouth or outlet of South Bay; the last 14 courses from Putt's rock to mouth of South Bay, and on a hard bank, nearly or quite out of water at all times of the year, ...	103 76
Thence north 47° west, 2 chains cross outlet of South Bay, requires bridge 8 rods in length, banks on each side solid and firm, ...	2 00
Thence north 41° west, 8 chains 50 links on the margin of channel opposite Ralph Barber's, in the town of Dresden; thence north 30° 30' west, 7 chains 85 links on margin of channel; thence north 16° 45' west, 7 chains 10 links; thence north 3° 50' west, 7 chains 79 links; thence 6° 45' east, 10 chains 90 links, to opposite Cary's camp, so called; thence north 28° east, 14 chains 25 links, to opposite Bell's point; so called, or to hard land at Bell's point. The last 6 courses on the margin of channel of lake Champlain, and from the mouth of South Bay to Bell's point, is immersed in water from 1 to 2 feet deep in the spring of the year, though hard bottom, ...	55 89
Thence north 40° east, 3 chains 50 links on hard land; thence north 10° 25' east, 3 chains 32 links; thence north 14° 30' west, 4 chains 5 links; thence north 52° 30' east, 1 chain to marsh, the last 4 courses in the woods, nearly level, ...	11 87
Thence north 52° 30' east, 3 chains cross marsh, barely covered with water in the spring, ...	3 00
Thence north 52° 30' east, 4 chains 76 links, in clearing; thence north 23° 30' east, 1 chain 66 links; thence north 28° 40' east, 7 chains 20 links; thence north 23° 30' east, 6 chains 10 links to marsh first below Henry Chase's, in Dresden; the last 4 courses are in cleared field on side of hill near lake, clay land, not rough, ...	19 74
Carried forward, ...	

Brought forward,.....	<i>Chs. lks.</i>
Thence north 32° 45' east, 3 chains cross marsh first below Chase's,.....	3 00
Thence north 32° 47' east, 5 chains 60 links, hard land; thence north 32° 20' east, 8 chains 80 links in two pieces, with a point of hard land dividing the two pieces, of about 4 rods marsh, quite low, say it is covered with water in the spring from three to three and a half feet,.....	8 80
Thence north 19° 20' east, 2 chains 98 links; thence north 1° east, 7 chains 5 links to marsh opposite Ebenezer Chapman's; the last two courses smooth,...	10 03
Thence north 9° east, 2 chains 50 links of marsh, soft quagmire, though not deep; materials handy,.....	2 50
Thence north 9° east, 55 links on hard land; thence north 20° 30' west, 3 chains 20 links; thence north 51° 30' west, 2 chains 30 links on hard land; thence north 66° west, 2 chains 80 links; thence north 76° 30' west, 17 chains 39 links; thence north 73° 30' west, 1 chain 84 links; thence north 14° east, 2 chs. 68 links; thence north 21° 40' west, 2 chains 36 lks.; the above eight last courses are on hard land, smooth and level, but are in the woods,.....	33 12
Thence north 9° west, 1 chain 85 links, hard land; thence north 21° west, 1 chain 74 links, 25 links of the last course cross a brook; thence north 7° 30' west, 2 chains hard land; thence north 17° east, 1 chain 60 links on hard land; thence north 27° east, 3 chains 78 links to rocky knoll; the five last courses are ascending an easy rise, smooth surface,....	10 97
Thence north 17° east, 2 chains 83 links on rocky knoll; thence north 16° 15' east, 2 chains 71 links; thence north 13° west, 2 chains 63 links on rocky knoll; thence north 9° 30' west, 2 chains 75 links on rocky knoll; thence north 5° west, 5 chains 93 links, rocky surface; thence north 20° 30' west, 2 chains 41 links, partly in old road, something rough, partly over rocky knoll; thence north 55° 45' west, 2 chs. on north side of rocky knoll; thence north 61° 20' west, 2 chains 60 links to the old road; the above last 8 courses are something rough, though the hill is not steep on either side, and the materials for building are handy,.....	23 86
Thence north 64° 16' west, 5 chains 25 links in old road up rising ground; thence north 73° 30' west, 2 chains 55 links in a run and up hill; thence north 82° 30' west, 2 chains 45 links; thence north 89° west, 1 chain 84 links up hill; thence north 61° 10' west, 1 chain 80 links cross the hollow and brook;	

Carried forward,.....

Brought forward,.....

thence north $38^{\circ} 30'$ west, 1 chain 59 links to the top of the hill; the last six courses are uneven, though it is practicable making road, ... 15 48

Thence north 16° east, 4 chains hard wood, but easy making road; thence north 48° east, 7 chains 31 links low and swampy, part of the way; thence north $60^{\circ} 20'$ east, 6 chains, stony; thence north 37° east, 3 chains 51 links; thence north $5^{\circ} 15'$ east, 2 chains 85 links; thence north 21° west, 4 chains, partly in hollow; thence north 18° west, 2 chains 57 links to south side of hollow by a field; thence north $14^{\circ} 30'$ west, 5 chains 21 links; thence north $31^{\circ} 30'$ west, 7 chains 69 links through fields; thence north 19° west, 5 chains 75 links, some rocks, though not bad; thence north $7^{\circ} 30'$ west, 5 chains 60 links; thence north 19° west, 3 chains 46 links; thence north 46° west, 6 chains 81 links, down inclined plane; thence north 36° west, 5 chains 45 links; thence north $21^{\circ} 30'$ west, 2 chains 75 links in woods; thence north $20^{\circ} 30'$ west, 6 chains 50 links in fields near John Jones', in Dresden; thence north $1^{\circ} 30'$ east, 18 chains 50 links, to road leading from Dady Allen's mill in Dresden, to the north and south State road, so called, in Dresden, a few rods east from John Jones'. The seventeen distances last given are upon such route as render it practicable building a feasible road, ... 97 96

Thence north $10^{\circ} 30'$ east, 7 chains 20 links in woods, north from John Jones', on the Whitehall patent, so called; thence north $3^{\circ} 20'$ east, 5 chains 75 links, near, and part of the way in the old road; thence north $6^{\circ} 35'$ east, 7 chains in old road; thence north $15^{\circ} 40'$ east, 3 chains 75 links; thence north $3^{\circ} 30'$ east, 1 chain 85 links; thence north $49^{\circ} 45'$ west, 3 chains 10 links in cleared field; on esq. Barrett's land; thence north $37^{\circ} 15'$ west, 7 chains 30 links; 19 links of the last course is gulf, and requires bridge; thence north $24^{\circ} 40'$ east, 10 chains and 50 links in cleared land, and level; thence north $3^{\circ} 15'$ east, 10 chains 50 links in old road nearly all the way; thence north $6^{\circ} 45'$ west, 10 chains, to Smith Barrett's, in the town of Dresden. The above 10 courses are through a level tract of land, and easy to build upon; materials handy, ... 66 95

Thence north 10° east, 10 chains in old road; thence north 3° east, 4 chains 20 links in woods, on Whitehill patent; thence north $15^{\circ} 15'$ east, 6 chains 80 links on patent; thence north 19° east, 2 chains 80

Carried forward,.....

Brought forward,.....

links on patent; thence north 30° east, 3 chains 80 links on patent; thence north $36^{\circ} 30'$ east, 2 chains 20 links; thence north $41^{\circ} 15'$ east, 3 chains 75 links, in old road; thence north 42° east, 7 chains 31 links, in old district road in Dresden, on patent; thence nth. 32° ea., 2 ch. 75 lks. in woods, on patent; thence nth. $17^{\circ} 20'$ east, 3 chains 10 links; thence north $26^{\circ} 30'$ east, 5 chains 40 links in woods on Mitchell's patent; thence north $56^{\circ} 40'$ east, 4 chains 40 links in old district road in Dresden; thence north $54^{\circ} 30'$ east, 4 chains 60 links, on or near old road; thence north 50° east, 6 chains 25 links in clearing, at or near Mr. Farmer's, in Dresden; thence north $50^{\circ} 45'$ east, 12 chains 90 links in clearing on patent; thence north 39° east, 4 chains and 50 links in woods on patent, in Dresden; thence north $36^{\circ} 30'$ east, 6 chains 25 links near and partly in old district road; thence north 39° east, 8 chains 75 links, partly in old road; thence north $23^{\circ} 15'$ east, 6 chains 40 links; thence north $58^{\circ} 15'$ east, 4 chains 50 links in old road on Mitchell patent, in Dresden; thence north 47° east, 3 chains 4 links in road; thence north $53^{\circ} 45'$ east, 3 chains 75 links, part of distance in old district road; thence north $62^{\circ} 30'$ east, 4 chains 60 links in district road; thence north 56° east, 4 chains 30 links; thence north $43^{\circ} 40'$ east, 9 chains in cleared land; thence north $71^{\circ} 30'$ east, 8 chains 27 links in cleared land on esq. Barrett's home farm; thence north 89° east, 4 chains 71 links in cleared land, to the angle, from whence a double or east and west route is surveyed. The east route runs about 8 north rods west from esq. David Barrett's dwelling house; from thence near the marsh of lake Champlain, to intersect the west route north from Abraham Clemmons; the west route beginning at the east end of the above last mentioned course; thence running northerly through a hollow near $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, the farthest place from east route to intersect as above described, north from Abraham Clemmons. The above twenty-seven courses given last above, making one hundred fifty-eight chains and sixty-eight links; are level and smooth, easy to build upon,.....

I commence the east route of the two above described; thence east, $4^{\circ} 30'$ south, 16 chains 75 links on east route in clearing, level; thence north $67^{\circ} 25'$ east, 5 chains 10 links; thence north $71^{\circ} 45'$ east, 15 chains, to within ten rods of esquire David Barrett's dwelling house; thence north 64° east, 9 chains 60 links;

Carried forward,.....

Brought forward, ...

thence north $21^{\circ} 30'$ east, 7 chains 20 links; thence north 20° east, 8 chains 50 links to marsh, north from esquire Barrett's dwelling house; thence north 3° east, 5 chains 75 links cross marsh; thence north 3° east, 90 links on hard land; thence north 24° east, 15 chains 25 links in Abraham Clemmons' cleared land; thence north 23° east, 23 chains 61 links to junction of the east and west routes, north from Abraham Clemmons. The above last described courses, ten in number, are the east route surveyed nearest to esquire Barrett's house: total distance in chains and links 107 chains 66 links in cleared land and natural road, except the 5 chains 75 links of marsh, which requires a bridge eight feet high, or nearly that, materials handy: The east line carried out in line of distances, ...

107 66

I herein give a description of the west route, running about three-fourths of a mile west from esquire David Barrett's dwelling house; returning to the south junction of said roads, and commencing at the termination of course north 89° east, 4 chains 70 links; I say, commencing at the north end of the described course; thence north 58° east, 7 chains 40 links on west route; thence north $32^{\circ} 45'$ east, 3 chains 25 links; thence north $24^{\circ} 15'$ east, 2 chains 30 links in woods; thence north 21° east, 1 chain 75 links in woods, down hill; thence north 61° east, 2 chains 40 links; thence north $77^{\circ} 30'$ east, 4 chains 10 links in woods; thence north $64^{\circ} 40'$ east, 2 chains in woods; thence north 54° east, 3 chains 90 links low land; thence north $41^{\circ} 30'$ east, 6 chains 73 links off or in hollow; thence north $5^{\circ} 40'$ east, 1 chain 76 links on interval land, low and somewhat soft; thence north 5° west, 3 chains 50 links on loam flat; thence north 51° east, 2 chains 3 links on flat; thence north $11^{\circ} 20'$ east, 3 chains 26 links; thence north $71^{\circ} 30'$ east, 2 chains 40 links on high hard land, rising hill on north side of flat; thence north $52^{\circ} 20'$ east, 8 chains on hard land up hill; thence north 39° east, 3 chains 90 links high ground; thence north $40^{\circ} 20'$ east, 2 chains 90 links cleared field; thence north 41° east, 17 chains 25 links in cleared field, level and smooth; thence north $44^{\circ} 25'$ east, 16 chains to intersect the east route north from Abraham Clemmons, the west route north from Abraham Clemmons or rocks; soil good to build upon, the surface generally smooth; the centre and north end of said route hilly. This route contains nineteen courses and distances, making ninety-four chains and eighty-

Carried forward, ...

Brought forward,.....

three links from separation at southerly end to junction at north end; the distance contained in west route is not carried out to the column of distances, 94 chains 83 links.

Then, in pursuance of the general route, I proceed from the north section or junction of routes north 17° east, 6 chains in cleared field in old district road; thence north $3^{\circ} 30'$ west, 4 chains 70 links in district road in Dresden; thence north $25^{\circ} 20'$ west, 4 chains 40 links down hill; thence north $16^{\circ} 20'$ east, 2 chains 70 links; thence north 11° west, 4 chains up hill in clearing at Palmer Blount, esq., in Dresden; thence north $6^{\circ} 30'$ east, 5 chains 39 links in P. Blount's clearing; thence north 29° east, 11 chains 75 links; thence north 26° east, 6 chains 10 links; thence north $18^{\circ} 30'$ east, 3 chains 40 links; thence north 7° east, 3 chains 50 links; thence north $16^{\circ} 30'$ east, 3 chains 40 links cross gulf; thence north $18^{\circ} 30'$ east, 3 chains 35 links woods on side hill; thence north $11^{\circ} 30'$ east, 4 chains in woods; thence north 32° east, 10 chains 60 links in clearing, level; thence north 43° west, 6 chains 20 links up hill near Caleb Dunham's; thence north $45^{\circ} 25'$ west, 4 chains 25 links to Alexander Slight's; thence north $0^{\circ} 35'$ west, 7 chains 10 links in cleared field; thence north 42° east, 5 chains 10 links in woods north from A. Slight's; thence north 38° east, 5 chains 80 links in woods up hill; thence north 26° west, 2 chains 80 links up Pulpit hill, so called, to town line between Dresden and Putnam. The above last twenty courses are through a tract of feasible land and materials handy for building a road. The above or last twenty courses amount to one hundred and four chains thirty links,.....

104 30

Thence north 12° east, 7 chains 19 links in old district road; thence north $26^{\circ} 30'$ west, 10 chains in old road; thence north $38^{\circ} 40'$ east, 3 chains 20 links in woods, rising ground though not steep; thence north $26^{\circ} 30'$ east, 1 chain 25 links in clearing; thence north $29^{\circ} 45'$ west, 5 chains 75 links in cleared field; thence north 15° east, 6 chains 90 links in cleared field; thence north 6° east, 12 chains 70 links in old road; thence north 3° east, 5 chains 7 links in clearing and stony to Harvey Belding's; thence north 22° east, 5 chains 50 links in cleared field near Jeremiah Belding's; thence north $10^{\circ} 40'$ east, 4 chains 90 links on stony ground, rough; thence north $38^{\circ} 30'$ west, 3 chains 60 links northwest from Belding's;

Carried forward,.....

Brought forward,.....

thence north $21^{\circ} 20'$ east, 3 chains stony part way;
thence north $8^{\circ} 30'$ west, 3 chains 40 links, rough;
thence north 27° west, 7 chains 50 links on top or
summit of Pulpit hill; thence north $30^{\circ} 15'$ west, 2
chains 75 links; thence north 6° west, 2 chains
through swampy land; thence north one degree east,
say 1° east, 3 chains 25 links in heavy woods; thence
north 13° west, 6 chains to large elm tree in sight of
Scotch Valley in Putnam; thence north $6^{\circ} 15'$ west,
5 chains 40 links in cleared field; thence north 1°
west, 28 chains in Scotch Valley, level and smooth
clay land; thence north 25° west, 4 chains in clear-
ed field, level; thence north $38^{\circ} 10'$ west, 12 chains
25 links level and smooth surface; there is a creek
in the last course requiring a bridge 25 links; thence
north $22^{\circ} 30'$ west, 12 chains 90 links to intersect
the north and south State road running through the
town of Putnam, and intersects said State road one
hundred and one rods south from Daniel William-
son's; the last twenty-five courses and distances
amount to one hundred and seventy-six chains and
thirty-one links. About one half of the above dis-
tance is level and smooth; the balance is some rough,
though a practicable route for a road,.....

176 31

Thence north $37^{\circ} 30'$ east, 25 chains 25 links along
the State road to Daniel Williamson's; thence north
 $37^{\circ} 30'$ east, 19 chains 10 links along State road;
thence north $50^{\circ} 10'$ east, 9 chains 75 links to Daniel
Williamson, Jr.'s; thence north 73° east, 17 chains,
partly in old road; thence north $56^{\circ} 45'$ east, 20
chains 25 links in State road, in Putnam; thence north
 50° east, 5 chains 35 links in old road; thence north
 $47^{\circ} 50'$ east, 16 chains in old road; thence north
 50° east, 3 chains 90 links; thence north 38° east,
9 chains 75 links in old road; thence north $39^{\circ} 45'$
east, 6 chains 20 links, nearly in State road, to the
old Alexander Corbit place, in the town of Putnam.
The last ten courses are level and smooth nearly all
in road, which is travelled.....

132 55

Thence north $9^{\circ} 35'$ east, 11 chains 25 links in cleared
field; thence north $19^{\circ} 15'$ east, 12 chains in cleared
field, partly in State road; thence north $16^{\circ} 25'$
west, 19 chains 25 links to J. Thompson's in Put-
nam; thence north $1^{\circ} 30'$ west, 10 chains 40 links,
in woods; thence north $14^{\circ} 45'$ east, 4 chains 90
links, near and part in old road; thence north $1^{\circ} 30'$
east, 2 chains 40 links in woods; thence north 23°
 $45'$ east, 2 chains 10 links, rising ground; thence

Carried forward,.....

Brought forward,.....

north $41^{\circ} 50'$ west, 2 chains 15 links in woods, though smooth; thence north $69^{\circ} 20'$ west, 4 chains 90 links in the old State road; thence north 75° west, 5 chains 10 links; thence west $4^{\circ} 30'$ south, 8 chains 75 links; thence north $60^{\circ} 20'$ west, 5 chains 40 links in cleared field, though rough land and stony; thence north 4° west, 8 chains 75 links to John Lee's, on Brimstone Hill, so called, in the town of Putnam; thence north $40^{\circ} 10'$ west, 14 chains in old State road; thence north 50° west, 3 chains 50 links in woods, heavy timber; thence north 40° west, 4 chains 24 links in woods, heavy timber; thence north $31^{\circ} 35'$ west, 9 chains 60 links in woods; thence north $18^{\circ} 45'$ west, 5 chains; thence north $16^{\circ} 10'$ west, 17 chains 20 links in cleared field, down inclined plane; thence north 21° west, 14 chains 50 links, cleared field to Mr. Graham's in the town of Putnam; thence north 28° west, 10 chains 80 links in field; thence north $4^{\circ} 35'$ west, 4 chains 10 links in field; thence north $35^{\circ} 30'$ west, 5 chains 30 links in field; thence north 33° west, 3 chains 75 links in field; thence north $5^{\circ} 20'$ east, 8 chains in cleared field; thence north $80^{\circ} 30'$ east, 7 chains 50 links in field; thence north $11^{\circ} 20'$ east, 6 chains 75 links in woods, level; thence north $24^{\circ} 20'$ east, 12 chains 50 links in cleared field, near Col. Shear's in the town of Putnam; thence north $26^{\circ} 30'$ east, 41 chains 50 links in cleared field, past Col. Shaer's in Putnam; thence north $20^{\circ} 35'$ east, 24 chains 15 links in old State road, to Robert Wright's in the town of Putnam, making thirty courses from the Corbit place to Robert Wright's, distance two hundred and eighty-nine chains and seventy-four links, about one half of this route, and on the south east is rough, though practicable building a good road.....

289 74

Thence north $22^{\circ} 30'$ east, 8 chains 52 links in State road; thence north 23° east, 17 chains 90 links in State road; thence north $39^{\circ} 15'$ east, 6 chains 40 links in woods, level; thence north 24° east, 11 chains 50 links in State road; thence north $25^{\circ} 10'$ east, 11 chains 60 links, nearly all the way in old road; thence north 36° east, 10 chains 50 links to Nathan Bullord's, in the town of Putnam, making six courses from Robert Wright's to Nathan Bullord's in distance sixty-six chains and forty-two links smooth surface, soil clay in general.....

66 42

Thence north $27^{\circ} 45'$ east, 6 chains 20 links in State road, to town line between Putnam and Ticonderoga;

Carried forward,.....

Brought forward,.....		
thence north 12° 25' east, 12 chains 35 links in cleared field, level; thence north 24° east, 10 chains 20 links in cleared field; thence north 31° 40' east, 3 chains 95 links in woods, level, small timber; thence north 30° 30' east, 13 chains 60 links in cleared field, to intersect Lake road, five courses almost a natural road; the distance contained in the five courses is forty-six chains and thirty links.....		46 30
Thence north 23° 15' east, 12 chains 75 links in district road; thence north 10° 15' east, 6 chains 55 links; thence north 7° 10' east, 6 chains 53 links in district road to Mr. More's in Ticonderoga; thence north 13° 30' west, 3 chains 80 links in district road; thence north 21° 20' west, 4 chains 47 links in cleared field; thence north 6° east, 6 chains 49 links, cutting cross bend in old road to the foot of Mount Defiance, so called, in Ticonderoga; thence north 41° 35' east, 10 chains under Mount Defiance in district road; thence north 26° east, 8 chains 40 links to south end of new or McAdamized road or wharfage under Mount Defiance, eight courses from where it intersects Lake road to wharfing, fifty-eight chains and ninety-nine links.....		58 99
Thence north 26° east, 5 chains 4 links are wharf; thence north 11° 15' east, 3 chains 75 links on wharf to level; the above two courses on wharf amount eight chains ninety-seven links, the above wharf built in one to four feet water on margin of Lake.....		8 97
Thence north 1° 40' east, 3 chains 55 links on rocky land just above the level of the Lake; thence north 27° east, 5 chains 70 links on hard level under Mount Defiance, to the north wharf under Mount, the last two courses are stony and rough, together make nine chains twenty-five links.....		92 5
Thence north 26° 30' east, 5 chains 18 links on second or north wharf; thence north 8° east, 3 chains 58 links on said wharf; thence north 17° 10' west, 2 chains 50 links to north end of said wharf; the last three courses amounting to eleven chains and twenty-six links, and is built in the waters of Lake Champlain from one to five feet deep.....		11 36
Thence north 17° 10' east, 5 chains on hard land to Port Marshall, so called; thence north 21° 40' west, 14 chains in old road, level; thence north 6° west, 11 chains 29 links in district road; thence north 13° 10' west, 18 chains 50 links in old road; thence north 12° 40' west, 9 chains 10 links in old road; thence north 27° west, 9 chains 62 links in district		

Carried forward,.....

Brought forward,.....

road; thence north $33^{\circ} 30'$ west, 6 chains 10 links in old road; thence north 37° west, 9 chains 5 links in old road; thence north $28^{\circ} 20'$ west, 19 chains 53 links in district road; thence north $48^{\circ} 15'$ west, 5 chains 80 links in district road, near bridge cross creek below Ticonderoga lower falls; thence north $61^{\circ} 45'$ west, 10 chains 75 links through field; thence west $19^{\circ} 30'$ south, 13 chains 80 links to against lower falls at Ticonderoga; thence north $77^{\circ} 40'$ west, 13 chains to the junction of the four roads near Melancton W. Blair's store in Ticonderoga. The last thirteen courses amounting to one hundred and forty-five chains and fifty-four links, and is nearly all in district road, now good.....

145 54

Thence north on east route or road $26^{\circ} 35'$ east, 3 chains 53 links in district road; thence north $41^{\circ} 50'$ east, 10 chains 63 links-cross Tic. creek bridge above lower falls to centre of road bearing east from Col. John Arther's; thence north $48^{\circ} 25'$ west, 8 chains 58 links in district road; thence north $4^{\circ} 25'$ east, 6 chains 20 links in district road; thence north $35^{\circ} 10'$ east, 5 chains 78 links, in old road, and rising ground; thence north $3^{\circ} 40'$ east, 4 chains 83 links, up hill; thence north 25° west, 8 chain 60 links, in district road to school-house at top of hill; thence north $26^{\circ} 45'$ west, 8 chains 98 links, to the east of old road; thence north 21° west, 6 chains 95 links, cross small piece of woods east from Almerin Smith's, in Ticonderoga; thence north $6^{\circ} 40'$ east, 11 chains 4 links, in district road; thence north $9^{\circ} 5'$ east, 48 chains, in district road to cross road; thence north $18^{\circ} 10'$ east, 27 chains 5 links, in district road; thence north 21° east, 16 chains 10 links, to Nathan Deliu's; thence north $18^{\circ} 45'$ east, 68 chains 95 links, past A. D. Clark's in Ticonderoga; thence north 6° east, 39 chains 40 links; thence north 1° east, 27 chains, in district road, to Hiram Kimpton's, in Ticonderoga; thence north 1° east, 5 chains; thence north $1^{\circ} 30'$ east, 10 chains; thence north 4° west, 24 chains 90 links, to junction of roads, or to intersect the one coming in from the west. The last nineteen courses are through a settlement, though some part of the way hilly, distance three hundred and forty-one chains and fifty-two links.....

341 52

Thence north 4° west, 4 chains 40 links in district road; thence north 33° east, 15 chains in old road; thence north $39^{\circ} 30'$ east, 10 chains in district road; thence north $23^{\circ} 45'$ east, 12 chains 17 links in district

Carried forward,.....

Brought forward, ...

road to George Thompson's; thence north $3^{\circ} 30'$ east, 26 chains 75 links; thence north $23^{\circ} 10'$ east, 11 chains in district road; thence north $35^{\circ} 45'$ east, 14 chains 75 links in district road, crossing town line, between Ticonderoga and Crown-Point: thence north 44° east, 8 chains 5 links in district road; thence north $12^{\circ} 20'$ east, 16 chains in district road; thence north $1^{\circ} 45'$ east, 17 chains 90 links in old road; thence north $13^{\circ} 30'$ east, 13 chains 20 links in district road; thence north $29^{\circ} 15'$ west, 5 chains, leaving district to go around the east extremity of Sugar Hill, so called, in Crown-Point. The last twelve courses are through a level farming country, distance one hundred fifty-four chains and twenty-two links.

154 22

Thence north $27^{\circ} 30'$ east, 5 chains 90 links under the east end of Sugar-Hill; thence north $46^{\circ} 30'$ east, 4 chains 10 links in cleared field, and level; thence north 22° east, 10 chains 75 links; in the last distance a bridge is required, four rods in length, across a hollow; thence north $31^{\circ} 25'$ east, 3 chains 9 links in field, and level; thence north 24° east 3 chains 27 links in cleared field; thence north $16^{\circ} 15'$ east, 13 chs. 20 links, gulf in the last distance; requires bridge 5 rods in length; thence north $15^{\circ} 45'$ east, 20 chs. 10 links, to intersect the road leading to the wharf owned by the Hammond's, in Crown-Point; thence north $39^{\circ} 40'$ west, 17 chains 60 links in field, to intersect east and west road leading to lake Champlain, at Cutter's ferry, so called, and is between Crown-Point, in the State of New-York, and Bridport, in the State of Vermont; thence north 83° west, 8 chs. 75 links in east and west road; thence north $48^{\circ} 45'$ west, 8 chains 34 links in east and west road; thence north $71^{\circ} 15'$ west, 15 chains 15 links, to conical junction of the roads at Mr. Hammond's store, in Crown-Point. The last eleven courses are on a route east of Sugar-Hill, in Crown-Point, and does entirely obviate all difficulties heretofore supposed to attend the passing of this hill, as the surface is smooth, and the route level; distance from the point, leaving the old road to Hammond's store, is one hundred and ten chains and twenty-five links, contained in eleven courses, ...

110 25

Thence north $9^{\circ} 15'$ west, 6 chains 90 links, in district road, north of said angles in road; thence north $18^{\circ} 15'$ west, 13 chains in district road; thence north $37^{\circ} 15'$ east, 16 chains 50 links in district road, across

Carried forward, ...

Brought forward, ...

Putt's creek in district road, near Col. How's mills in Crown-Point; thence north $33^{\circ} 45'$ east, 7 chains 28 links, rising Putt's creek hill, on north side of creek; thence north $15^{\circ} 30'$ west, 8 chains 85 links, on Indian hill, so called; thence north 46° east, 4 chains 71 links up small hill; thence north $1^{\circ} 50'$ east, 15 chains 40 links in district road; thence north 26° west, 15 chains 30 links; thence north $31^{\circ} 10'$ west, 2 chains 90 links, in district road; thence north $32^{\circ} 35'$ west, 43 chains 50 links, in district road; thence north $35^{\circ} 45'$ west, 19 chains 80 links, to Charles Colburn's, in Crown-Point; thence north $4^{\circ} 10'$ west, 24 chains 50 links; thence north $5^{\circ} 20'$ west, 5 cha. and 15 links; thence due north 8 chains 90 links; thence north $14^{\circ} 15'$ west, 6 chains 41 links; thence north $12^{\circ} 15'$ west, 16 chains in woods; thence north $11^{\circ} 15'$ west, 2 chains 50 links, in heavy woods; thence north $32^{\circ} 15'$ west, 22 chains 75 links, in cleared field, smooth; thence north $16^{\circ} 50'$ west, 25 chains 25 links; thence north $5^{\circ} 15'$ east, 5 chains 5 links, in district road; thence north 14° east, 11 chains 10 links, to Mr. Liters; thence north $6^{\circ} 35'$ east, 7 chains 80 links, in district road; thence north $11^{\circ} 20'$ east, 15 chains in road; thence north $7^{\circ} 20'$ east, 7 chains 90 links in old road, to town line, between Crown-Point and Moriah, twenty-four courses and distances, from Hammond's to town line of Moriah, principally smooth in old road; distance 312 chains 85 links, ...

312 85

Thence north 55° east, 16 chains 40 links, in district road; thence north $23^{\circ} 30'$ east, 2 chains 77 links, in woods; thence north 30° east, 3 chains 88 links; thence north $26^{\circ} 20'$ east, 2 chains 51 links, in woods; thence north $31^{\circ} 15'$ east, 2 chains, in woods; thence north $19^{\circ} 30'$ east, 3 chains 10 links in heavy woods; thence north $19^{\circ} 15'$ east, 2 cha. 17 links in woods; thence north $15^{\circ} 30'$ east, 9 chains 75 links, in woods, swampy land; thence north 28° east, 1 chain 56 links; thence north 19° east, 3 chains 79 links, in woods, level; thence north $1^{\circ} 30'$ east, 6 chains 70 links, to a water ash tree, standing a trifle below high water mark, at the head, or near the head of Bulwaggy bay, on the westerly side of bay at south end of Bulwaggy mountain, so called, in Moriah. The last description of courses are eleven in number; distance fifty-four chains seventy-three links; the whole of the distance smooth, though nearly all woods, ...

54 73

-Carried forward, ...

Brought forward,.....

Thence north 30° west, 3 chains 50 links, to first point on margin of said bay, and under southeast end of Bulwaggy mountain; thence north 8° 45' west, 3 chains 50 links, on margin of bay; thence north 8° west, 3 chains; local attraction powerful; thence north 15° east, 2 chains 40 links, on level, and quite smooth; thence north 29° 30' east, 1 chain 40 links; sound rocky, nearly level; thence north 1° east, 83 links, rough and rocky; thence north 28° west, 1 ch. 10 links, rocky and rough; thence north 12° west, 1 chain 33 links, up hill, and rough; thence north 9° east, 1 chain 38 links, level; thence north 7° 50' east, 1 chain 60 links, and rough; thence north 12° 15' east, 1 chain 47 links, rocky and rough; thence north 9° east, 1 chain 25 links, rough and stony; thence north 18° west, 1 chain 43 links, very rough and rocky; thence north 29° 30' west, 1 chain and 80 links, rough and rocky; thence north 6° 30' west, 2 chains 55 links, to small hemlock at spring; last distance rough and stony; thence north 25° 30' east, 2 chains 15 links; thence north 28° east, 2 chains 80 links, smooth, and nearly level; thence north 31° 15' east, 2 chains 25 links, nearly level and smooth; thence north 8° east, 1 chain and 60 links, smooth; thence north 4° east, 2 chains 75 links, smooth; thence north 16° west, 1 chain 84 links; thence north 32° 15' east, 3 chains 41 links, rough and stony; thence north 58° 20' east, 1 chain 32 links, stony, descending ground; thence north 4° east, 2 chains 35 links, a little descending, rough and stony; thence north 28 west, 2 chains 43 links, on margin of lake; thence north 17° 45' east, 3 chains on margin of lake, part of the course rough; thence north 12° west, 1 chain 95 links, on margin of lake; thence continuing same course north 12° west, 2 chains 15 links, rising gradual hill from lake; thence north 35° west, 2 chs. 50 links; thence north 12° west, 4 chains 20 links, smooth; thence north 28° 30' west, 1 chain 95 links, stony and rough; thence north 44° 30' west, 2 chains 50 links, to the eastern extremity north of Bulwaggy mountain; distance of, or passing mountain, sixty-nine chains and sixty links, and thirty-two courses. The last thirty-two courses are in passing the great obstacle which has so long prevented a feasible road from Ticonderoga to Essex; and I am of opinion that a road can be built on the above described route with a moderate expense, ...

Carried forward,.....

Brought forward,.....

Thence nth. $19^{\circ} 30'$ west, 2 chs. level clay land; thence north 37° west, 3 chains 55 links, level, smooth surface; thence north $12^{\circ} 30'$ west, 2 chains 80 links; thence north $3^{\circ} 30'$ east, 5 chains 31 links, some part of the distance stony and rough; thence north $50^{\circ} 30'$ west, 5 chains 90 links, in cleared land, smooth; thence north $9^{\circ} 30'$ west, 2 chains 18 links, part through Cedar swamp, though the bottom is good; thence north 11° west 10 chs. 87 lks. in clearing; thence north 2° west, 11 chains 30 links in clearing; two chains of the last course is marsh, quagmire, soft, &c.; thence north $30^{\circ} 30'$ east, 4 chains 90 links, to intersect district road; distance forty-eight chains and seventy-six links, in nine courses, smooth surface, though some part of the way spongy,.....

43 76

Thence north 8° east, 13 chains, in district road; thence north 22° east, 5 chains 65 links, in district road; thence north $16^{\circ} 30'$ east, 10 chains, to Mr. Meacham's brick house, in Moriah; thence north $26^{\circ} 30'$ east, 20 chains 75 links, to Stephen Foot & Co's. store, at Cedar point; thence north 7° east, 17 chains; thence north 7° east, 8 chains to east and west State road, in Moriah; thence north 47° east, 7 chains 60 links, descending hill in road; thence north $6^{\circ} 45'$ east, 7 chains 65 links, in district road; thence north 58° east, 4 chains 84 links, in district road, to the centre of the front of the Port-Henry House; distance ninety-four chains forty-nine links, in district road, contained in nine courses,.....

94 49

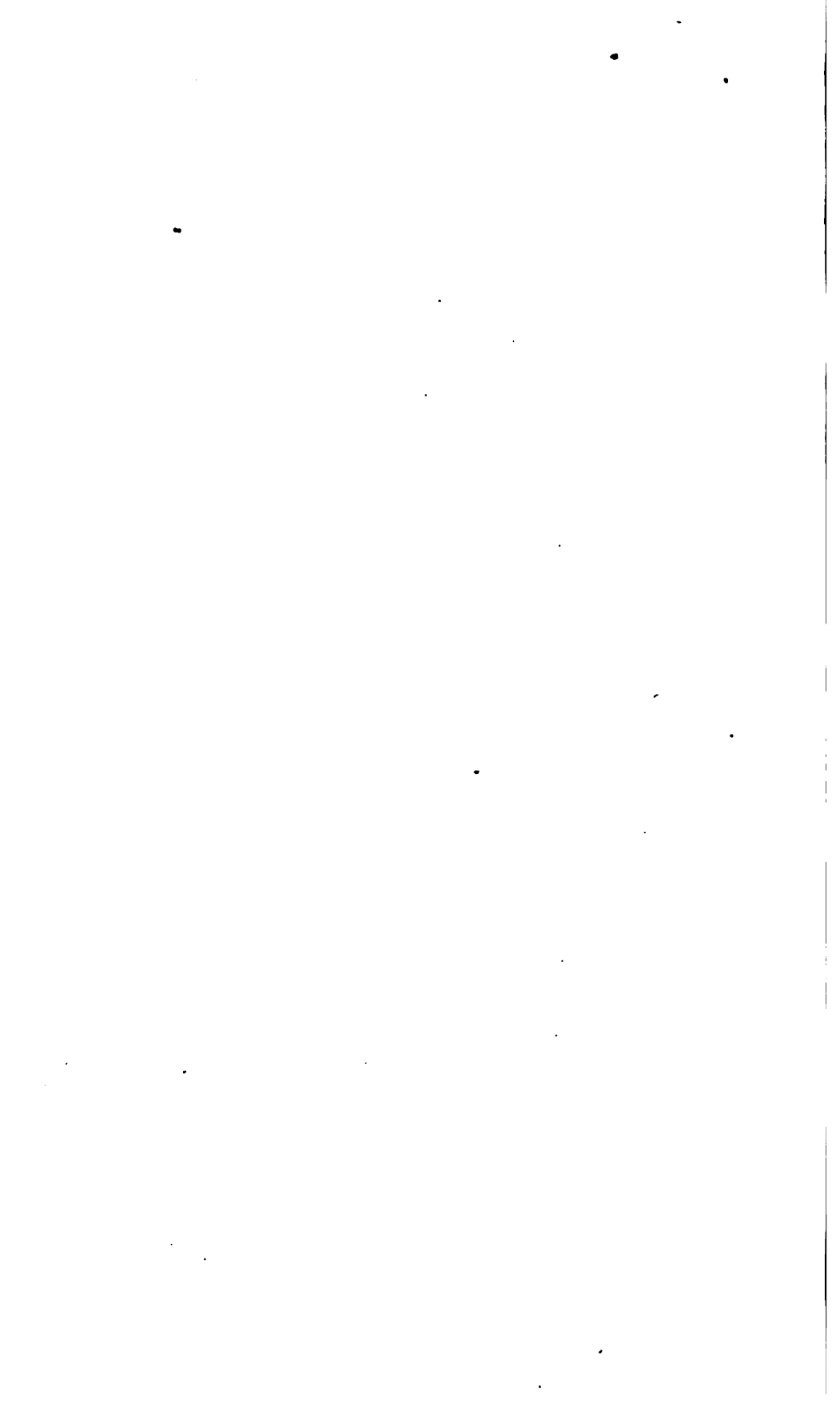
The whole distance from the starting point at Whitehall, to the end, or termination of the survey at Port-Henry, is 38 miles 58 rods and 23 links. The distance is much shorter than it has heretofore been supposed to have been; and the whole of the route practicable building a good road upon, which fully satisfies me, from the shortness of the distance upon it, and all the advantages, that it is the most approved route between the two extreme points, Whitehall and Port-Henry.

I submit the whole to your consideration and inspection.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant, with esteem,

LEMON BARNES, *Surveyor.*



STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 15.

IN SENATE,

January 20, 1835.

REPORT

Of the Comptroller, in relation to clerk hire in his office.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Albany, January 19, 1835. }

TO THE SENATE.

The Comptroller, in obedience to section ten, Title one, Chapter nine of the First Part of the Revised Statutes,

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS:

That the names of the several persons employed as clerks in his office, at any time during the year 1834, with the period of time each person was so employed, and the amount of compensation paid to each, are as follows:

	Salary per year.	Amount paid.
Ebenezer Watson, year, ...	\$800 00	800 00
William Beatty, to 1st July, ...	750 00	375 00
Homer R. Phelps, year, ...	750 00	
Extra, ...	45 00	
		795 00
James Wilson, ...	600 00	
Extra, ...	20 00	
		620 00
Peter Hasbrouck, ...	500 00	
Extra, ...	45 00	
		545 00
Carried forward, ...		\$3,135 00

Brought forward,.....		\$3,135 00
Elias Warner,.....	\$500 00	500 00
John Cuyler,.....	500 00	291 67
Charles Bryan,.....	500 00	500 00
Isaiah L. Weaver,.....	300 00	
Extra,.....	40 00	
		365 00
<i>Canal Room.</i>		
William McGourkey,.....	500 00	500 00
Daniel Bush,.....	500 00	498 29
James H. Mallory,.....	300 00	312 50
John Murray,.....		26 30
Total,.....		<u>\$6,128 76</u>

The following persons are now employed in the Comptroller's office, as clerks, at the salaries set opposite their names respectively:

Ebenezer Watson,.....	\$800 00
Homer R. Phelps,.....	750 00
James Wilson,.....	600 00
Peter Hasbrouck,.....	~~600 00~~
Elias Warner,.....	600 00
Charles Bryan,.....	500 00
Isaiah L. Weaver,.....	~~350 00~~
<i>Canal Room.</i>	
William McGourkey,.....	500 00
James H. Mallory,.....	400 00
John Murray,.....	400 00
Total,.....	<u>\$5,500 00</u>

In two cases the salaries have been increased during the year, in consequence of which a larger sum has been paid in these cases than is stated as the yearly salary. In several cases allowances were made for extra services during the tax sale.

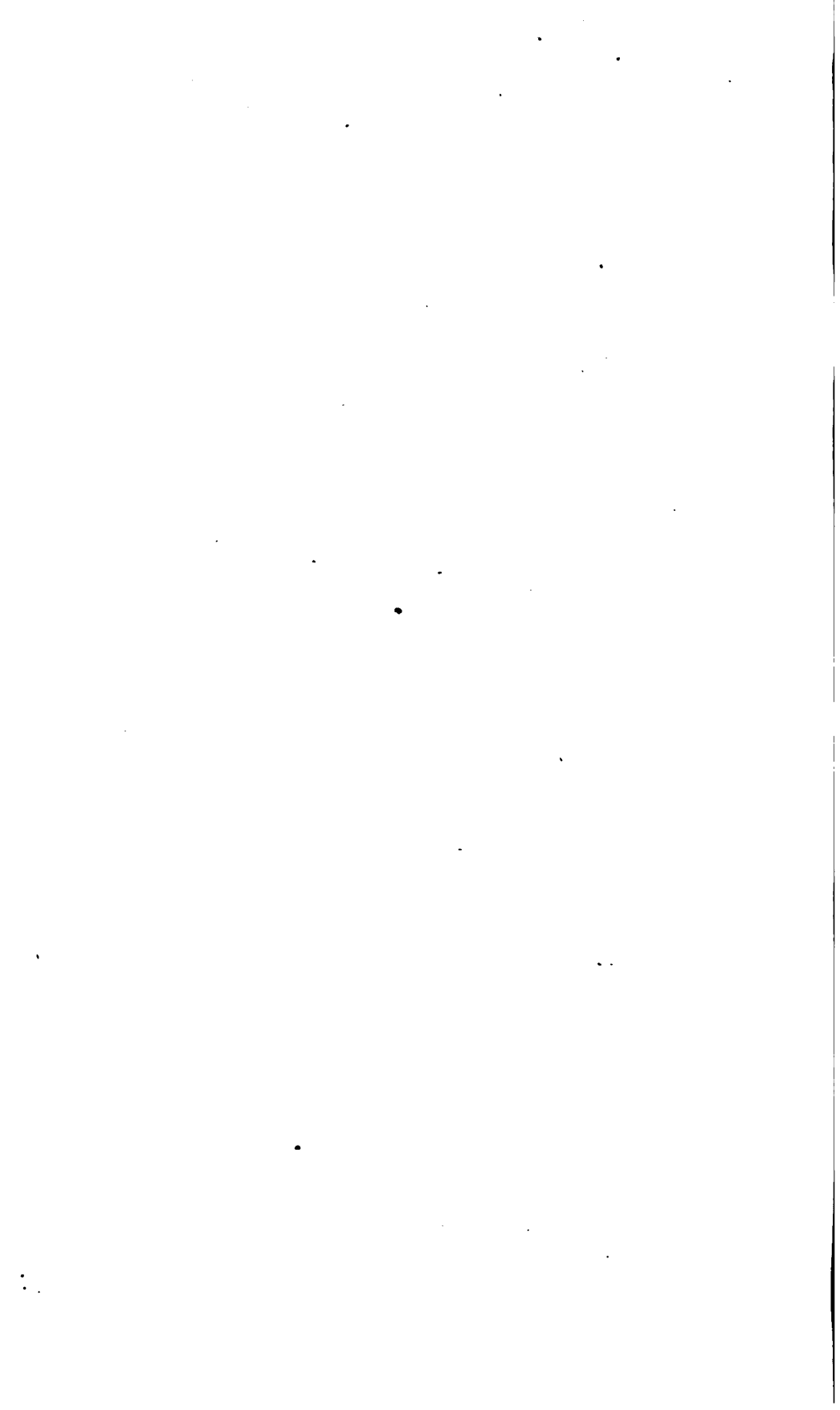
In the last report, Document No. 21 of the Senate, the clerk hire for 1834 was estimated at \$6,600; and an extra appropriation of \$586.28 was made to meet the expense.

The actual expenditure for clerk hire during the year 1834 has been \$6,128.76, exceeding the standing appropriation only \$128.76; and leaving in the treasury of the extra appropriation the sum of \$457.62.

The estimate of clerk hire for the coming year is \$5,500. The expenses will be kept within the standing appropriation of \$6,000.

Respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG.



STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 16.

IN SENATE,

January 21, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

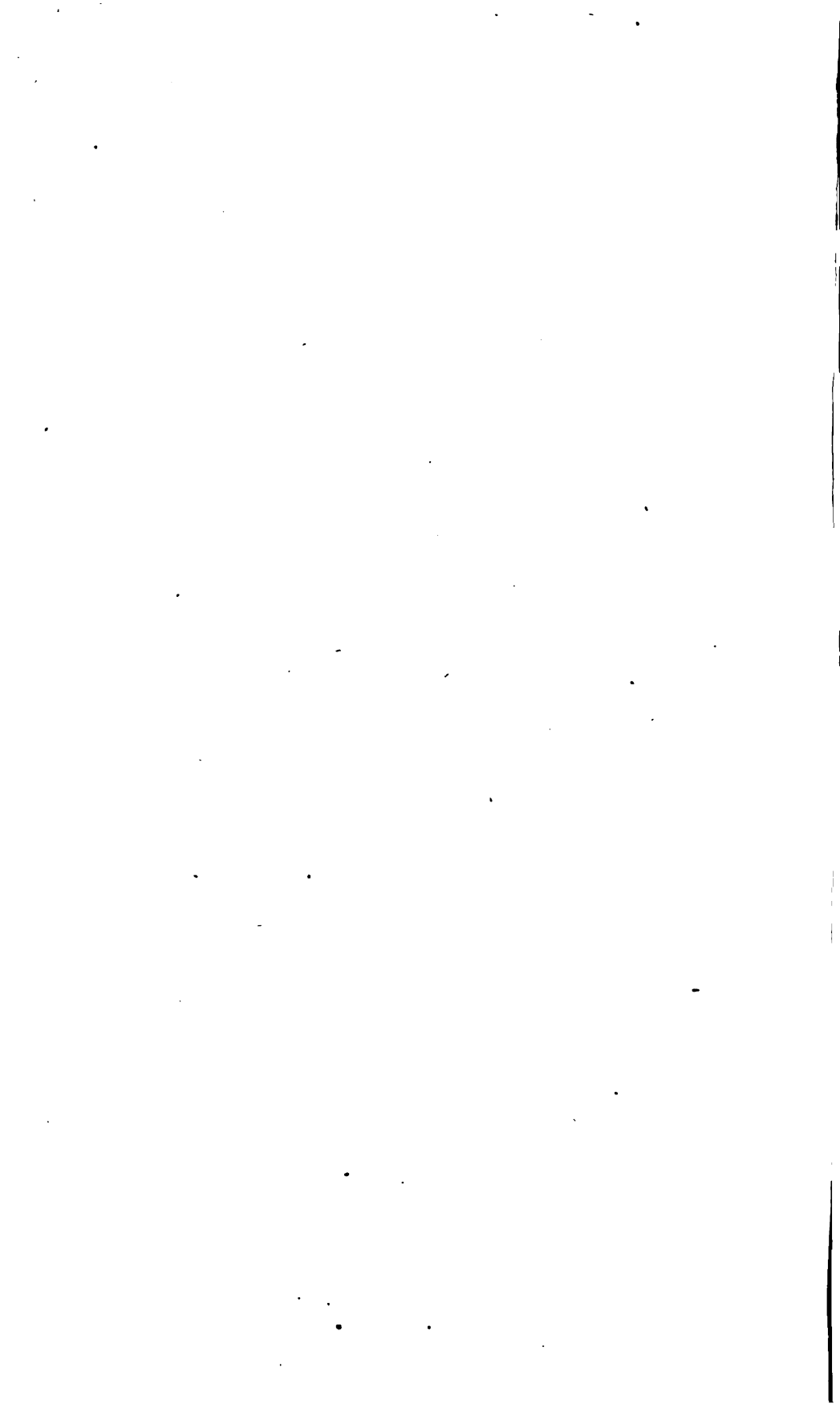
Of William Dumont, an Inspector of Pot and Pearl
Ashes in the city and county of New-York.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

Report of pot and pearl ashes inspected in the city and county of New-York, from the 24th day of March, 1834, (the day of taking possession of office,) to the 31st day of December, in the same year: the average price of which, and the probable value thereof, as near as I have been able to ascertain the same, is set opposite the respective qualities and quantities hereinafter mentioned and expressed.

[Senate No. 16.]

1



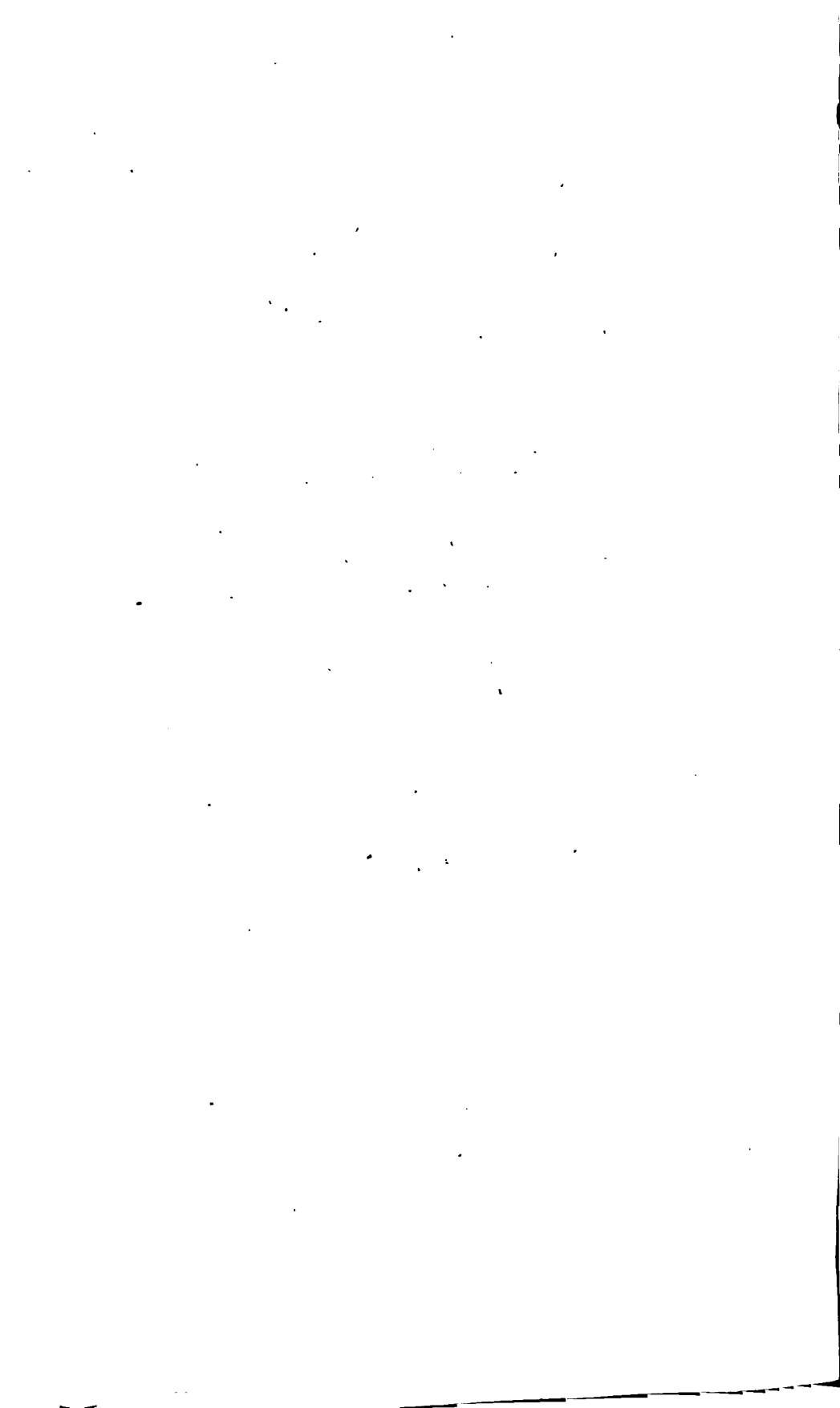
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Avera	\$438,683 68
.....	40,661 04
.....	4,537 54
.....	1,199 44
.....	2,470 55
.....	136,861 59
.....	18,127 22
.....	423 46
.....	83 68
	\$642,048 15

.....

ONT,
nd county of New-York.



No. 17.

IN SENATE,

January 24, 1835.

REPORT

Of the select committee on the petition of John Cockett and John Cockett, junior, relative to a dam across the Susquehannah river.

Mr. Beardsley, in behalf of the select committee consisting of the Senators from the sixth district, to which was referred the petition of John Cockett and John Cockett, junior, praying for a law authorizing the continuance of a dam across the Susquehannah river, with a remonstrance from Samuel Crafts,

REPORTED:

That by an act passed March 19th, 1813, (Statute Laws of 1813, page 101,) the said Samuel Crafts was authorized to build and maintain a dam across the Susquehannah river about seven miles below the outlet of Lake Otsego, under certain restrictions contained in said act, which act was to continue in force for twenty-four years: That by a provision contained therein, nothing in said act should be so construed as to authorize said Crafts, his heirs or assigns, to obstruct the stream of said river so as to cover any land with water unless the consent of the owner or owners should first be obtained in writing.

The petitioners represent that such dam was constructed agreeably to the law, and a grist mill, saw mill and cotton factory erected, all of which are now in operation, and are owned by the petitioners. They state that they have invested in said mills and

factory and other buildings dependant upon and appurtenant to the establishment, a sum of money of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, and they pray the passage of a law authorizing them to continue such dam, subject to all the provisions of the original act, for such time as the Legislature may think proper.

To this petition Samuel Crafts has presented his remonstrance, and objects to a law authorizing the continuance of the dam unless the Legislature shall impose on the petitioners as a condition that they shall pay to said Crafts a certain amount of money.

He represents that he built the dam and erected a grist and saw mill, and that the obstruction in the river injured the lands of several individuals, who claimed damages therefor: That shortly afterwards a company was incorporated called the "Susquehannah Cotton Manufacturing Company," to build a factory about twenty rods below the dam: That he agreed with said company that they might have the privilege of taking water from his dam by means of a floom for the use of the factory, provided the company would pay one-third of all the damages which he might have to pay the owners of lands in consequence of flowing their lands: That the trustees of said company gave him a written agreement authorizing him to settle with the owners of said lands, and agreeing, in behalf of the company, to pay him one-third of such damages: That he made such settlements, and has paid therefor about twelve hundred dollars, which, with interest, will amount to two thousand dollars: That with the principal part of the owners of lands, he settled their claims forever, or as long as the dam should be continued, and to one person he now pays an annual sum: That soon after the factory was built, he sold his grist and saw mill to Abijah and David Fairchild, and gave them an indemnifying bond against all claims for damages in consequence of the flowing of said lands: That within two or three years after the factory went into operation, the company became insolvent and failed, and the buildings and machinery were sold on execution against said company.

He says that John Cockett afterwards became the purchaser of the factory, and was told before and at the time he purchased, of the bond given by the company to said Samuel Crafts for one-third of the damages, and the said Samuel avers that the factory company, or any other person, have never paid him any part thereof, although he has called on Cockett, who refuses to pay.

He further states, that Cockett has purchased the mills of Fairchilds', and now owns the whole property, and that the mills and factory are in successful operation, and that he, the said Samuel, has paid, and still pays, damages for a privilege which is wholly for the benefit of Cockett.

To this objection the petitioners state, by one of them who has appeared before the committee, that they, the petitioners, did not purchase the factory at the sheriff's sale, but purchased it some time afterwards, to wit, on the 19th of September, 1821, of Joseph Phelon, Abraham Van Horne and Henry Brown, and the petitioners produce a full covenant deed of that date, duly executed and recorded in Otsego county, for said factory, with the privilege "of drawing water from the dam above said cotton mill, for the use of the same, to the same extent as was conveyed to said manufacturing company;" and the petitioners deny that they are in any manner liable to pay damages to said Crafts, and contend that he must look to his bond against the cotton manufacturing company.

They also contend that if the contract to pay damages on the part of the manufacturing company can by any means be construed as a covenant running with the land, (which they deny,) that the said Joseph Phelon, Abraham Van Horne and Henry Brown are abundantly able to respond in damages to said Crafts for any amount that he can recover under his alleged contract with the company; and this your committee have no doubt is true.

The petitioners also contend that on another ground they are not liable to said Crafts for damages, viz:

That said Crafts and one George S. Crafts, on the 4th of December, 1816, in consideration of six thousand dollars, conveyed by warrantee deed certain lands, including the grist and saw-mill and water privilege, to Abijah and David Fairchild, except the privilege before granted to the cotton manufacturing company of taking water by a floom from said dam.

The petitioners produce this deed, duly executed and recorded, also a deed, with full covenants, from said Fairchilds' to John Cockett, dated Sept. 18th, 1821, also duly recorded, for the property purchased by Fairchilds' of Crafts. And the petitioners also produce an indemnifying bond from the said Samuel Crafts and George S. Crafts to Fairchilds', assigned by them to John Cockett, when

he purchased the property of Fairchilds', which bond he regards as part of his title, or for the security thereof, and is dated the 15th of August, 1817, and is under the penalty of two thousand dollars.

By the condition of this bond, the said Samuel and George S. Crafts covenant to indemnify the said Fairchilds', their heirs and assigns, from all costs and expenses by reason of any lands being or having been overflowed by the Susquehannah river, in consequence of said dam, provided the dam should not be raised higher than it then was.

Under the warrantee deed from Samuel and George S. Crafts, and their bond of indemnity to said Fairchilds', with their deed of conveyance and assignment of said bond to John Cockett, the petitioners contend that they have a right, as between them and said Crafts, to continue said dam for the use of the grist and saw-mill, and if the factory was destroyed, they would still have a right to continue the dam. That as they are now the owners of the *mills and factory*, and all the water privileges, they have a right to do with them as they please, and that by drawing water for the factory, they do not prejudice the said Samuel and George S. Crafts, or subject them to additional damages, and that they have no right to object to the continuance of the dam, by coupling with the transaction, the failure of the factory company to pay as they had agreed.

The petitioners also state, that without this water privilege, and the continuance of the dam, their property would be useless, and that the whole would go to decay and be sacrificed; and such your committee suppose would be the case.

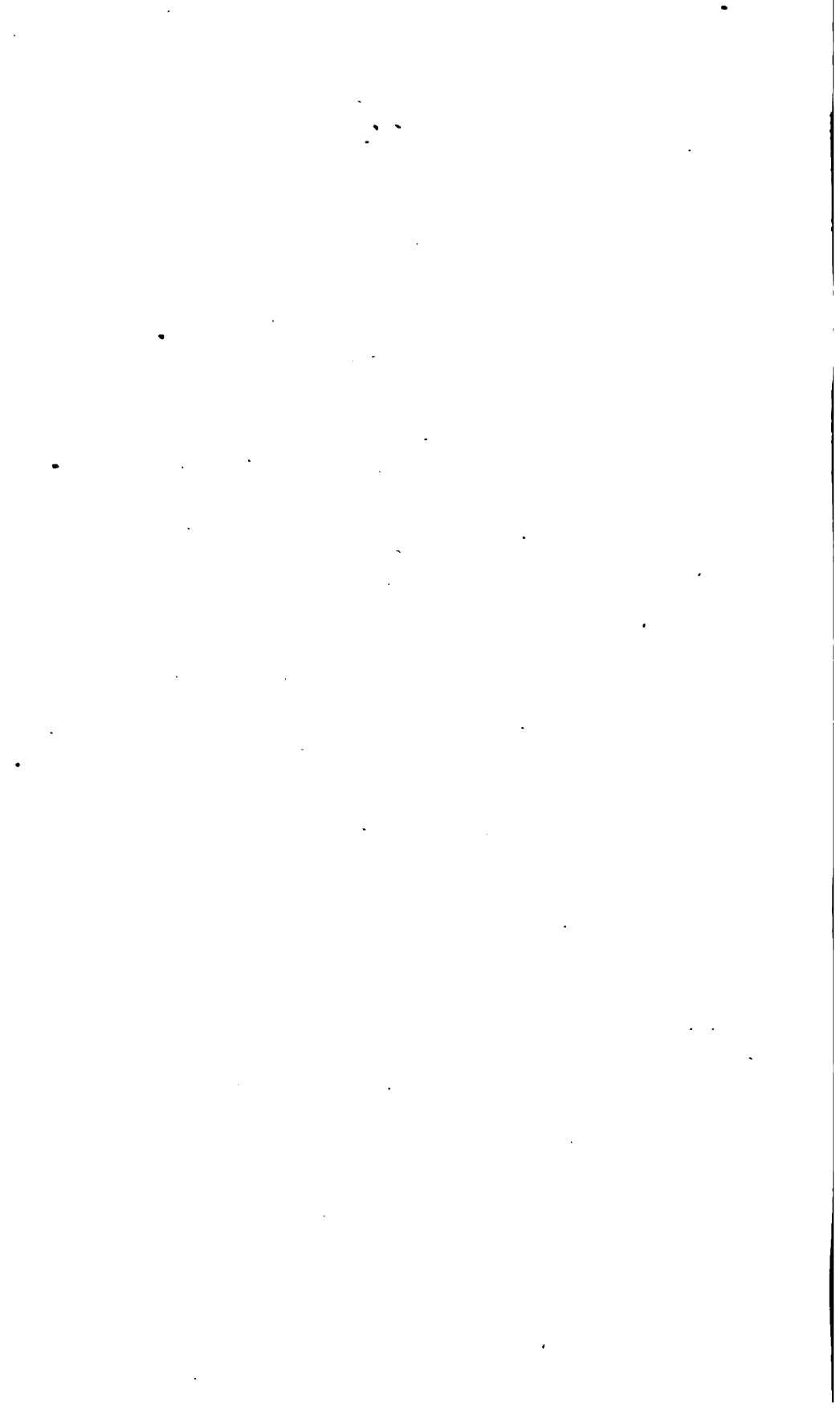
The petitioners therefore contend, and your committee think with propriety, that it is the policy of the State to foster these, as well as other establishments connected with the industry of its citizens, and not to withhold the use of water, which is of no use to the State, with a view of coercing parties to the adjustment of controverted and doubtful claims.

They also contend, that if the said Samuel has any claim on the petitioners, or either of them, on account of the bond given by the manufacturing company, and the subsequent purchase of the factory by Cockett, and non-payment of the bond by the company, that the courts of law or equity are the proper tribunals to settle

their questions of liability, and not the Legislature; and in this opinion the committee fully concur.

The committee will not undertake to decide whether the said Samuel Crafts and George S. Crafts will be liable on their deed or bond of indemnity, to make good the damages for overflowing land longer than the continuance of the law first authorizing the dam. That will be a question for the courts to settle; and in framing a law in conformity to the prayer of the petitioners, the committee have endeavored so to draw it as to save the rights of all parties, and not to affect liabilities arising from previous contracts.

They have prepared such bill, and now ask leave to introduce the same.



STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 18.

IN SENATE,

January 26, 1835.

STATEMENT

Of the affairs and condition of the North River Bank,
in the city of New-York.

NORTH RIVER BANK, }
New-York, January 23, 1835. }

SIR—

In compliance with a resolution of the honorable the Senate,
I herewith transmit you a statement of the affairs and condition of
this institution.

Yours respectfully,

A. B. HAYS, *Cashier.*

JOHN F. BACON, Esq.

Clerk of the Senate.

[Senate No. 18.]

*Statement of the funds and property of the North River Bank, of
the city of New-York, January 22, 1835.*

Real estate,.....	\$28,105 21
Bills discounted,.....	941,700 31
Notes of city banks,.....	44,878 37
" of county banks,.....	9,774 00
Specie, ...	63,793 82
Due from city banks,.....	87,045 43
" county banks,.....	16,332 68
Expense account,.....	157 44
	\$1,191,787 46

Capital stock paid in,.....	\$500,000 00
Notes in circulation,.....	153,644 00
Unpaid dividends,.....	4,091 25
Due to city banks,.....	70,421 48
" county "	17,565 97
" insurance companies,.....	36,691 90
Discounts received since 1st January,.....	3,954 18
Surplus fund,.....	39,436 26
Individual depositors, ...	355,962 49
	\$1,191,787 46

We, Leonard Kip, president, and A. B. Hays, cashier, of the North River bank, do swear that the above is a true and just statement of the affairs and condition of the said bank, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

LEONARD KIP, *President,*
A. B. HAYS, *Cashier.*

Sworn to this 23d day of January,
1835, before me,

GEO: D. COOPER,
Not. Pub.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 19.

IN SENATE,

January 26, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of James Lowerre, an Inspector of Beef and Pork
for the city and county of New-York.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

In conformity with the provisions of the law regulating the inspection and repacking of beef and pork, I hereby report, that the quantity, qualities and value of the beef and pork inspected and repacked by me, from the first day of January, 1834, to the first day of January, 1835, are as follows, viz:

<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Qualities.</i>	<i>Value per bbl.</i>	<i>Total value.</i>
9,399	mess pork,.....	\$14	\$131,586 00
11,624	prime pork,.....	9½	110,428 00
289	clear mess pork,.....	16	4,624 00
53	cargo pork,.....	8	424 00
1,351	thin mess pork,.....	13	14,963 00
232	flank pork,.....	12	2,784 00
878	rumps, ...	9½	8,341 00
1,558	soft mess pork,.....	11½	17,917 00
1,269	soft prime pork,.....	8½	10,469 25
40	sour mess pork,.....	10½	420 00
126	sour prime "	7½	945 00
731	rusty mess "	11	8,041 00
872	rusty prime pork,.....	8	6,976 00
44	tainted mess "	10	440 00

Amount carried forward,.....\$

Amount brought forward,.... \$

69 tainted prime pork,.....	6½	448 50
10 musty mess "	11½	115 00
8 " prime "	8½	68 00
651 heads and shoulders,.....	6	3,906 00
27 necks, ...	8	216 00
66 refuse pork, ...	4	264 00
586 mess beef, ...	9	5,274 00
461 prime "	6	2,706 00
3 refuse "	2½	7 50

30,137

½ barrels.

7 mess pork, ...	7½	52 50
2 prime pork, ...	5	10 00
—		
9		<u>\$331,423 75</u>
=		

Inspection fees, ... 15 cts. per bbl,

Coopering and pickling,.. 10 cts. "

JAMES LOWERRE, *Inspector.*

New-York, January 22, 1835.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 20.

IN SENATE,

January 26, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of H. R. Graves, Inspector of Sole Leather for the
county of Cayuga.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR—

Permit me to make to you, and through you to the honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, my annual report as inspector of sole leather for the county of Cayuga, in compliance with the direction of section 97, chapter 17, title 2d, part 1st of the Revised Statutes.

Since my appointment in March, 1834, and up to the first day of January, 1835, I have inspected 858 sides of sole leather.— The average value, as near as I can estimate, is \$2.75 per side.

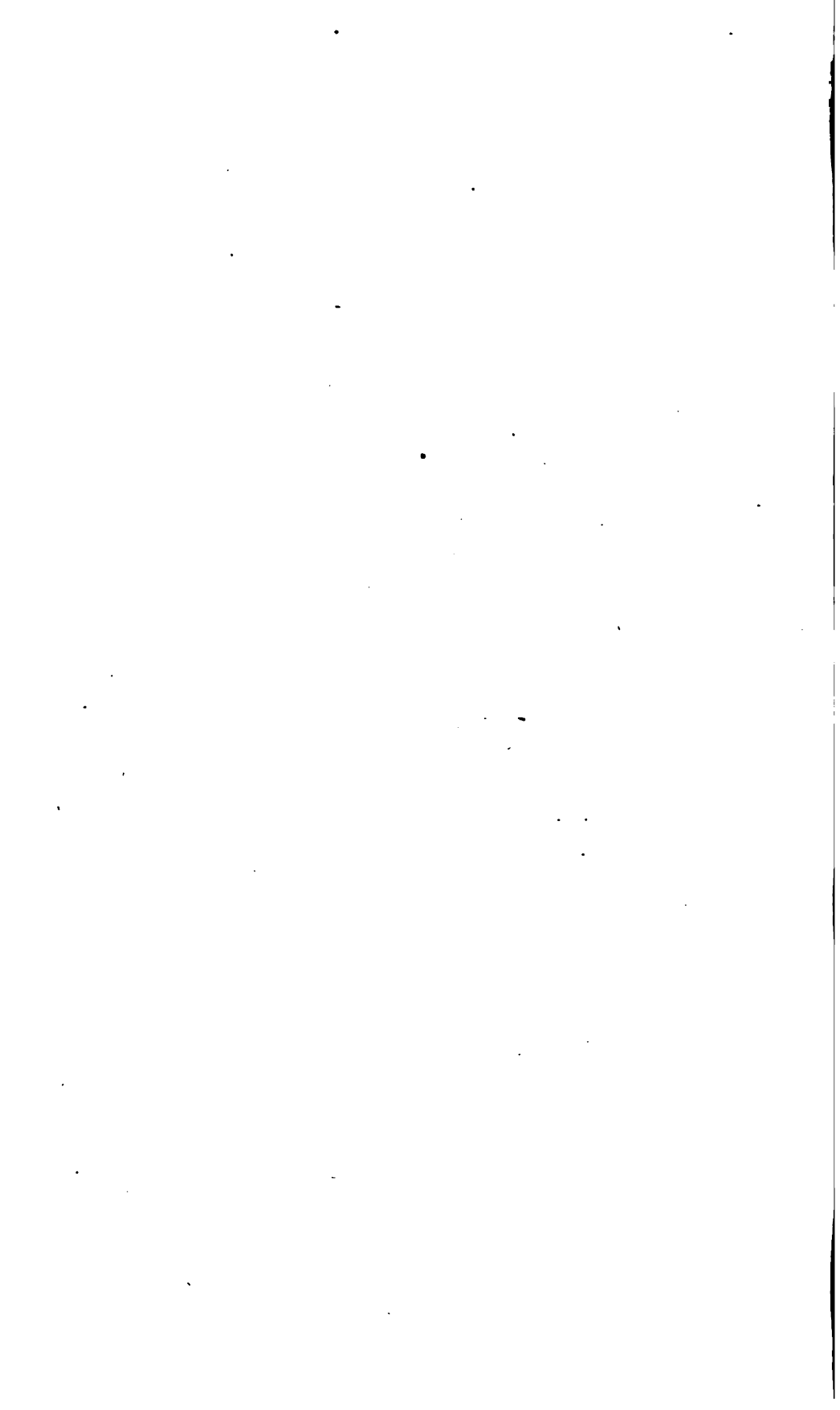
Fees for inspecting,.....	\$34 32
Travelling expenses and help,.....	6 10
Leaving a balance of....	\$28 22

I have no other particulars to state, except that the most part of the leather in this county, for the past year, has been sent to Canada and other places without inspecting.

Yours respectfully,

H. R. GRAVES, *Inspector.*

Auburn, January 21, 1835.



STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 21.

IN SENATE,

January 26, 1835.

REPORT

Of the Trustees of the State Hall.

The Trustees of the State Hall, in pursuance of the sixth section of the act entitled "An act in relation to the State Hall," passed April 1st, 1834, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

In April, 1833, a committee of the Senate, under a resolution of that body, examined the present State Hall, and made a report in favor of taking down the wing erected in 1826, and building another of larger dimensions, and which should be fire proof. (Senate Documents, 1833, No. 115.)

A law was thereupon passed, authorising the Trustees to repair the buildings, "in which the public offices and records are kept;" and, in their discretion, to erect a new building in the place of the wing on Lodge-street. The sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated to carry the law into effect. (Laws of 1833, p. 406.)

On the last day of the same session, another law was passed, authorising the Trustees, in their discretion, to sell the State Hall and the lands belonging to the same; and, with the proceeds of the sale and the monies appropriated by the previous act, to purchase a site and erect a new State Hall. (Laws of 1833, p. 512.)

On the 21st March, 1834, the Trustees made a report, stating the reasons why they had not proceeded to execute the foregoing

acts. They stated, among other things, the difficulty of adapting the present buildings to the public wants, and the necessity for selecting another site and erecting a new building. Two new sites, and the probable expense of the purchase, were mentioned in the report; and it was remarked, that the sum previously appropriated, together with the value of the present buildings and grounds, amounting to about \$45,000, was "not a sufficient sum to justify the Trustees in purchasing a site and commencing a new building, without further direction from the Legislature." It was added, that the Trustees had "not procured any particular plan or estimate of the expense of the proposed building." (Assembly Documents, 1834, No. 323.)

A law was therefore passed, on the first day of April, 1834, authorising the Trustees to purchase a site, "and cause to be erected thereon a new State Hall, upon such plan and of such dimensions as the public interests may require." A further appropriation of forty thousand dollars was made; and the Trustees were directed to report to the Legislature, at the present session, "a particular statement of the expenditures which have been made under this act, together with a plan of the building, and an estimate of the expense of completing the same." (Laws 1834, page 71.)

By a concurrent resolution of the two Houses, passed a few days afterwards, the Trustees were directed "to cause the Hall to be constructed of marble from the State prison at Mount-Pleasant." (Laws 1834, page 592.)

The Trustees immediately afterwards purchased the lots mentioned in their former report, situate north of the City Hall, fronting west on the City Park, and bounded on the north by Steuben, and on the south by Pine-street. It was stated in the former report, that this property could be purchased for "about the sum of \$31,000." The sum actually paid on the purchase, including some small charges on the land, amounts to \$31,065.99.

Negotiations for the purchase of this property had been a long time pending; and the Trustees were under the necessity of closing at once with the final propositions of the owners, or they would have delayed the purchase until a plan of the building had been prepared and adopted.

A map of the land, together with a perspective view and ground

plan of the proposed building, will be submitted with this report, for the inspection of the members. A small part of the land purchased, indicated by the red lines, is subject to an unexpired term of nine years from the first day of May next, at an annual rent of forty dollars, which is now payable to the State.

The Trustees employed Henry Rector, of this city, an experienced architect, to prepare the necessary plan for the building, and gave him such instructions as they deemed proper in relation to the number and size of the rooms required for the convenient accommodation of the several public offices. In doing this, the Trustees had regard not only to the present, but to the prospective wants of the State; believing that they should best consult the public interests by avoiding the necessity of soon increasing the dimensions of the building. They were admonished by the liberal spirit in which the Legislature had undertaken the work, as well as by the subsequent resolution directing the structure to be made of marble, that it was intended the building should be such as would do credit to the State; that it should be constructed in the most permanent manner; and that its dimensions should be adequate, not only to the present exigency, but to the probable wants of the State for many years to come.

The Trustees soon found that the building must be larger than they had originally supposed would be necessary; and when a plan of the work, affording sufficient space on the two first floors for all the public offices, with convenient halls, had been prepared by the architect, it was ascertained that the land which had been purchased, although sufficient for the building, would not give necessary yard room in the rear. In consequence of this unforeseen difficulty, the work was not commenced in the spring, as had previously been intended.

When the Trustees met with this unexpected embarrassment, the Common Council of the city of Albany, regarding this as an important work to the city as well as the State, evinced a desire to aid the Trustees in procuring more land, and were willing to pay the sum of five thousand dollars for that purpose. The Corporation opened a negotiation for the purchase of another lot in the rear of those owned by the State, and for the extinguishment of the lease already mentioned on a part of the land purchased by the Trustees. This negotiation was finally broken off, in consequence of the exorbitant price which was demanded by some of the

persons interested in the land. The Common Council then took measures, under the city charter, for opening the entire block from the rear of the State land to Lodge-street, with the exception of the lot occupied by the Lutheran Church; and were willing that a liberal assessment should be made on the City Hall, and paid by the city, for the accomplishment of the object. A valuation of the lands proposed to be taken, and an assessment on the property supposed to be benefitted, was accordingly made; but the proceedings were afterwards set aside by the Mayor's Court, and a new valuation and assessment ordered. A second report has been made, but has not yet been confirmed. It is understood that the matter will be finally decided early in February.

Should this plan be carried into effect, the corporation will allow to the State the exclusive occupation of so much land as may be necessary for a yard and out-buildings in the rear of the new Hall; and the entire block, bounded by the City Park and Steuben, Pine, and Lodge-streets, with the exception of the lots occupied by the State Hall and the Lutheran church, will be an open, public square. The whole amount of damages awarded to the owners of the land taken for this purpose, is \$18,825,—of which, \$800 is allowed to the State on account of its interest in the lease lot before mentioned. The assessments to pay the damages are as follow:—on the the land owned by the State, \$5,150.47,—on the City-Hall, \$3,862.85, and the remaining sum of \$9,811.68, is charged on the owners of property adjoining the two Parks, and near the contemplated improvement. After deducting from the State assessment the sum of \$800, allowed for the lease lot, there will remain to be paid by the State, \$4,350.47, which the Trustees deem a moderate sum in comparison with the great advantages which will result from the contemplated improvement.

Should this arrangement ultimately fail, the necessary land may be obtained, in the manner prescribed by the Revised Statutes. 2 Rev. Stat. 588, article IV.

The Trustees will be able before the close of the present session to make a further communication to the Legislature on this subject, should it become necessary.

As the proceedings of the Common Council furnished a reasonable ground for believing that the requisite land would be obtained

at a moderate price, and as it could in any event be had on the valuation of an impartial jury, the Trustees thought that they ought not to lose the entire season, and the building was commenced in the month of September.

The plan of the building, which will be laid before the Legislature, and a description of the structure prepared by the architect, and herewith submitted, marked (A.) will supersede the necessity of going into any details on that subject in this report. The plan of having a dome on the building has not been adopted by the Trustees, but is reserved for further consideration.

There will be eight large rooms on each of the two first floors, with an additional room at the end of the hall, opposite the front entrance. The Trustees have as yet made no appropriation of the rooms, in reference to the different public offices; but at least four of the large rooms will be necessary for the accommodation of the Comptroller's office and the business connected with that department. Two rooms will be necessary for the Secretary's office, one for the office of the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer, Surveyor-General, Adjutant-General, Register in Chancery, and Clerk of the Supreme Court, will each require one room. The Comptroller and Secretary will each require in addition, a small office, both of which may probably be made by a division of the room at the end of the entrance hall.

Of the four rooms assigned to the Comptroller, two will be necessary for the ordinary business of the office, one for the business connected with the canals, and one for the meetings, books and papers of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the Canal Board, and the Canal Commissioners.

It is not improbable that another room may be necessary for the business connected with the Comptroller's office, and there are other public purposes, for which rooms may be required. But should the allotment above mentioned be found sufficient in the first instance, only five rooms will remain for future appropriation: And when the rapid increase of the population and business of the State are taken into account, the Trustees believe it will be generally agreed that they have not commenced the work on too large a scale.

The basement and attic stories, although not intended for public offices—the one on account of its being partially under ground

and consequently too damp for the safe keeping of papers, and the other on account of its too great elevation,—will nevertheless be found useful for many public purposes. Several of the rooms in the upper story will be immediately required for the deposit and convenient arrangement of such books, papers, and documents as are not of daily use in the public offices, but which must be preserved for occasional reference. A considerable portion of the basement will be necessary for the storing of fuel, and for the accommodation of the family of the person having charge of the building.

The foundation has been laid in the most substantial manner, and if the work is completed in the mode contemplated by the Trustees, it will be as durable as any public structure in the state.

The external walls have been raised to the point where it is proper to commence the use of marble; and the inner walls have been carried nearly to the top of the basement. Should the marble be furnished in season, the walls can probably be completed and the roof put on in the course of the present year; and the Trustees have the assurance of the Agent of the Mount-Pleasant prison, that the marble will be furnished as early as possible. He however expresses some apprehension that this cannot be done in a single year, on account of the difficulty in finding blocks of suitable size for the work.

The Trustees appointed Jonathan Lyman, superintendent of the building, with power to employ workmen, purchase materials, and make the necessary disbursements of money for those purposes, and agreed to allow him three dollars per day for the time actually employed. Mr. Lyman came highly recommended to the Trustees, as a faithful and competent master builder, and his selection was deemed the more important, for the reason that he had exercised a like superintendence in the erection of the new City Hall to the entire satisfaction of the Common Council of the city. His compensation for that work, was the same as is allowed by the Trustees.

David Orr, an experienced and competent mechanic, was employed as master mason at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day. All the other workmen are paid at the usual rate of wages.

The master mason keeps a check roll containing the names of all the hands employed and the amount of their labor, and from this

roll the superintendent makes the proper payments, once in each week, or oftener if required. The superintendent takes the necessary vouchers for all payments, as well for labor as materials, and keeps a book in which is entered a detailed account of all his disbursements.

The paper herewith submitted marked (B,) contains a statement of all the expenditures which have been made on account of the building. The whole amount drawn from the

Treasury is,..... \$52,565.99.

This has been expended as follows:

For the site,.....	\$31,065 99	
For the building, including materials now		
on hand,.....	21,500 00	
		\$52 565 99

The account and vouchers of the superintendent were inspected by the committee which recently examined the Treasurer's account, and will be submitted to the Legislature should a more full statement be desired than that which is herewith presented.

An estimate of the whole expense of constructing the building has been prepared by the architect, superintendent and master mason, and is herewith submitted, marked (C). Aware of the fact that the expenditure very commonly exceeds the estimate in the construction of public works, the Trustees gave special directions to have the estimate made large enough in the present instance to avoid such a result.

The Trustees are directed to sell the present building and ground, and apply the proceeds to the purchase of a site and the erection of a new building. As this cannot be done until the new Hall shall be completed, it will be necessary for the Legislature to make such further appropriations as will cover the whole expenditure: a portion of which will be re-imbursed to the Treasury on the future sale of the old building. Its value was estimated in a former report at \$25,000.

The sum appropriated in 1833 exclusive of the value of the present building, (Laws 1833, page 406) was, ... \$20,000 00

Amount carried forward,.....\$

Amount brought forward,....\$
 The sum appropriated by the act of 1834,
 (Laws 1834, page 71) was,..... 40,000 00
\$60,000 00

The sums expended are,
 For the purchase of a site,..... \$31,065 99
 For the building, including materials on
 hand,..... 21,500 00
52,565 99

Balance of appropriation still remaining in the Trea-
 sury, ... \$7,434 01

The estimated expense of the building as appears by
 paper marked C, is,..... 151,429 49
 From which deduct the amount already ex-
 pended on account of the building, (see
 paper marked B,) 21,500 00
 And the balance of appropriation still re-
 maining in the Treasury as stated above, 7,434 01
28,934 01

Showing the necessity of a further appropriation of.. \$122,495 48

How much of this sum will be required during the present year, the Trustees are unable to determine with accuracy, on account of the uncertainty of procuring marble to complete the walls during the present season. But they are of opinion that the balance remaining in the Treasury, together with a further appropriation at this time of sixty thousand dollars, will be sufficient until the next meeting of the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted.

GREENE C. BRONSON,
 W. L. MARCY,
 JOHN TRACY,
 CHARLES HUMPHREY,
 JOHN A. DIX,
 A. C. FLAGG,

Trustees of the State Hall.

Albany, January 24, 1835.

DOCUMENTS.

(A.)

To the Trustees for the Erection of the New State Hall.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith enclose to you a brief description of the New State Hall, together with a perspective view and diagram of the same.

The building is 138 feet long by 88 feet wide, and contains, in all, four stories: The basement story is 14 feet; the principal and second stories are each 22 feet; and the attic story 14 feet, including in these heights, the thickness of the floors and the arches which support them.

The principal front faces to the west, and ranges with the east line of Eagle-street, as will appear by inspection of the plans herewith submitted.

After removing the surplus earth, the trenches were piled in the best manner, and small stone were closely pounded down between the heads of the piles, forming a hard level surface to receive the large flat stone which forms the base course, and which is intended to sustain the weight of the superstructure which is to rest upon it.

The base of the foundation is laid in two courses, each course being two feet high; the first is nine feet, and the second seven feet broad.

The walls which enclose the basement are five feet thick, and are now finished to the required height for the reception of the cut stone.

The longitudinal timbers, which are usually placed on the heads of the piles, have, in this instance, been omitted; experience having proved that their introduction is productive of more harm than good. The internal walls of the basement are three feet thick, and laid with hard burned bricks, and are nearly finished.

The foundations are laid with building stone of the largest size that could be procured, and well bound together; and no materials have been used which are not of a durable quality.

The walls of the superstructure, above the foundations, are to be laid of the best quality of hard burned bricks. The external walls, including the cut stone, are to be two feet eight inches, and the internal walls two feet four inches in thickness. The best kind of lime and sand mortar is to be used to cement the materials, and insure durability and strength to the edifice.

Agreeably to a resolution of the Legislature, passed at the last session, the external walls are to be faced with hewn stone from Mount-Pleasant. The same materials will be used for the antæ, columns, entablatures and pediments.

Each front is to be ornamented with twelve antæ, and each end with eight; and a colonnade, consisting of six Grecian Ionic columns, occupies the centre of the west front, facing the Park, and projects 12½ feet from the front wall. The columns are to be four and a half feet in diameter at the base, and 38 feet long, surmounted with an appropriate entablature and pediment: the entablature will be continued round the entire building, being supported by the antæ before mentioned. The whole will be understood by inspecting the perspective view herewith submitted.

These antæ are not introduced for ornament merely, but for the purpose of adding strength to the walls, by increasing their thickness, at the several points which receive the greatest pressure from the internal arches which support the floors of the different stories.

The steps and platforms are to be constructed of marble, and those to the north and south doors will require railings of iron; the front steps will occupy seventy feet, and require no railings.

The two flights of stairs inside will be constructed of marble or iron, whichever is deemed the most economical, and at the same time the more durable; the railings, in either case, to be of iron.

The roof will be constructed of durable timber and plank, and covered with sheet copper.

The dome, which is moderately elevated, will also be covered with sheet copper, that part excepted which will be necessarily occupied by the sash through which the light passes to the rotunda.

The attic story is surmounted by a plain parapet, slightly elevated at the centre of each front, which will partially conceal the roof.

The basement story will contain six rooms of 22 by 33 feet; two dark rooms of the same dimensions, for store rooms; two halls of 22 by 33 feet, one of which will be occupied by the stair-cases; two halls of 10 by 45 feet; and an area, under the rotunda, of 33 feet diameter.

The principal story will contain eight rooms of 22 by 33 feet; two small rooms of 13 by 22 feet; one hall of 22 by 33 feet, which will be at the principal entrance, and be occupied by the principal stair-cases; two halls of 10 by 45 feet; and the rotunda, which is 33 feet diameter.

The second story contains nine rooms of 22 by 33 feet; one hall of 22 by 33 feet, occupied by the stair-cases; two halls of 10 by 45 feet; and the rotunda, which occupies the same space in each story, of 33 feet diameter.

The attic story contains nine rooms of 22 by 33 feet; one hall of 22 by 33 feet, occupied by stair-cases; two halls, communicating with the several rooms, of 10 by 45 feet; and the rotunda, of 33 feet diameter.

The ceiling of the basement story will be 12 feet; the principal and second stories, each 20 feet; and the attic story, 14 feet in the clear.

The ceilings of the basement, principal and second stories, are to be arched with bricks; that of the attic will be a flat ceiling, lathed and plastered.

The floors are to be laid with marble flag; or if brick tile shall be deemed more suitable, they will be adopted, except in the rotunda and halls. The floors are to be supported by the arched ceilings mentioned above.

The estrade, or gallery floors, in the rotunda, will be supported by stone columns, eight in number in each story, except the basement, and be enclosed with iron railings, and serve as the medium of communication from one part of the building to the other.

There are three entrances to the basement, one at each of the east, north and south sides, into the halls. The basement will be entirely above ground on the east side, affording four rooms, which may be appropriated to the use of the family of the person having charge of the building, or such other purposes as the public interests may require.

The west entrance to the principal story, is into the large hall which contains the stair-cases: A door at the east end of this hall, leads into the rotunda, thence into the small halls communicating with the rooms. The north and south entrances into this story, lead into the long halls which communicate directly with the side ranges of rooms, and also with the rotunda, rendering the communications to every part of the interior as easy and commodious as can be desired.

It is deemed advisable, in order to strengthen the exterior walls, and guard against the outward thrust of the arches which support the floors, to throw in long iron anchors below the marble of each floor, at those points where the pressure of each arch will be greatest.

The side walls and ceilings of the interior are to be plastered with three coats of the best plastering mortar. Most of the ceilings are to be arched. No cornicing will be required, except at or near the skylight in the rotunda.

From the durable and incombustible nature of the materials to be used in the construction of this building, it will be rendered not inferior to any other in the country in point of safety; the only materials which would be in the least danger from fire, being the trifling amount used in constructing the doors and windows.

H. RECTOR.

Albany, January 17, 1835.

(B.)

*STATEMENT of all the Expenditures which have been made for
Building the New State Hall.*

Amount expended from April 26, to Sept. 27, 1834:

For 2,503 $\frac{1}{4}$ cubic yards of stone,.....	\$4,205 97
Measuring stone,.....	35 01
Building piling machine, lime-house, office, and barrows, ...	95 32
Drawing stone and clay, ...	1,275 61
Laborers for excavating lots and drawing stone, .	2,057 17

Amount expended from Sept. 27, to Dec. 14, 1834.

Teams for drawing brick, stone and lumber,.....	632 80
For lime, ...	386 41
Sand,.....	260 24
Lumber, ...	2,680 00
4,000 brick, at 28s.....	\$14 00
1,055,368 brick, at 32s.	4,209 85
	4,233 85
1,461 piles, at 4s. 6d.	821 78
Driving piles, ...	632 19
Scaffolding and nails, ...	169 66
Water logs, ...	64 63
Iron work for piling machine and anchors, ...	102 72
Masons, carpenters and laborers,....	3,792 81
Insurance on materials, and various other small expenditures, ...	123 72
	<u>\$21,506 00</u>

This sum includes materials now on hand valued at \$4,990.

JONATHAN LYMAN,
Superintendent.

(C.)

ESTIMATE of the whole Expense of Erecting the New State Hall.

Amount already expended for excavation, and in laying foundation, ...	\$16,510 00	
For materials on hand, ...	4,990 00	
		\$21,500 00
1,080 perches of stone wall to finish the basement story, including other necessary materials and labor, at 20s.	2,700 00	
419,406 bricks required to finish the walls of the basement, including other necessary materials and la- bor, at 68s.	3,564 95	
		6,264 95
3,572,935 bricks for walls above the basement story, including other ne- cessary materials & labor, at 68s. 30,	369 94	
Expense of setting the cut stone, exclu- sive of that required in the colon- nade, ...	4,243 00	
21,300 pounds iron anchors, ...	1,171 50	
Freighting stone from Sing-Sing, ...	4,000 00	
Carting from dock to building, ...	1,059 00	
Raising columns to colonnade and pedi- ment, ...	1,600 00	
Rigging gins and cordage, and fixtures for hoisting materials on the build- ing, ...	1,000 00	
		43,443 44
5,984 cubic feet of timber for roof and upper tier of beams, ...	847 66	
Framing roof and beam timbers, ...	500 00	
120 squares of coppered roof, ...	4,920 00	
120 " planking roof, ...	540 00	
450 feet of gutter, ...	270 00	
480 feet of conductor, ...	144 00	
500 feet of parapet, ...	500 00	
		7,721 60
Finishing of doors and windows, in- cluding materials, ...	5,604 00	
Centres for turning the arches for floors, ..	1,600 00	
20,052 feet of marble flag for floors, ..	4,010 00	
6,684 brick or flag stone paving in the basement, ...	835 50	

Carried forward,

Brought forward,	
Columns, steps, platforms, cornices and soffits for inside, not included in the bill of cut stone from Mt. Pleasant, 15,184 00	
422 feet iron railing for inside, to stairs, landings, &c.	1,266 00
Two flights of stone steps with platforms, and iron railings at the north and south doors, ...	600 00
	29,090 50
Painting, ...	400 00
	\$108,429 49
Marble from Mount-Pleasant, estimated by the agent of the prison at	43,000 00
	\$151,429 49

H. RECTOR, *Architect.*
J. LYMAN, *Superintendent.*
DAVID ORR, *Mason.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 22.

IN SENATE,

January 29, 1835.

REPORT

Of the committee on State Prisons, relative to the transportation of convicts.

Mr. Macdonald, from the committee on State Prisons,

REPORTED:

That it has become necessary and proper, in order to save the expense of transporting a single convict from the Auburn to the Mount-Pleasant State Prison, to pass a law directing that Elijah Welch, now confined in the Auburn prison, shall, after the expiration of the sentence under which he was sent to that prison, remain and be confined therein, under a subsequent sentence, passed upon him in the Mount-Pleasant State Prison district.

The committee are informed that Welch was convicted of perjury, in the county of Orange, and was sentenced on the 17th day of February, 1832, to three years imprisonment in the Mount-Pleasant State Prison. Shortly afterwards, for the purpose of relieving the Mount-Pleasant prison from an excess of prisoners, and adding to those confined at Auburn, Welch and a number of others were removed from the former to the latter prison by order of the Governor. Subsequently, in April, 1833, Welch was taken to Orange county, tried, convicted and sentenced, on a charge of resisting legal process, to a further term of three years in the Mount-Pleasant State Prison. The conviction being in the district of the latter prison, Welch could only be sentenced to such prison, according to law.

The expense of transporting a single convict from one to the other prison, would be about one hundred and twenty-five dollars; and beyond the facts above stated no other reason exists, to call for this expenditure of the public money.

The Governor is not authorized, by law, to cause a removal from one prison to the other, of a less number of convicts than ten. The committee therefore recommend that a law be immediately passed, directing that Welch be confined at the Auburn prison for the term of the sentence last above mentioned; to effect which they ask leave to introduce a bill.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 23.

IN SENATE,

January 30, 1835.

REPORT

**Of the Comptroller on the memorial of Maria Weaver
and Henry Truax.**

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Albany, January 28, 1835. }

TO THE SENATE.

The Comptroller, on the reference from the Senate, of the memorial of Maria Weaver and Henry Truax,

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS AS FOLLOWS:

The memorialists ask remuneration from the State treasury, on account of the sale, by the Attorney-General, in the autumn of 1829, of 48 acres of land, being a part of lot No. 27, in the tract known as the Oncida purchase of 1798; on the ground, first, that money was paid into the treasury on the 27th February, 1829, and was intended to have been applied to the interest due on the subdivision sold; and, also, on 25 acres, being part of another subdivision: and second, because the advertisement of the Attorney-General, gave only the number of the lot, and the name of the original mortgagor.

The original lot, No. 27, contained by estimation, 225 acres, and was sold in the year 1798, to Daniel Freeman, whose mortgage was taken to secure the purchase money.

On the 26th of January, 1814, a survey and map was filed in the Comptroller's office, a copy of which accompanies the petition, dividing said lot 27, into 5 subdivisions, for the purpose of having new accounts opened for the several subdivisions of said lot, as authorized by the 23d sec. page 175, 1 R. S.

Separate accounts were accordingly opened on the books of this office, as follows:

		Principal.	Interest.
Sub. 1. William Root,.....	50 acres,	\$332 22	\$43 62
" 2. Andrew Langdon's heirs, .	48 "	285 71	88 41
" 3. Benj. Morse,.....	48 "	318 93	15 04
" 4. Moses King, ...	32 "		
" 5. Briggs Jewett, ...	52 "		
225 acres.			

Although either of the above subdivisions, on being paid in full, could be released from the operation of the original mortgage, under sec. 37, p. 575, 1 R. S., yet the original mortgage of Daniel Freeman, for lot No. 27, remained in the office; and when any part of the payments, secured by it became due, was handed over to the Attorney-General for collection. In this case, the whole lot was advertised as follows: *In the tract known as the Oneida purchase of 1798, situate in the county of Oneida, lot 27, Daniel Freeman, mortgagor:* And the concluding part of the notice was as follows—"the above mentioned and described premises, (or such parts thereof as shall be in arrear on the day of sale,) will be exposed for sale," &c. The notice included the whole of lot No. 27, and should have been regarded by the owners of each of the subdivisions, as notice to him that his land was in jeopardy. The terms of the advertisement, instead of leading the occupants of any portion of the lot into a false security, were calculated to give unnecessary alarm to the owner of subdivision 5, which had been paid in full, in 1814, as well as to the owners of such of the subdivisions as were not in arrear for interest.

It is stated in the memorial referred, that subdivision 3 was sold by Benj. Morse to Asa Willard; and, by the latter, in the year 1826, to Zacharias Weaver, the husband of Maria Weaver, the memorialist. It is also stated in the memorial, that the said Zacharias Weaver, in the year 1824, purchased 25 acres, or one-half of

sub. 1, of lot 27, standing then and now, on the books of this office, in the name of William Root. These were individual transactions, of which the public officers had no knowledge, and of which they could take no cognizance. The name of Mr. Weaver does not appear on the Comptroller's books, except as being the person who paid into the treasury certain sums on the accounts standing in the names of Wm. Root and Benjamin Morse.

When, therefore, Mrs. Truax, in behalf of Mr. Weaver, called at the Treasurer's office, to make a payment upon lot No. 27, the first point to be settled must have been as to the part or subdivision of the lot to which she desired to have the payment applied. The answer of Mrs. Truax must have been, that the money paid was to be applied on the 50 acres standing in the name of Wm. Root, and the 48 acres standing in the name of Benj. Morse. It now appears that the largest sum was applied to the subdivision in which Weaver had the least interest; he having purchased only 25 acres of sub. 1, and the whole of sub. 2. This, however, did not appear from the books, and was not known to the Treasurer. Looking at the condition of the accounts at the time Mrs. Truax paid the \$55, it appears that on sub. 1, the interest due and to become due, previous to September, 1829, would be \$65.48: The application of \$49 to this account, therefore, prevented its being handed over to the Attorney-General, in the autumn of 1829.— The interest due, and to become due upon the 48 acre lot, in September 1829, would have been \$53.31. The payment of \$15, which was applied to this subdivision, would leave \$38.31 due on the 1st September, being only a few cents more than the interest for two years. The money paid by Mrs. Truax might have been so apportioned between the two lots as to have prevented the sale of either; and it is very much to be regretted that it was not done so. Every precaution is used by the Treasurer to make the proper application of money paid into his hands upon the land securities held by the State. These lands are not only divided at the Comptroller's office, but innumerable subdivisions and transfers are made between individuals, which are not known at the public offices. If proper directions had been given to the clerk who transacted the business, (Mr. Oakey,) it is not to be presumed that he would have disobeyed them.

In 1829, there being at that time more than two years' interest due upon the account opened with Benjamin Morse for the 48 acres,

the original mortgage of D. Freeman was included in the list of securities which was handed over to the Attorney-General for collection. Lot 27 was accordingly advertised; and, on the 21st of April, 1830, subdivision 3 of said lot, standing in the name of Benjamin Morse, and containing 48 acres, was sold at auction, and bid off by Erastus Willard, with whom an account has been opened for the said subdivision in the Comptroller's office, for \$269.64.

The unfortunate condition in which the family of Mrs. Weaver have been placed by the sale of 48 acres of land worth \$1,200, as stated in the papers referred, for less than one-third of its value, has enlisted the generous feelings of her neighbors; and numbers of them have joined in an application "for some appropriation to the said Maria Weaver, on the part of this State, for the benefit of herself and her numerous and respectable but needy family."

In addition to this, the purchaser of subdivision 3, at the Attorney-General's sale, Erastus Willard, signs a statement, in which he declares his belief that the memorialists "have suffered a pecuniary loss in consequence of the sale of the 48 acres; and that Mrs. Weaver and her family of children require assistance from the Legislature." If Mr. Willard, the purchaser, would relinquish his bid, on being paid the amount of his advances, with interest, the account for the 48 acres might be transferred to Mrs. Weaver, and she and her family of children receive that assistance which he certifies to the Legislature they require. If, as the neighbor of this suffering family, he should refuse to surrender the advantages of his bid, and thereby inflict "pecuniary loss in consequence of the sale of the 48 acres," it would essentially weaken the force of his certificate.

In conclusion, the Comptroller takes leave to say, that in relation to sales by the Attorney-General, and re-sales by the Surveyor-General, cases are frequently occurring where, for want of notice, the owner loses his land; and these hardships fall, most generally, upon those who are least able to bear them—the widow and the orphan, and those who have not access to the channels of information through which the notices are given. This subject is alluded to, so far as relates to re-sales by the Surveyor-General, in the closing paragraph of the Comptroller's annual report. It is there recommended, that in cases of re-sales of occupied lands, the purchasers should be required to give notice to the occupants, as

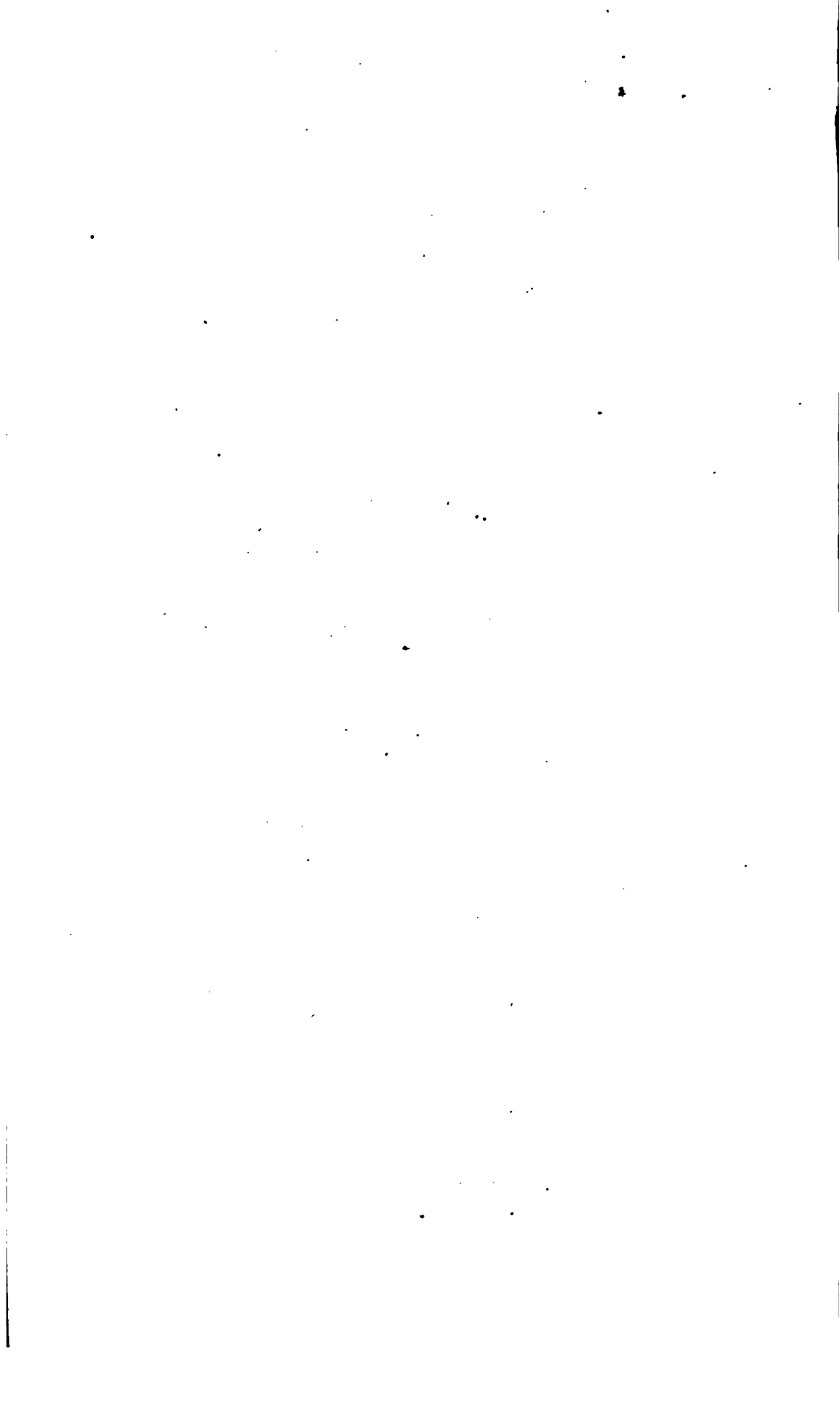
they are now required to do when a purchase is made at a sale of lands for taxes. The same provision should extend to sales by the Attorney-General. Such a law would have compelled Mr. Willard, in the present case, to have given notice to the memorialists; and they would have been entitled to have redeemed the lot in question. Such a law is required to protect the helpless and the uninformed from the grasp of the speculator.

It is estimated that there are, in the Comptroller's office, from eight to ten thousand accounts with individuals for land securities. Lists are made out, annually, of such as have two years' interest in arrear; and these lists are given to the Surveyor-General and Attorney-General for collection. This course is required by law; and, as a great proportion of the securities for lands belong to the School fund, the collections are indispensable to enable it to pay to the schools the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which is annually distributed.

In the transaction of this business, the occurrence of errors, or the negligence of the owner, will present many cases of extreme hardship, from year to year, unless provision is made for serving notice on the occupant. The increasing value of the lands generally will insure bidders to the amount due the State, notwithstanding the requirement to give notice.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG.



No. 24.

IN SENATE,

January 29, 1835.

COMMUNICATION

Of the Canal Board, respecting the navigation and management of the canals.

CANAL ROOM, }
Albany, Jan. 26, 1835. }

The Canal Board respectfully represent to the Legislature, that by the existing laws, three distinct boards are authorized. to make regulations respecting the navigation and management of the canals, viz:

1st. The 25th sec. title 9 of chap. 9, authorizes the Canal Commissioners to make rules and regulations in respect to the size and structure of boats, rafts and other floats, and the weighing and inspecting of boats and their lading, and in respect to all matters connected with the navigation of the canals.

2d. The 148th section of the same act authorizes the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to commute for tolls on passengers, and regulations have been adopted by this Board in relation to such commutation.

3d. The 70th section of the law before referred to authorizes the Canal Board, which board is formed by the junction of the two boards referred to above, to fix the rates of toll on the canals, and to prescribe such rules and regulations relative to the collection of tolls, and impose such forfeitures for a breach thereof, not exceeding 25 dollars, as they shall judge reasonable.

4th. The 168th section of the said act authorizes the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, in their regulations, to designate the persons who may prosecute for penalties in behalf of the State, for breaches of the canal law.

Under these sections of the law several sets of regulations have been made and published, and each set has necessarily a separate heading and a distinct set of numbers. To remedy this inconvenience it is proposed to give to the Canal Board the power of making all the regulations which are now authorized to be made by the Canal Commissioners, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, as distinct boards; or in other words, to enable the members of the Canal Board, as one body, to make all the regulations which the same persons are now authorized to make as members of separate boards. The object is to simplify the canal regulations, for the convenience of those who are to execute as well as those who are to obey them. A copy of the several sets of regulations, (which are annually published,) is herewith presented, and also a draft of an act to remedy the inconvenience alluded to.

Respectfully submitted.



A. C. FLAGG,
A. KEYSER,
WM. C. BOUCK,
S. YOUNG,
JOHN TRACY,
JOHN A. DIX,
JONAS EARLL, *Junior*,
MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

AN ACT

In relation to the Canals.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. All such rules and regulations, in relation to the
2 canals, as are now authorized, by sections twenty-five, one
3 hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine and one
4 hundred and eighty-eight, of title nine of chapter nine of the
5 first part of the Revised Statutes, to be made by the Canal
6 Commissioners, or the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, may
7 hereafter be made by the Canal Board, with the like penalties
8 and forfeitures as are now provided in said title.



STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 25.

IN SENATE,

February 2, 1835.

REPORT

**Of the Commissioners under the act authorizing a loan
for the benefit of the people of this State.**

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The Commissioners under the act of the last session entitled "An act authorising a loan for the benefit of the people of this State," deem it their duty to communicate to the Legislature the fact, that the law referred to has not been executed, and has consequently expired by its own limitation.

The powers vested in the Commissioners ceased on the first instant, and being in their terms discretionary, perhaps it may be expected that their reasons for not executing those powers, and carrying the law into effect should also be communicated.

Looking at the message of the Executive recommending the law; the report of the joint committee upon its introduction, and the guarded terms of the law itself, by which the Commissioners were "authorized, if in their opinion the public interest should require it," to direct the issue of six millions of public stock, to be disposed of in the manner designated therein, we could not fail to see that the measure was designed to be precautionary in its nature, and adapted to a state of things not then existing, but which might occur during the recess of the Legislature. It was recommended in the message as a measure intended to "sustain the great interests of the people, if the necessity for it should arise,"

and the joint committee adopt it as a "measure of precaution," and one that "ought not to be adopted without necessity."

The community was then suffering under a pecuniary pressure of the most extraordinary character, the extent of which it was impossible to foresee, and the attention of the Commissioners was therefore necessarily fixed upon its progress and the development of its effects as the best guide in the exercise of the important discretion confided to them by the law.

The act was passed on the 19th of April, about the time of the opening of spring navigation, and as the destruction of mercantile confidence had been one of the principal fruits of the panic and pressure which existed, the passage of this law, we have no doubt, contributed in a very great degree to the restoration of that confidence and the vigorous commencement of business, by inspiring the assurance that the resources of the State would be called into action if necessary, "to shield its institutions and its citizens from harm."

It was but a short time after the adoption of the measure, before the aspect of the money market became decidedly improved, and it has since been gradually and steadily improving, until money has now become unusually abundant, and commercial confidence entirely restored.

In the opinion of the Commissioners there has at no time since the passage of the law existed such-a degree of embarrassment as to call for the application of the extraordinary remedy designed by the Legislature to meet an anticipated extraordinary crisis.

Such has been our uniform answer to the applications addressed to us, which probably, for the reasons above stated, have been but very few. Only seven counties, and but two banks have applied for a proportion of the loan.

This fact of itself was regarded as evidence of the improved condition of business; and the activity upon the canals and in the cities, and the fair state of the markets, left no room to doubt that a general improvement was progressing.

The responsibility cast upon the Commissioners by the law would have been promptly met, if in their opinion the case contemplated by the Legislature had occurred: but they are most hap-

py to have been relieved from the necessity of executing so responsible a trust, as well as in the belief that the measure has been productive of great benefit to the community, without the hazard or expense to the public treasury of a single dollar.

Respectfully submitted.

Albany, 2d February, 1835.

C. STEBBINS, *Bank Commissioner.*

JOHN TRACY, *Lieut. Gov.*

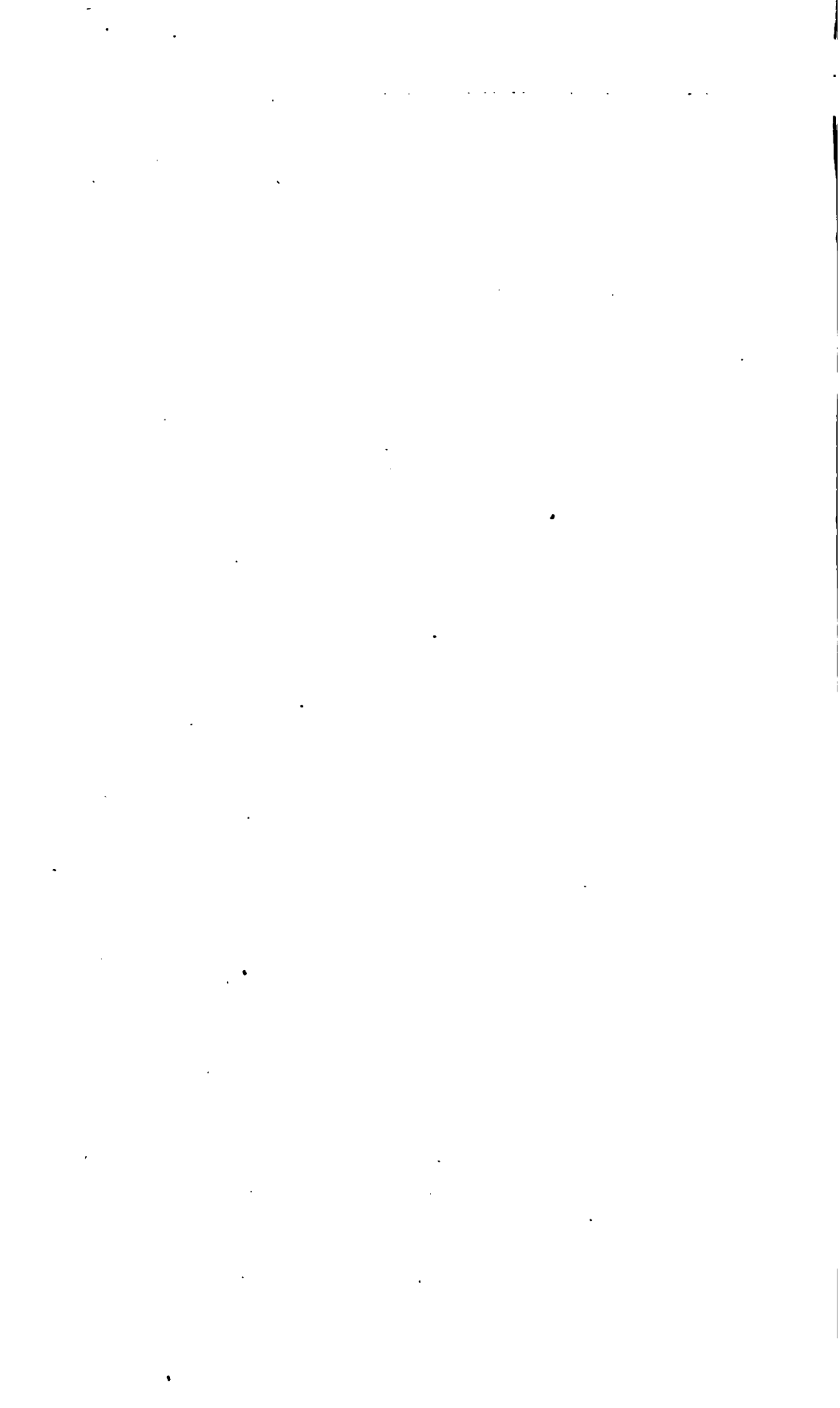
A. C. FLAGG, *Comptroller.*

GREENE C. BRONSON, *Att'y-Gen.*

JOHN A. DIX, *Sec'y of State.*

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Surv'r-General.*

A. KEYSER, *Treasurer.*



STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 26.

IN SENATE,
February 2, 1835.

RESOLUTION

**Offered by Mr. Edmonds, relative to the circulation of
small bills.**

Resolved, By the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, that each of the incorporated banks in this State do report to the Legislature, by the 15th day of January next, a statement of the total amount of its bills put in circulation as money, and outstanding on the 1st day of January next, and of each denomination thereof.



STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 27.

IN SENATE,

Februry 2, 1835.

REPORT

Of the committee on banking and insurance companies,
on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to
the currency.

Mr. Edmonds, from the committee on banks and insurance companies, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the currency, and also the reports of the banks as to the denomination of their notes in circulation, and who were instructed by a resolution of the Senate to inquire "what further provisions, if any, are necessary or expedient to prevent the banking institutions of other States from keeping offices within this State for the purpose of transacting banking operations, or facilitating the circulation of their notes contrary to the policy and laws of this State,"

REPORTED:

That they have approached the subject involved in the various references to them, with a due sense of its importance, and under a full conviction that there is none committed to them, which requires more caution and prudence at their hands, or in regard to which more injury can be done by ill-digested or imprudent measures.

Having last year submitted to the Senate a proposition for improving the currency, they will not attempt to disguise the satisfaction they have experienced in witnessing so decided a manifestation of public sentiment in its favor. And in preparing the plan
[Senate No. 27.]

which they now submit, for carrying that measure into effect, they have endeavored to attain that object in such a manner as to work as slight injury to the great interests involved in it, as the nature of the case will permit.

The people of this State have so long been accustomed to an almost unimixed paper currency, as in a great measure to have lost sight, until recently, of the necessity or convenience of a metallic medium, valuable of itself, and which requires no process of conversion. In the earlier periods of the world, when the business of exchanging commodities was of little moment and of rare occurrence, the medium of exchange was the baser metals of iron, copper, &c. As these exchanges increased in activity and magnitude, the necessity of transporting a larger amount in a smaller compass led to the introduction of gold and silver as a mean of advancing the same end in a greater degree. For all ordinary purposes, a currency composed of gold, silver and copper, was entirely adequate; but the trouble and expense of their transportation in large amounts and to great distances, were found to fetter very much the rapidity and activity of commercial transactions. To remedy this evil, bills of exchange which were used, in the first instance, as instruments for collecting debts, became a medium of circulation, answering all the purposes of gold and silver, not only in paying debts, but in making purchases and in effecting exchanges between distant places. The use of paper credit in other forms for the same purposes, soon followed. This was supposed to be attended with so many advantages and gave such additional vigor to commerce, as to attract general attention and lead to its encouragement by peculiar and exclusive privileges. Courts of justice favored these evidences of debt, and sanctioned the custom which gave them a transferable quality, and Legislatures fostered them in various modes, as a circulating medium among merchants.

The business under this system soon afforded of itself sufficient remuneration to induce capitalists to embark freely in it, and nothing remained for the Legislature but to restrict its exercise within proper bounds, granting only such privileges as were necessary to encourage its continuance. This was not a novel proceeding. In the early use of metals as currency, and before governments established a general national coin, the necessity of ascertaining the weight and fineness of the metal used in every

transaction, induced individuals, whose character was sufficient to give credit to their actions, to assay and weigh certain quantities, and by a mark on the bullion, to inform others of its precise value. But this subjected the community to innumerable frauds, and dishonest men were able to put into circulation base and adulterated metals, to the great injury of the ignorant and the confiding. In order to guard against this evil, governments were induced to assume upon themselves the business of coining money, and to restrain all others from any participation in it. From the period of adopting these safeguards until the present time, it has been considered an attribute of sovereignty, and under our national constitution not only is it conferred upon the general government, but the States and all the citizens are restrained from the exercise of a right which was once enjoyed in common by all.

This practice was adopted by governments in some instances, with a view also to profit. The expense of the coinage must be borne either by the government, or by the individuals using the metals. Both courses have been pursued. And where paper credit was substituted for coin, as a medium of circulation, it was natural to expect that it would have been produced in the same manner, and would have been subject to the same regulations. But it has been found by experience, that the manufacture of a paper currency by government, was productive of many inconveniences, to itself and to the consumer. It is comparatively a simple process to fix the value of coin, and by a stamp to designate its weight and fineness; but for a government to issue bills of credit, which have only a conventional value, dependent upon the ease and facility with which they can be converted into a commodity of intrinsic value, and to keep on hand at all convenient points in a nation, a sufficiency of the metals for their redemption, has been demonstrated to be so inconvenient and expensive, as to produce one of two results; either to deny to government a sufficient compensation to induce a continuance of the practice, or to compel it to yield to the strong temptation of refusing a redemption of their bills in coin. In either event it became a burden to the community. In one case, by increasing the expenses of government, and in the other, by giving the people a depreciated currency. And whether governments have issued a paper currency, with a view to fixing and establishing a uniform circulating medium of that character, or, as was our case during the revolution, for the purpose of replenishing their coffers, all

experience has shown that this is a branch of business which cannot be done as well, as cheaply, or as beneficially by governments as by individuals; and that the only paper currency which governments can well create, is by bills of credit or issues of stock, payable at a future day and bearing interest. These answer some of the purposes of commerce and for investment, but are useless or inconvenient for many others and for general circulation. It has therefore been found to be wise and necessary, either to abandon the paper system entirely, or to commit this attribute of sovereignty—the coinage of paper money, if it may be so expressed—to individual enterprise. And as the protection of the whole community against base and adulterated coins, required restrictions upon the rights which had belonged to and been freely exercised by any portion of that community, so a similar protection against an unsound paper currency, seemed to demand similar restrictions upon the right of every individual to issue paper money at his pleasure. In the same manner, as neither metal nor paper currency could be fabricated without some expense, and as the former was provided for, either by additional taxation upon the whole community, or upon the consumer in the form of *seigniorage*, so it became necessary to compensate the manufacturer of the latter, by privileges, which would afford an adequate remuneration. Hence has arisen our system of banking, in which the attribute of sovereignty—the coinage of money—has been conferred upon certain individuals, because thus it can be exercised most economically;—in which the expense and labor have been compensated by certain privileges, which afford the only remuneration for performing a duty, which, as long as the metals were the medium of exchange, properly belonged to government; and in which the the community are guarded, by suitable restrictions, against an unsound, or in other words, an adulterated currency.

In remarking that the paper system must, in a certain alternative, be entirely abandoned, the committee must not be understood as referring to that system as it exists in this country, where paper is made to take the place of specie for all the purposes of the consumer, but to that system where it is confined within its proper sphere, as a medium of exchange for commercial operations only. And in that sense, they cannot for a moment entertain the idea of its entire abandonment. In such an event, a vacuum of many millions would be produced; which must either remain per-

manent or be filled with specie by a slow and tedious process. In either case, that great scarcity of money would be caused, which has always restrained enterprise and arrested the march of improvement. There is, however, a salutary medium between the extremes of excessive issues of paper and its entire withdrawal. But what should constitute that medium, what privileges may be sufficient to afford an adequate compensation for the labor and expense of making paper money, and what restrictions may be necessary to guard against the abuse of the power, are questions which have long exercised the attention of statesmen, and hitherto, without establishing any uniform or general rule.

The profitable nature of the business has induced the withdrawal of many of the privileges which were first conferred, and particularly that monopoly of it, in the hands of one or two institutions, which, at one time was deemed essential to its proper prosecution.

In proportion as these privileges have been withdrawn, restrictions have increased, so that the great aim of legislation now seems to be, the creation of additional safeguards against the improper exercise of the power, which it has been found necessary to grant. Some have been adopted which have been suggested by the experience of other countries, while there are some which are peculiar to ourselves, which have originated with us and been forced upon us by our own observation.

Among provisions of this character, none is probably more important or beneficial than that which gives publicity to the proceedings of our banks. The time has been when a bank director deemed it one of his most important duties, to throw an impenetrable veil of secrecy around all its proceedings. But now, by means of a periodical examination of our banks, and the information which is thence obtained and diffused abroad in official reports, by the exercise of the power which our Legislature has reserved over them, and by a course of open candor, which ought to obtain among the officers of these institutions, the public will have a better knowledge of their operations, and a clearer insight into their defects and their benefits. This publicity ought to be encouraged and insisted upon. If a bank is conducted fairly, upon legitimate principles, and in strict accordance with its charter, it

can have nothing to fear from the strictest scrutiny or the fullest disclosure of its transactions. If, on the other hand, it is improperly managed, it should not be permitted to conceal its malpractices; but every principle of justice requires, that those who are induced, by the special action of the Legislature, to repose confidence in these institutions, should know the precise ground on which that confidence rests.

Another provision, recently incorporated into our acts creating banks, is calculated to add to the security of the public. By requiring directors to be interested in their institutions to a considerable amount, a strong guarantee is afforded against those operations, which in times past have enriched the officers of the bank, at the expense alike of its stockholders and its bill holders. But no general rule has been adopted upon this subject, nor has the application of the principle been uniform. In some instances directors in our State banks, whose capitals did not exceed \$100,000, have been required to be the owners of stock to the amount of \$1,000, while in others, with a capital of \$250,000, the sum of \$250 only is required to qualify a director. In the United States Bank the ownership of \$1,000 of stock is sufficient to constitute a director over \$35,000,000. In the Bank of England, a director must own £2,000, a deputy governor, £3,000, the governor, £4,000, and its capital stock is £10,914,750. The bank of France has a capital of 45,000,000 francs. Its governor must be the owner of 50,000 francs, and the deputy governors each 25,000 francs. This provision as to our banks is inserted in each charter; and as its object is to make it the interest of a director to discharge his duty faithfully, care ought to be taken, in every instance, to make the provision large enough to attain that end. It is obvious, that in some instances, the amount is altogether too low.

But whatever may be the restraints imposed upon these institutions, they will frequently yield to the temptation of disregarding them. The best security which has been discovered against this evil, is a strict and frequent examination of their conduct by faithful and competent officers. This and the creation of a safety fund, are features in legislation on this subject, which are peculiar to this State. By the former a sure guarantee is afforded against violations of the law, and against those frauds which have, at times, seriously injured the public.

It was anticipated, at the adoption of our system, that its provisions would create additional confidence in our banking institutions; and while many advantages were expected to arise from this sense of security, it was also feared that it would enable the banks to extend their issues unduly, and would increase the demand for such corporations. All these anticipations have been realized. The system has thus far protected our State from bank failures, and has enabled our local institutions to withstand a most extraordinary assault upon their very existence. And it will not perhaps be too much for the committee to say, that there can be no doubt, that those assaults would, under our former system, have inflicted upon our State wide spread and general ruin. The evils have been equally apparent: There has been, within a few years, an increasing demand for new banks, and an uncommon number have been granted. How far such increase has been necessary or prudent, the committee do not deem it expedient now to inquire. That may be the subject of future examination. Their attention has been more immediately directed to the other branch of the inquiry—the issues of our banks and their effect upon our currency.

The Governor suggests a restriction of the issues to the amount of the respective capitals of the banks. The committee last year suggested a similar reduction in the event that no other remedy was to be adopted, and in order to test its effect a clause was inserted in all the acts of incorporation which passed during that session, prohibiting the issue of bills beyond once and a half the capital stock. If it had been sanctioned to the extent of once the amount of the capital, and had been applied to existing banks, the currency of our State would have been reduced by that operation alone about \$2,000,000, as will be seen by a table annexed to this report. The committee at the same time, recommended the measure of prohibiting the circulation of small bills, and from the best information which they could then obtain, they estimated the amount of bills of that denomination to be \$2,000,000; one quarter of which they supposed would be supplied by bills of larger amount: So that the whole measure, if adopted and applied to all the banks, might, according to that estimate, have affected our currency to about the amount of \$3,500,000. This was too serious and important a measure not to cause some hesitation; and the committee therefore, while they recommended without qualifi-

cation the provision as to the small bills, suggested only a partial adoption of the other. Now, however, that it is ascertained by the information since procured, that the small bills alone amount to nearly \$4,000,000, it is not deemed necessary or advisable to adopt the other measure at the same time. It may be that the withdrawal of the small notes, will of itself reduce the issues to that limit. If it should not, then it is to be feared that the circulation would be contracted so much as to be attended with disastrous consequences. Time alone can determine what effect the withdrawal of the small notes will produce on the aggregate amount of issues.

A table is annexed to this report showing the amount of discounts above the limit suggested by the Governor, from which it appears that the adoption of that limit would have compelled the banks to draw in their discounts on 1st January, 1834, \$4,197,671, and on 1st January, 1835, \$4,282,872; and of course to withhold from the community accommodations to those amounts. Thus, by prohibiting the circulation of small bills, by restricting issues to once the amount of the capital, and the discounts to twice that amount, we should seem to affect the business of our State about \$10,000,000. But in order to judge of the *actual* effect, it must be taken into consideration that a part of the circulation thus to be withdrawn, will be supplied with specie, and a part with larger bills, and that a reduction of the issues will of itself reduce the discounts. What would be the precise effect it is difficult, if not impossible, to say, because of the impracticability of determining to what extent larger bills will take the place of small notes, or how far the vacuum occasioned by the curtailment of the issues will be filled by a metallic currency. The proportion of the small bill circulation, for which larger bills would be a substitute, has been estimated by competent judges, at from one-quarter to one-half. Taking one-third as the medium, it will appear that if both measures as to the issues are to be adopted, a vacuum of between three and four millions of dollars will be created in our circulating medium. That vacuum is to be filled exclusively by specie. And as it is well known that specie is slow in being diffused through a community, much more so than paper, it will follow inevitably, that for some time the vacuum will remain unsupplied. This cannot be without producing pecuniary distress, seriously af-

fecting the value of property, and causing general derangement in our business relations.

If we confine our action to the circulation of small notes only, we shall legislate upon about \$4,000,000 of our currency; and it becomes us so to act in regard to it, as, in the language of the message, to avoid "a sudden and injurious contraction of the circulating medium."

The researches of the committee have not enabled them to discover that there is any country, except ours, where paper money of so small a denomination as one dollar, is permitted to circulate; and it seems to follow as a necessary consequence, that there is none where specie has borne so small a proportion to paper. Thus, in England, no notes are permitted below £5, or about \$25; and and there the currency consists of \$139,000,000 of paper, and \$214,000,000 of specie. In France, 500 francs, or about \$100, is the lowest denomination; and there the currency is \$527,000,000 specie, and \$30,000,000 of paper. In Ireland and Scotland, £1, or about \$4 notes are permitted: In the former country, the currency is \$7,000,000 specie, and \$22,000,000 paper; and in the latter, \$2,250,000 specie, and \$16,750,000 paper. In the U. States, before the extraordinary importation of specie during the past year, our currency was stated to consist of \$12,000,000 specie, and \$80,000,000 paper; and for 13 years previous, averaged at about \$6,000,000 of specie to about \$66,000,000 of paper.

Panics as to the currency, arise from two causes: One, a distrust of its soundness; and the other, an apprehension that the quantity may not be sufficient. Against the former, an entire metallic currency will be an adequate guaranty, which will be greater or less, as the currency may be composed more or less of the precious metals. And it is undoubtedly a just conclusion, that as a nation recedes from a currency composed solely of the metals, it becomes more subject to sudden panics and their injurious effects. France has never been as subject as England to sudden revulsions, panics and distress in its monetary affairs.

Bank panics always operate most injuriously upon the poor and laboring classes. They are first alarmed, and feel the effects of a bank failure most severely. There are many men in our State, who do not receive more than \$5 for a week's work. If they re-

ceive their pay in the bills of a bank which fails, or whose credit is impaired, their means of supporting their families for the ensuing week are impaired or entirely gone. They cannot afford to lose the whole or any part of their earnings, nor to wait for a distant period of redemption. They are therefore most easily alarmed, and most strongly excited by the rumor of a bank failure; and they become most clamorous for a prompt conversion of their earnings into a currency which cannot depreciate. By prohibiting small notes, this class will be generally paid in specie; they will not be liable to loss from a depreciation of bills; nor will they be made instrumental in producing or increasing the pressure upon a suspected bank. They receive no direct benefit from banks, and they should not be subjected to any loss on their account.

The withdrawal of small bills will have a tendency to prevent the exportation of specie. When there is an excess of currency, whether of coin or paper, the price of property rises, or in other words, the value of the currency falls, and the circulating value of coin falls with it; and if that excess consists of paper, coin will be exported as merchandize, because it will produce more abroad than at home: And on the other hand, when the currency is contracted, it increases in value, or which is the same thing, the price of property falls; coin receives its full value at home, and there is no longer an inducement for its export; and this will be true, whether the currency may be expanded by the issue of small bills, or contracted by their suppression, or from any other cause. In 1774, the gold currency of Great Britain was estimated at £27,000,000. Then the Bank of England issued no small notes, and its issues of bills amounted to about £9,000,000. In 1807, the gold currency of Great Britain did not exceed £3,000,000; and then the issues of the Bank of England amounted to £20,000,000, of which more than £4,000,000 consisted of notes under £5.

Issues of paper allow the exportation of the metals, even when those issues are not so great as to lessen the value of the circulating medium. When that medium consists of paper, there is no sufficient demand for coin at home to prevent its going abroad. A table, accompanying this report, shows the amount of coin and bullion exported from New-York since the 1st October, 1830. At present the amount is inconsiderable; but whenever foreign exchange shall rise, the exportation will again take place. The principal part of the specie now in our State, is in our banks; and

it is easily procured for export, by drawing upon their vaults: It is already concentrated for the exporter. Whatever may be the demand, it affects the coin in actual circulation very little, and slowly if at all. By striking out the small bills, their place will measurably be supplied with specie, which will be drawn from the banks, and be diffused abroad in the community; and when once diffused, its concentration, for the purposes of the exporter, will be too slow, expensive and tedious a process for him to rely upon. It is true, that a constant drain upon the banks for specie, will ultimately withdraw some amount from actual circulation; but in the mean time, the specie basis of our currency will be enlarged, and the currency itself thereby become much sounder.

It has already been remarked, that the object of the institution of paper currency, was the accommodation of commercial purposes only, and its use was originally confined to those engaged in that business. But having been, under our system, extended to all the purposes of the retailer and the consumer, its evils and disadvantages have, in the same proportion, been extended over the whole community. Whenever a panic occurs, those who are the holders of paper money, the soundness of which they suspect, demand its redemption, and those who are anticipating a worse future, hoard whatever they can collect. These operations reduce the circulating medium, and compel the banks to adopt the same measures, and still further to curtail it. If this operation was confined to the commercial portion of a community, the residue, being content with a currency valuable of itself, would feel perhaps little of the pressure, and none of the panic, and would in no respect be instrumental in increasing its weight upon others. But almost every individual is now the holder of paper money, and of course liable to be operated upon by sudden panic, and to aid in extending its consequences. This will be reformed in proportion as specie prevails in our currency.

It is so much the interest of each bank to extend its circulation, that it has become evident that the rivalry between them, which it was once expected would prevent an excess of issues, fails to produce that effect to the desired extent. Their efforts are directed rather to an increase of their own circulation, than a decrease of that of others; and these efforts are greatly aided by the issues of small bills. By prohibiting their circulation, we shall close one of their most convenient channels, by which they pour abroad so

much paper money. And so far as their total circulation will thereby be reduced, so far will the amount of their loans and their profits be diminished. And so far will that demand for new banks, which has in view only the profits on their stock, be also reduced.

It is unnecessary for the committee to recapitulate all the considerations which require a prevention of over issues of paper money. The mischiefs of such an excess are becoming well known, and the remedy is the same, whether applied in the shape of a direct restriction upon the total issues, or of a prohibition as to bills of a particular denomination.

Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania are the only States, so far as the committee are able to ascertain, which have had prohibitions upon the issue of small notes. The banking in those States as late as 1834, was as follows: The banks in Virginia, with capitals amounting to \$5,694,500, had \$5,598,329 in circulation, and \$937,751 in specie. In Maryland, the banking capital was \$9,270,091; the issues, \$2,441,698, and the specie \$1,050,506. A table of the situation of the Pennsylvania banks, is subjoined, which shows that their capital was \$15,680,968; their issues \$9,953,252; their specie \$2,784,893, and their issues of \$5 notes, \$2,014,525. A table is also annexed showing the condition of the banks in the several States, which will assist the Senate in judging in some measure, of the effect upon the banks themselves, of the withdrawal of small notes.

It is urged in favor of retaining small bills, that they are more convenient than specie. This is generally true.

There are frequent occasions for the remission of sums under \$5, from one part of the State to the other. This advantage will be entirely cut off.

Much of our stock and produce is purchased by persons who travel through the country for that purpose, and who pay out many sums under \$5. To such, the inconvenience of carrying about with them a large bulk of specie, would be considerable. And the inconvenience of carrying the metals about the person, for the ordinary purposes of retail and consumption, is also pressed as an objection.

Much of the force of these objections will be removed by the introduction of gold coin; yet if they existed in full force, they are

not, in the opinion of the committee, of sufficient weight to counterbalance the arguments in favor of the measure.

The reduction of the issues of our banks, and the diminution of their profits—the curtailment of applications for new charters—giving to the laboring classes their pay in a currency valuable in itself, and thus guarding them against panics and the depreciation of paper on the one hand, and protecting the banks against their fears on the other—the restriction upon the exportation of specie—and the establishment of our whole circulating medium upon a broader specie basis, and conferring upon it a more permanent character, are advantages which must far outweigh these inconveniences.

The measure is necessary in order to carry into full effect the effort of the national administration to introduce the circulation of gold, and establish the currency contemplated by the Constitution. That effort proceeds from the same wise and patriotic spirit which has already done so much to restore the purity of that instrument, and equally with the others, has received the marked and decided approbation of the people. The effort will be vain, if we are to compel the convenience of the people, and the interest of our local institutions, to thwart and defeat it.

The manner in which the small bills are to be withdrawn from circulation, is the only remaining subject of inquiry.

When the reports made by the banks in obedience to the resolution of the last session, were referred to the committee, it was readily perceived, that if the inquiry should be extended farther than was contemplated by that resolution, a mass of information would be obtained, that would be exceedingly valuable to the Legislature in their action upon this subject. The committee therefore addressed the annexed circular to all the banks in the State, and have received answers from all but two. The purport of those answers they have embodied in a table, which shows the capital of each bank, the amount of specie on hand, the whole circulation of each, and in most cases the precise amount of each denomination.

The whole circulation was \$16,732,014

Carried forward,

Brought forward,.... \$16,732,014

The circulation of one dollar bills, ...	\$1,085,535
“ of \$2's, ...	1,169,330
“ of 3's, ...	1,476,037
“ of 5's, ...	4,643,422
“ of 10's, ...	2,702,651
“ of 20's, ...	784,280
“ of 50's, ...	622,185
“ of 100's, ...	961,200
“ of 500's, ...	204,000
“ of 1000's, ...	436,100
Unknown, but above \$5, ...	2,646,274

The bill which the committee recommend, proposes to withdraw from circulation all under \$5, the amount of which, it will be seen, is \$3,730,902; and they estimate that at least one-third of that amount will be supplied by larger bills. When the Bank of England ceased issuing notes under £5 in 1821, it had in circulation small bills to the amount of £8,483,010, and its whole issues were £22,471,450. In the short space of six months, its circulation of small notes was reduced £3,884,550, while its whole circulation was reduced £2,143,710. In one year its circulation of small bills was reduced £5,098,650, and its whole circulation £4,298,980. In 18 months, its small bills were reduced £5,620,360, and its whole circulation £4,703,110. It would not be proper to attribute the whole of this diminution of its circulation to the withdrawal of small bills. In 1819, Parliament directed the Bank to resume specie payments. It did so in 1821, and prepared for that event by gradually drawing in its notes so that its total circulation, which in 1819 was £25,246,690, fell down to £22,471,450 in 1821, and finally to £17,768,340 in 1822; and from that period it arose, and has since fluctuated between £18,000,000 and £20,000,000. Making proper allowances on this account, the committee suppose their estimate will be found to be nearly accurate. A table is subjoined, which shows the circulation of the Bank of England for a series of years before and after the curtailment of its small notes.

If the committee are right in their estimate, the currency will be reduced by the withdrawal of small bills, \$2,487,268, unless the vacuum is filled by specie. Whence shall we derive this specie? It is true that there is now a large amount in the coun-

try, and that our Safety Fund banks have in the aggregate an amount of coin sufficient for the purpose, but it is equally true, as will be seen by reference to the tables, that the banks most to be affected are the least prepared for it. The banks in New-York and Albany have about \$6,250,000 of specie, and \$1,019,685 of small bills in circulation. The banks out of those cities have less than \$1,000,000 of specie, and \$2,711,217 of small bills. These amounts of specie are larger than during previous years, yet they are not enough in the country banks to enable them, consistently with their other obligations, to meet a sudden demand to the amount of the contemplated curtailment. Some time must be allowed them to prepare for the event, and it will be far better to afford them too much than too little. If we do not allow them enough, we may have a sudden contraction of our currency, that will be attended with ruinous consequences, and a recurrence of those scenes of panic and pecuniary distress from which we have recently escaped.

It will be seen by a reference to the table, that there were two periods at which the circulation of small notes by the bank of England was curtailed. First in 1821, when the bank resumed specie payments, and discontinued the issue of small notes. This was done in pursuance of an act which allowed the bank four years to prepare for that event; but the directors having in two years accumulated a large amount of specie, they resumed specie payments, and commenced withdrawing their small notes in May, 1821. The effect of these two operations upon the issues of that bank, has already been shown. The second period was in 1829, when in consequence of an act passed in 1826, the circulation of notes under £5 was prohibited all over England. In this act the time allowed was 3 years: And at both periods, preparation was made for the coming event, by the accumulation of large amounts of specie, and by increased activity in the mint, insomuch that a new coinage of gold was issued in 1821—1822, to the amount of £14,877,547.

These considerations have induced the committee to recommend the adoption of such periods as will not only enable the banks to procure the coin necessary for the occasion, but so to diffuse it among our citizens as to prevent any contraction of the currency whatever.

Each bank in this State redeems its notes to an amount equal to its whole circulation, once in about 75 days. And it has been thought advisable to direct the banks to avail themselves of this process of redemption six months in advance of the prohibition upon their circulation among our citizens. This, it is supposed, will have a great tendency to prevent a contraction of the currency. In order to test the effect of the measure, the committee recommend a resolution calling upon the banks next year to report the exact state of their circulation.

The committee are fully conscious of one difficulty attending their measure, and that is, the exclusion of small bills of banks in other States. The present law upon that subject, is almost inoperative; partly because the penalty is imposed upon both parties, thus making it the interest of each not to enforce it, partly because of a distinction, which seems to be invidious, between bills of our own banks and those of other States, and partly because there is a prevailing opinion that that measure is calculated only for the benefit of the banks. The two latter will be removed by the proposed extension to our own bills, and the former by attaching the penalty to one party only.

It has been suggested to the committee, to adopt more rigorous measures in regard to the circulation of foreign bills, than our own; but this course would preserve the same distinction which is now complained of, and would be calculated to defeat that co-operation of the neighboring States which is so essential to the full adoption of the measure.

By evincing to the adjoining members of the Union, a disposition to deal by them as by our own citizens, by spreading before them the advantages of our measures, and by exhibiting to them the precise operation with us, it is to be hoped that they will be induced to unite with us. If, however, this hope should prove to be unfounded, it will not then be too late to adopt a course sufficiently severe to protect our citizens from suffering loss by the operations of those of other States.

DOCUMENTS.

(No. 1.)

TABLE

Showing the excess of issues of the several Banks over the amount of their respective capitals, as they existed on 1st January, 1834, and 1st December, 1834.

	January, 1834.	Decemr. 1834
Broome County bank, ...	\$68,688	
Bank of Auburn, ...	102,287	119,755
Chautauque county bank, ...	22,024	25,043
Bank of Chenango, ...	70,465	61,760
Hudson River bank, ...	134,297	116,984
Bank of Poughkeepsie, ...	90,523	71,000
Bank of Genesee, ...	94,984	95,112
Catskill bank, ...	82,561	78,248
Tanners' bank, ...	86,666	56,817
Herkimer County bank, ...	64,302	18,580
Jefferson County bank, ...	41,971	46,995
Lewis County bank, .....	.....	30,716
Livingston County bank, ...	65,092	52,740
Madison County bank, ...	85,152	73,857
Montgomery County bank, ...	28,611	46,750
Bank of Monroe, ...	30,631	67,354
Lockport bank, ...	43,713	25,200
Bank of Rome, ...	65,043	14,695
Onondaga County bank, ...	54,425	77,993
Bank of Salina, ...	24,746	16,910
Bank of Geneva, ...	102,638	37,748
Bank of Newburgh, ...	94,882	121,097
Orange County bank, ...	87,039	69,895
Central bank, ...	58,189	38,134
Otsego County bank, ...	71,408	63,186
Oswego bank, ...	8,153	.....
Saratoga County bank, ...	50,116	53,126
Schenectady bank, ...	85,551	.....
Carried forward, ...	\$1,815,087	\$1,490,478

Brought forward,.....	\$1,815,087	\$1,490,473
Seneca County bank, ...	90,476	.....
Stenben County bank, ...	108,801	4,533
Bank of Ogdensburgh, ...	55,779	749
Chemung Canal bank, ...	48,302	.....
Bank of Ithaca, ...	149,470	34,869
Ulster County bank, ...	63,002	5,565
Bank of Whitchall, ...	47,161	34,388
Wayne County bank, ...	59,309	68,700
Westchester County bank, ...	56,360	53,885
Yates County bank, ...	75,360	8,213
	\$2,588,007	\$1,701,375

Note.—It will be observed that the 36 banks named in this table have fallen off in their circulation in eleven months. The committee have taken \$2,000,000 as the average in their calculations.

(No. 2.)

TABLE showing the excess of loans of the several Banks over the amount of twice their capital, compiled from the returns made to the Bank Commissioners, January 1, 1834, and January 1, 1835, and from other legislative documents.

	1834.	1835.
Bank of Albany, ...	79,299	66,435
Canal bank, ...	112,336	77,051
Commercial bank, ...	366,759	210,062
Mechanics' and Farmers' bank, ...	185,853	.....
New-York State bank, ...	148,466	113,088
Broome County bank, ...	36,705	.....
Bank of Auburn, ...	56,813	.....
Chautauque County bank, ...	18,211	18,747
Bank of Chenango, ...	39,485	.....
Hudson River bank, ...	64,510	7,758
Dutchess County bank, ...	37,395	.....
Bank of Poughkeepsie, ...	49,492	21,983
Bank of Genesee, ...	49,857	48,332
Bank of Catskill, ...	56,124	20,029
Tanners' bank, ...	38,237	.....
Jefferson County bank, ...	32,918	19,261
Brooklyn bank, ...	43,206	.....
Lewis County bank, .....	.....	11,484
Livingston County bank, ...	44,304	31,983
Carried forward, ...	\$1,458,069	\$640,233

Brought forward,.....	\$1,458,069	\$640,233
Madison County bank,.....	38,608	8,308
Montgomery County bank,.....	45,298	3,525
Bank of Monroe,.....	94,517	116,047
Bank of America,.....	123,892	.....
Butchers' and Drovers' bank,.....	169,203	114,592
City bank,.....	185,459	353,380
Greenwich bank,.....	88,037	88,505
Manhattan bank,.....	.....	217,044
Mechanics' bank,.....	199,218	869,002
Mechanics' and Traders' bank,.....	85,928	74,656
Merchants' Exchange bank,.....	.....	330,579
Bank of New-York,.....	340,166	456,466
N. Y. Dry Dock company,.....	.....	70,347
Phenix bank,.....	154,300	.....
Tradesmen's bank,.....	96,485	194,587
Union bank,.....	.....	327,636
Lockport bank,.....	33,151	43,585
Utica bank and Branch,.....	11,015	.....
Bank of Rome,.....	46,679	32,812
Onondaga County bank,.....	57,062	66,654
Bank of Sakina,.....	67,258	15,857
Bank of Newburgh,.....	67,465	44,920
Orange County bank,.....	43,064	.....
Oswego bank,.....	7,122	.....
Central bank,.....	20,188	.....
Otsego County bank,.....	42,300	37,406
Farmers' bank,.....	119,180	139,535
Bank of Lansingburgh,.....	24,992	30,642
Merchants' and Mechanics' bank,.....	129,101	92,929
Bank of Troy,.....	92,246	76,383
Troy City bank,.....	.....	6,086
Saratoga County bank,.....	49,502	46,712
Schenectady bank,.....	58,044	4,007
Seneca County bank,.....	86,715	.....
Steuben County bank,.....	42,695	.....
Ogdensburg bank,.....	6,559	.....
Bank of Ithaca,.....	59,660	.....
Ulster County bank,.....	34,605	.....
Whitehall bank,.....	43,534	29,131
Wayne County bank,.....	49,202	37,090
Yates County bank,.....	45,610	23,278
	\$4,197,671	\$4,282,872

(No. 3.)

TABLE showing the amount of specie held by the Banks, the amount of small notes in circulation, and the excess of issues over once the amount of their capital, and of their loans over twice that amount. From the same sources as the preceding table.

BANKS.		Specie.	Small bills, 1st Dec. 1834.	Excess of issues over the amount of capital, 1st Decem. 1834.	Excess of loans over twice the amt of capital.
Bank of Albany, ...	23,045	19,381	60,485		
Canal bank, ...	23,075	28,559	77,051		
Commercial bank, ...	18,584	18,126	210,082		
Albany City bank, ...	45,202	15,634	.....		
Mechanics' and Farmers' bank, ...	165,353	47,878	.....		
New-York State bank, ...	65,877	22,177	113,088		
Broume County bank, ...	10,681	22,844	.....		
Bank of Auburn, ...	19,210	60,065	.....		
Cayuga County bank, ...	21,686	53,477	119,758		
Chautauque County bank, ...	8,276	27,863	.....		
Bank of Chenango, ...	12,944	48,840	35,045		
Hudson River bank, ...	22,777	38,695	61,760		
Dutchess County bank, ...	80,738	33,485	116,964		
Bank of Poughkeepsic, ...	16,061	28,199	.....		
Bank of Buffalo, ...	82,859	48,897	71,000		
Commercial bank of Buffalo, ...	84,272	16,000	.....		

Essex County bank, ...	8,037	22,854	96,112	48,322
Bank of Genesee, ...	12,156	51,502	78,248	20,029
Catskill bank, ...	15,469	51,373	58,817	.....
Tanners' bank, ...	9,428	25,142	16,580	.....
Herkimer County bank, ...	10,425	46,510	46,995	19,202
Jefferson County bank, ...	10,036	62,655	.....	.....
Sackett's Harbor bank, ...	21,844	43,798	.....	168,766
Long-Island bank, ...	37,602	56,189	.....	.....
Brooklyn bank, ...	11,432	42,924	.....	.....
Lewis County bank, ...	7,901	43,361	30,716	11,484
Livingston County bank, ...	13,538	68,140	52,740	31,938
Madison County bank, ...	13,708	43,669	73,657	6,396
Montgomery County bank, ...	7,806	51,000	46,750	3,525
Bank of Monroe, ...	25,491	76,074	67,354	116,047
Bank of Rochester, ...	18,183	97,885	.....	265,452
Bank of America, ...	1,606,350	10,078	.....	.....
Butchers' and Drovers' bank, ...	52,712	41,001	.....	114,592
City bank, ...	160,081	34,717	.....	353,380
Commercial bank of New-York, ...	42,048	21,336	.....	.....
Delaware and Hudson Canal company, .....	.....	22,234	.....	.....
Fulton bank, ...	51,386	48,474	.....	88,505
Greenwich bank, ...	40,459	34,369	.....	.....
Leather Manufacturers' bank, ...	60,874	28,663	.....	.....
La Fayette bank, ...	46,946	11,153	.....	.....
Manhattan bank, ...	1,431,044	66,140	.....	217,044
Mechanics' bank, ...	675,892	86,251	.....	889,002
Mechanics' and Traders' bank, ...	37,913	41,971	.....	74,656
Merchants' bank, ...	475,248	30,710	.....	.....

Table showing the amount of specie, &c.—Continued.

BANKS.	Specie, 1st Jan. 1835.	Small bills, 1st Dec. 1834.	Excess of issues over the amount of capital, 1st Decem. 1834.	Excess of loans over twice the am't of capital, 1st Jan. 1835.
Merchants' Exchange bank, ...	125,777	20,002	.....	330,579
National bank, ...	97,658	27,217	.....	.....
New-York bank, ...	326,351	78,353	.....	456,406
New-York Chemical Manufacturing company, ...	49,482	31,451	.....	.....
New-York Dry Dock company, ...	33,729	34,669	.....	70,347
North River bank, ...	63,793	32,237	.....	.....
Phenix bank, ...	313,593	19,029	.....	.....
Seventh Ward bank, ...	41,359	60,426	.....	.....
Tradesmen's bank, ...	64,112	19,629	.....	194,587
Union bank, ...	101,386	49,870	.....	327,636
Lockport bank, ...	17,260	77,338	25,200	43,585
Bank of Utica, ...	30,590	23,924	.....	.....
Ontario branch bank, ...	6,672	27,791	.....	.....
Bank of Rome, ...	12,102	40,705	14,005	32,812
Onondaga County bank, ...	19,592	48,093	77,903	66,654
Bank of Salina, ...	23,026	52,350	16,910	15,857
Bank of Geneva, ...	30,500	100,903	37,748	.....
Ontario bank, ...	5,093	40,853	.....	.....
Utica branch bank, ...	13,320	48,144	.....	.....
Bank of Newburgh, ...	19,778	57,457	121,097	44,920
Highland bank, ...	20,317	54,355	.....	.....

Orange County bank, ...	11,511	59,025	69,605	.....
Bank of Orleans, ...	11,570	27,928	.....	.....
Oswego bank, ...	13,837	37,221	.....	.....
Central bank, ...	15,127	34,134	38,134	.....
Onesgo County bank, ...	8,095	39,041	63,186	37,408
Farmers' bank of Troy, ...	12,648	27,468	.....	139,535
Bank of Lansingburgh, ...	7,110	7,271	.....	30,642
Merchants' and Mechanics' bank, ...	6,429	13,292	.....	92,929
Bank of Troy, ...	15,093	40,840	.....	76,383
Troy City bank, ...	10,355	21,439	.....	6,966
Saratoga County bank, ...	7,980	25,426	53,126	46,712
Mohawk bank, ...	15,000	21,374	.....	.....
Schenectady bank, ...	14,297	51,651	.....	4,007
Seneca County bank, ...	12,784	70,192	.....	.....
Steuben County bank, ...	14,010	59,483	4,533	.....
Bank of Ogdensburgh, ...	16,689	55,705	749	.....
Chemung canal bank, ...	21,991	67,216	.....	.....
Bank of Ithaca, ...	14,093	45,771	34,869	.....
Ulster County bank, ...	9,720	35,040	5,565	.....
Bank of Whitehall, ...	10,704	35,313	34,388	29,131
Wayne County bank, ...	8,329	67,830	68,700	37,090
Westchester County bank, ...	15,550	64,355	53,885	.....
Yates County bank, ...	7,330	32,744	8,213	23,278

NOTE.—*This bank has made no returns from which its specie or loan accounts can be set forth.

(No. 4.)

EXPORT

Of Specie from the Port of New-York, from 1st October, 1830, to 1st January, 1835: Prepared from public documents and returns received from the collector of that port, at the Treasury department. (Each year ending on the 30th September.)

	Gold.	Silver.	American Coin.	TOTAL.
1831	\$322,702	\$4,779,257	\$1,653,922	\$6,755,881
1832	207,275	482,873	294,150	934,298
1833	117,333	315,347	.....	432,680
1834	83,036	367,452	.....	450,488
Quarter end'g 1 Jan. 1835.	27,802	166,668	.....	194,470
	\$758,148	\$5,061,597	\$1,948,072	\$6,767,817

(No. 5.)

TABLE

Shewing the circulation of the Bank of England for a few years before and after 1821, at which time the issue of notes under £5 by that bank was discontinued. Such notes were first issued in March, 1797, when the Bank suspended specie payments, and were at their highest point in 1814. Specie payments were resumed by that Bank 1st May, 1821, when it ceased issuing small notes; and the law prohibiting the circulation of notes under £5, went into operation in 1829.

PERIODS.	Bank Notes under £5.	Total Circulation.
1797, August 26,	 £943,015	 £10,568,216
1798, " 25,	 1,639,831	 12,191,025
1814, February 26,	 8,371,023	 25,095,415
August 26,	 9,667,217	 28,979,876
1815, February 26,	 9,094,552	 26,672,370
August 26,	 9,576,695	 27,024,049
1816, February 26,	 9,036,374	 25,680,069
August 26,	 9,103,336	 25,075,854
1817, February 26,	 8,143,506	 27,058,578
August 26,	 7,998,599	 30,099,908

PERIODS.		Bank Notes under £5.		Total Circulation.
1818,	February 26,	....	£7,362,492	 £28,279,043
	August 26,	....	7,509,782	 26,602,837
1819,	February 26,	....	7,317,360	 25,246,690
	August 26,	....	7,216,530	 25,657,599
1820,	February 26,	....	6,745,160	 23,569,150
	August 26,	....	6,772,260	 24,453,380
1821,	February 26,	....	6,483,010	 22,471,450
	August 26,	....	2,598,460	 20,327,749
1822,	February 26,	....	1,384,360	 18,172,476
	August 26,	....	862,650	 17,768,340
1823,	February 26,	....	683,160	 18,176,479
	August 26,	....	550,010	 19,705,920
1824,	February 26,	....	486,600	 16,929,800
	August 26,	....	443,970	 20,975,960
1825,	February 26,	....	416,880	 21,060,130
	August 26,	....	396,670	 19,548,860
1826,	February 26,	....	1,367,560	 24,955,040
	August 26,	....	1,175,450	 21,388,010
1827,	February 26,	....	688,910	 21,508,550
	August 26,	....	483,060	 22,007,060
1828,	February 26,	....	416,890	 22,174,780
	August 26,	....	382,860	 21,817,280
1829,	February 26,	....	357,170	 20,204,300
	August 26,	....	334,190	 19,529,410
1830,	February 26,	....	320,550	 20,468,060
	August 26,	....	313,460	 21,934,940
1831,	February 26,	....	306,900	 19,650,830
	August 26,	....	302,480	 18,696,720
1832,	February 25,	....	299,190	 18,143,070
	August 25,	....	294,940	 17,897,280
1833,	February 26,	....	292,450	 19,403,480
	August 26,	....	289,720	 19,721,460

(No. 6.)

STATEMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BANKS,

Showing the amount of their capital, circulation and specie, and their issues of five dollar bills; the latter for 1834; the former for 1833.

BANKS.	Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.	\$5 Notes.
<i>City Banks.</i>				
Bank of Pennsylvania, ...	\$2,500,000	\$839,418	\$308,440	\$169,940
Bank of Philadelphia, ...	1,800,000	281,644	168,977	59,000
Girard Bank, ...	1,500,000	466,320	113,697	75,245
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, ...	1,250,000	338,030	149,604	57,275
Commercial Bank, ...	1,000,000	281,462	148,789	51,375
Mechanics' Bank, ...	700,000	619,506	192,874	52,371
Schuykill Bank, ...	991,145	400,045	120,783	108,850
Western Bank, ...	408,470	221,020	104,632	71,560
Southwark Bank, ...	250,000	173,830	83,011	38,545
Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, .	237,665	304,495	86,561	61,365
Northern Liberties Bank, ...	246,850	314,099	106,373	42,925
Penn Township Bank, ...	249,720	289,165	51,172	47,005
Bank of Germantown, ...	162,000	79,820	22,009	17,900
Bank of Moyamensing, ...	125,000	109,500	41,586	43,900
Bank of Kensington, ...	199,500	151,585	43,694	44,700

<i>Country Banks.</i>				
Farmers' Bank of Bucks County, ...	60,000	95,939	9,384	19,060
Bank of Doylestown, ...	30,000	85,595	24,580	26,330
Bank of Northampton, ...	124,640	229,436	20,663	87,883
Bank of Easton, ...	298,770	341,604	46,820	84,000
Bank of Wyoming, ...	58,135	89,930	15,149	17,055
Bank of Northumberland, ...	100,000	259,830	20,929	73,965
Miners' Bank, ...	199,870	117,870	15,959	20,899
Farmers' Bank of Reading, ...	800,360	268,412	94,010	61,525
Bank of Montgomery County, ...	133,650	183,399	34,674	20,215
Delaware County Bank, ...	104,350	109,786	26,748	12,000
Chester County Bank, ...	210,000	246,903	52,571	84,755
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, ...	400,000	255,970	52,577	33,165
Bank of Lancaster, ...	139,102	166,745	29,434	29,685
Columbia Bridge Bank, ...	895,000	173,325	33,711	16,060
Bank of Lebanon, ...	68,615	149,630	41,167	27,409
Bank of Middletown, ...	75,195	926,570	33,009	39,365
Bank of Harrisburgh, ...	158,525	361,156	38,708	71,000
Bank of York, ...	168,720	172,760	100,133	24,155
Bank of Gettysburgh, ...	122,383	100,165	40,766	17,245
Bank of Chambersburgh, ...	257,032	209,348	45,089	35,009
Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, ..	74,845	154,270	15,367	56,060
Bank of Pittsburgh, ...	568,565	568,620	186,498	186,950
Bank of Monongahela, ...	107,271	292,375	29,182	47,550
Errie Bank, ...	25,640	62,775	10,075	24,730
	\$15,890,968	\$9,953,253	\$3,784,603	\$2,014,525

(No. 7.)

ABSTRACT of the number and condition of the Banks of the several States, derived from actual returns made in 1833 and 1834: Compiled principally from materials collected by Mr. Wilde, and laid before Congress, June, 1834.

STATES.	Number.	CAPITAL.	ISSUES.	SPECIE.
Alabama, ...	3	\$2,576,118 89	\$1,238,682 00	\$286,795 02
Connecticut, ...	21	5,708,015 00	2,557,227 49	228,470 14
Georgia, ...	13	6,534,691 02	3,055,003 19	1,273,874 02
Kentucky, ...	3	1,875,418 63	838,091 14	211,805 72
Louisiana, ...	6	16,064,755 00	3,271,230 00	1,568,293 46
Massachusetts, ...	102	28,236,250 00	7,889,110 67	922,309 84
Maine, ...	28	2,727,000 00	1,303,671 00	108,403 76
Maryland, ...	8	5,270,091 67	1,433,698 42	595,506 47
Mississippi, ...	1	2,666,805 45	1,510,426 15	113,220 47
New-York, ...	86	81,781,460 00	16,732,014 00	7,345,194 00
North-Carolina, ...	3	1,624,725 00	981,144 00	242,142 73
South-Carolina, ...	1	1,156,318 48	1,862,442 19	220,742 35
New-Hampshire, ...	22	2,271,300 00	1,238,643 50	464,171 89
Ohio, ...	2	1,986,625 00	648,639 00	186,591 25
Pennsylvania, ...	41	17,061,944 51	10,366,232 61	2,909,105 66
Rhode-Island, ...	51	7,468,748 00	1,268,813 08	401,381 95
Tennessee, ...	1	1,243,827 47	1,520,880 66	96,455 58
Virginia, ...	4	5,094,500 00	5,598,392 33	937,761 90
Vermont, ...	17	912,000 00	1,468,394 00	692,632 99
District of Columbia, ...	8	3,337,305 00	1,109,389 63	432,077 66
	421	\$140,477,899 12	\$65,692,123 20	\$19,226,620 86

ESTIMATE of the condition of those, from which no returns were received: Compiled from the same document.

STATES.	Number.	CAPITAL.	ISSUES.	SPECIE.
Alabama, ...	2	\$1,732,089 00	\$815,789 00	\$191,197 00
Delaware, ...	7	2,000,000 00	504,000 00	222,500 00
Louisiana, ...	4	7,600,000 00	1,522,500 00	650,000 00
Mississippi, ...	2	1,000,000 00	590,000 00	43,000 00
New-Jersey, ...	26	2,500,000 00	1,448,000 00	227,000 00
South-Carolina, ...	6	2,000,000 00	1,862,000 00	220,000 00
Indiana, ...	1	150,000 00	75,000 00	15,000 00
Illinois, ...	1	200,000 00	100,000 00	20,000 00
Ohio, ...	18	4,000,000 00	1,297,278 00	373,182 50
Maryland, ...	12	4,000,000 00	1,008,000 00	445,000 00
Tennessee, ...	2	1,000,000 00	590,000 00	43,000 00
Florida, ...	6	1,000,000 00	600,000 00	60,000 00
Michigan, ...	5	500,000 00	300,000 00	30,000 00
Maine, ...	1	50,000 00	45,704 00	2,689 07
Brought down, ...	93	\$27,732,089 00	\$10,758,271 00	\$2,542,568 57
	421	146,477,899 12	65,892,123 20	-19,226,826 86
TOTAL, ...	514	\$174,209,988 12	\$76,650,394 20	\$21,769,395 43

(No. 8.)

TABLE

Showing the Capital, Issues, Loans and Specie of all the Banks in the State of New-York: Compiled from reports made to the Bank Commissioners, on 1st January, 1835, and from other documents.

BANKS.	Capital.	Circulation.	Loans & Discounts.	Specie.
Bank of America, ...	\$2,001,200	\$505,865	\$3,868,539	\$1,606,359
Mechanics' Bank, ...	2,000,000	672,980	4,889,002	675,872
Phenix Bank, ...	1,500,000	254,126	2,820,462	313,593
Merchants' Bank, ...	1,490,000	610,804	2,435,491	475,248
Bank of New-York, ...	1,000,000	659,048	2,456,468	326,351
Union Bank, ...	1,000,000	459,735	2,327,686	191,366
National Bank, ...	750,000	257,599	1,444,327	97,659
Merchants' Exchange Bank, ...	750,000	189,595	1,830,579	125,777
City Bank, ...	720,000	310,983	1,797,380	160,081
Leather Manufacturers' Bank, ...	600,000	162,092	1,178,418	60,874
Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, ...	500,000	233,087	1,114,592	52,712
Seventh Ward Bank, ...	500,000	154,744	956,175	41,359
Commercial Bank, ...	500,000	106,515	713,431	42,048
La Fayette Bank, ...	500,000	98,303	689,582	46,946
Tradesmen's Bank, ...	400,000	132,520	994,587	64,112
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, ...	200,000	176,419	474,656	37,913
Greenwich Bank, ...	200,000	108,463	496,505	40,459
(¹)Manhattan Company, ...	2,050,000	318,502	4,317,044	1,431,044

(¹)

W Fulton Bank, ...	600,000	176,674	607,106	51,366
North River Bank, ...	500,000	153,644	941,700	63,793
Dry Dock Bank, ...	300,000	120,329	470,347	33,729
Chemical Bank, ...	400,000	269,799	784,337	48,482
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, ...	500,000	51,784	Unknown.	Unknown.
Long-Island Bank, ...	300,000	191,190	768,760	37,602
Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank, ...	300,000	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess County Bank, ...	150,000	216,815	337,395	30,738
Brooklyn Bank, ...	200,000	154,586	397,663	11,432
Westchester County Bank, ...	300,000	241,019	330,782	15,559
Bank of Newburgh, ...	140,000	222,878	324,920	19,778
Highland Bank, ...	200,000	172,721	324,952	20,317
Orange County Bank, ...	105,680	174,633	202,378	11,511
Bank of Poughkeepsie, ...	100,000	191,940	221,963	16,961
Ulster County Bank, ...	100,000	119,409	180,112	9,720
Catskill Bank, ...	150,000	215,103	320,029	15,469
Tanners' Bank, ...	100,000	140,422	189,975	9,498
Hudson River Bank, ...	150,000	219,856	307,758	22,777
Bank of Albany, ...	240,000	108,446	540,435	23,646
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, ...	442,000	167,950	795,794	168,353
New-York State Bank, ...	369,800	136,837	852,268	66,877
Canal Bank, ...	300,000	115,952	677,051	23,675
Albany City Bank, ...	500,000	104,671	932,542	45,202
Bank of Troy, ...	440,000	166,670	956,363	15,993
Farmers' Bank, ...	278,000	136,837	689,535	12,648
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, ...	300,000	107,233	692,929	6,429
Commercial Bank, ...	300,000	116,365	810,082	68,492
Troy City Bank, ...	300,000	136,700	606,986	10,355

(No. 8, Continued.)

BANKS.	Capital.	Circulation.	Loans & Discounts.	Specie.
Lansingburgh Bank, ...	120,000	131,488	270,642	7,110
Bank of Whitehall, ...	100,000	126,783	229,181	10,704
Essex County Bank, ...	100,000	83,536	165,687	8,037
Saratoga County Bank, ...	100,000	163,265	246,712	7,980
Mohawk Bank, ...	165,000	47,349	210,464	15,006
Schenectady Bank, ...	150,000	151,719	304,007	14,297
Montgomery County Bank, ...	100,000	139,144	203,525	7,806
Central Bank, ...	120,000	127,644	223,548	15,127
Oneago County Bank, ...	100,000	148,369	237,406	8,095
Herkimer County Bank, ...	200,000	231,700	331,494	10,425
Broome County Bank, ...	100,000	73,606	191,430	10,691
Bank of Chenango, ...	120,000	182,424	220,235	12,944
Madison County Bank, ...	100,000	170,191	308,398	13,708
Bank of Utica, ...	600,000	429,520	1,044,608	43,019
Bank of Rome, ...	100,000	125,094	232,812	12,163
Lewis County Bank, ...	100,000	129,525	211,464	7,901
Sackett's-Harbor Bank, ...	200,000	86,812	124,524	21,844
Jefferson County Bank, ...	80,000	124,155	179,261	10,086
Ogdensburgh Bank, ...	100,000	98,951	190,074	16,689
Bank of Oswego, ...	150,000	102,872	298,928	13,837
Bank of Salina, ...	150,000	121,726	315,857	23,026
Onondaga County Bank, ...	150,000	170,280	366,654	19,593
Bank of Auburn, ...	200,000	272,460	383,915	19,210

Cayuga County Bank, ...	250,000	209,873	419,398	21,696
Seneca County Bank, ...	200,000	146,807	310,873	12,784
Bank of Geneva, ...	400,000	373,498	672,150	30,506
Bank of Ithaca, ...	200,000	208,383	383,202	14,098
Yates County Bank, ...	100,000	93,683	223,378	7,330
Chemung Canal Bank, ...	200,000	183,237	343,910	21,091
Steuben County Bank, ...	150,000	131,480	266,267	14,010
Wayne County Bank, ...	100,600	136,528	237,090	8,329
Ontario Bank and Branch, ...	500,000	223,525	743,726	12,365
Livingston County Bank, ...	100,000	139,173	231,983	13,538
(^b) Bank of Rochester, ...	250,000	360,582	765,452	18,183
Bank of Monroe, ...	300,000	280,157	716,047	25,491
Bank of Orleans, ...	200,000	165,664	369,029	11,570
Lockport Bank, ...	100,000	99,490	243,585	17,266
Bank of Buffalo, ...	200,000	133,987	383,576	32,859
Commercial Bank of Buffalo, ...	400,000	192,479	568,289	84,272
Bank of Genesee, ...	100,000	161,569	248,333	12,156
Chautauque County Bank, ...	100,000	119,787	218,747	8,376
	\$31,761,460	\$16,439,707	\$62,875,873	\$7,345,194

(¹) As they existed 29th December, 1834.

(²) do in 1833.

(³) do January 22, 1835.

(⁴) do in 1834.

(⁵) As they existed January 17, 1834.

(⁶) do February, 1834.

(⁷) do February 2, 1835.

(⁸) do September, 1834.

* Not in operation.

(No. 9.)

CIRCULAR.

SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, }
January 10th, 1835. }

SIR,

The reports of the various banks in regard to the circulation of small bills, having been submitted to the Senate, have been referred to the committee on banks, who have been engaged in compiling a table, to present the information thus obtained in a compact view. In the performance of this task, they have discovered that several of the banks have reported their whole circulation, and the amount of bills of every denomination; and it has thence occurred to the committee, that a similar course by all the banks would afford information that would be valuable, not only to the Legislature in their action in reference to the currency, but to the banks themselves, and to the community at large; and as the labor of examining the matter has already been performed by the officers of the banks, the committee have supposed that a more favorable period for procuring the information would not readily present itself. The committee have therefore directed me to forward to you the enclosed resolution, and the accompanying table, with the request that you will fill up the latter at your earliest convenience, and transmit it to the Clerk of the Senate.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. EDMONDS, *Chairman.*STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN SENATE, Jan. 7, 1835. }

Resolved, That the several reports of the banks in reference to the circulation of small bills, be referred to the committee on banks and insurance companies, with instructions to prepare and submit to the Senate an abstract of the contents of those reports, and with power to procure such further information upon that subject, as in their opinion may be necessary or convenient for the proper action of the Legislature thereon.

STATEMENT of the circulation of the
*on the 1st December, 1834; setting forth as well the whole circu-
lation on that day, as the amount of each denomination.*

Whole Circulation	1's.	2's.	3's.	5's.	10's.	20's.	50's.	100's.



99
 99
 99

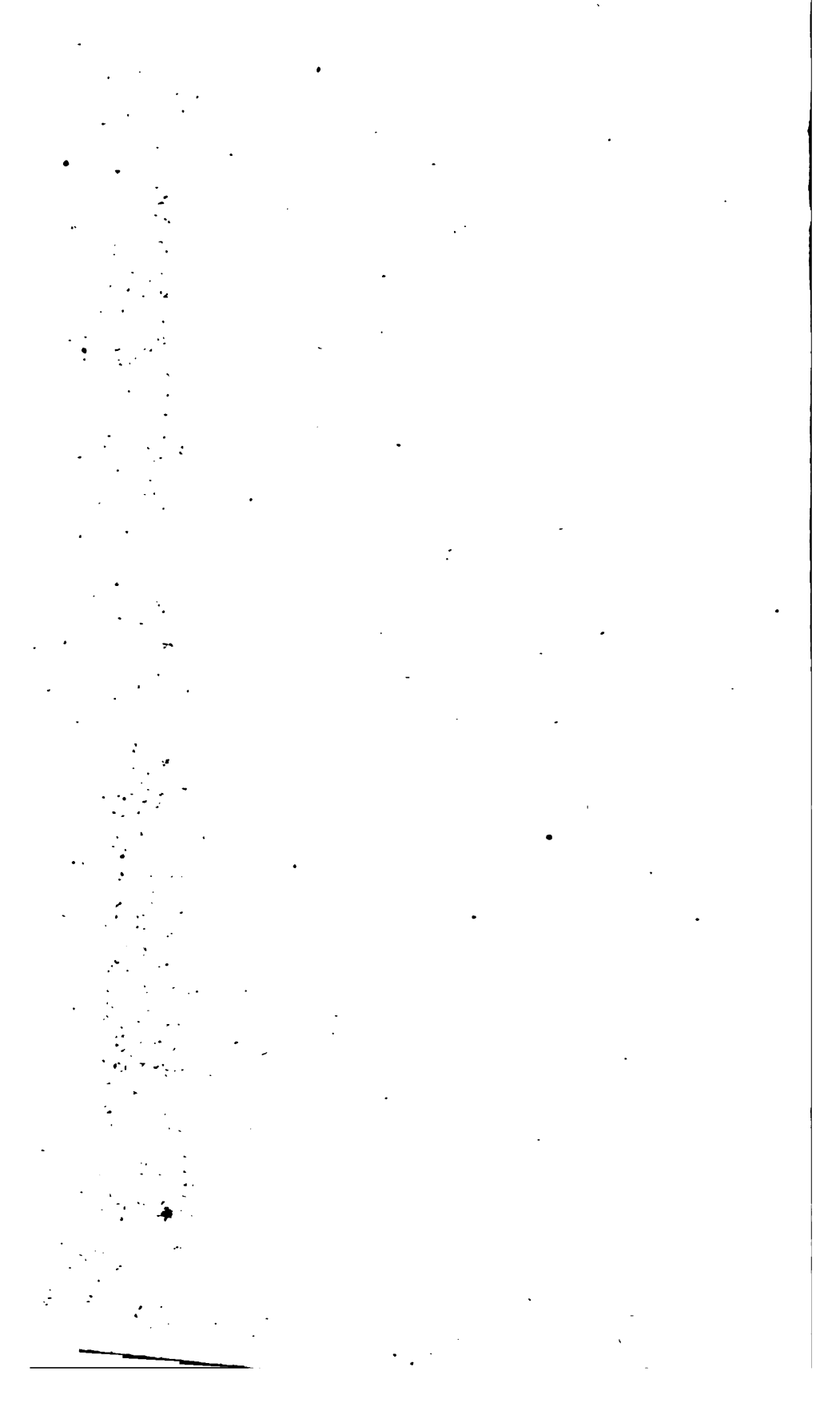
Residue not reported.

五

One dollar bills, ...
Two "
Three "
Five "
Ten "
Twenty "
Fifty "
One hundred dollar bills, ...
One hundred "
One thousand "
Over \$5, but particular of

Total circ

[Senate No. 27.]



STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 28.

IN SENATE,

January 24, 1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of Dayton H. Fuller, an Inspector of Lumber in the city of Troy.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The undersigned, an inspector of lumber of the city of Troy, reports, that the following lots of lumber, made out below, were measured by him the past year, and gives an estimate of the average prices of the same, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Per M.</i>
50,644	1st quality pine lumber,.....	\$30 00
213,198	2d "	20 00
147,515	3d "	15 00
302,709	4th "	10 00
365,003	pine lumber, face measure,.....	10 00
21,322	white wood, half-inch, merchantable,..	14 00
6,226	maple scantling, " ..	12 50
4,083	ash plank, merch't.....	13 50
613	oak plank, merch't.....	20 00
458	cherry lumber, merch't.....	25 00
1,379	pine timber, cubic measure,.....	1 25
4,778	1st quality white wood chair plank,...	23 00
3,051	2d " " ..	23 00
627	bass wood chair plank,.....	
	Fees,.....	\$365.36.

DAYTON H. FULLER, *Inspector.*

Troy, December 2, 1834.

[Senate No. 28.]



